

Luke Herran
1798

HISTORY

OF

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FROM

ITS FOUNDING AS A TOWN TO THE CURRENT YEAR

1729--1898

INCLUDING

IT EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; A DESCRIPTION OF
ITS HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES; POLITICAL,
MILITARY, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS STATISTICS; BIOG-
RAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS,
ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

IN the present work, which is submitted to the discriminating judgment of an enlightened community, the design of the Publisher has been to exhibit in clear, simple and concise language the origin, growth and expansion of the city of Baltimore. It has been his purpose to trace its development from lowly origins, through a series of changes and vicissitudes material, political, commercial, to its present highly organized and complex state, as one of the chief world centers of enterprise, energy, advancement in moral and intellectual, as well as in purely practical and tangible spheres of progress and achievement. In accordance with the recognized principle enunciated by Thomas Carlyle, that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies," the lives of many of those who have contributed to the renown and accomplished greatness of Baltimore in every phase of human effort and human activity—trade, commerce, finance, law, medicine, science, theology, education, literature, art, statesmanship, manufacturing, are exhibited not in elaborate narrative, but lucidly and succinctly, as concrete examples of the results attained by individual genius and energy, in the broadening, indeed in the creation of a rich and harmonious civilization.

The absence of many names which should properly find a place in the biographical section of the history, while deeply to be regretted, is one for which the Publisher is in no sense responsible. The failure to take advantage of so rare an opportunity will prove a cause of genuine disappointment, if not to the persons immediately concerned, at least to their descendants. The several features of the work have been assigned to the following gentlemen :

Hon. Wm. T. Brantley.

Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell.

Rev. Lucien Johnston, by appointment of Cardinal Gibbons.

J. H. Hollander, Ph. D.

John Morris, M. D.

Col. Geo. W. F. Vernon.

Frederick B. Hubbell, Esq.

Hon. W. M. Marine.

Col. W. H. Love.

Richard Grady, M. D., D. D. S.

H. E. Shepherd, LL. D., Editor-in-Chief.

Their names alone are a guarantee of thoroughness of execution, as well as accuracy in detail. The Publisher trusts that a critical and dispassionate perusal of the book will demonstrate that his estimate of its general excellence is not an unfounded and pretentious claim, and that in following the development of Baltimore from humble beginnings to its present condition of assured rank in the intellectual,

PREFACE.

as well as in the material world, the reader will find a conspicuous illustration of the profound truth, so simply and gracefully embodied by the sovereign of form and of philosophic wisdom in contemporary poetry :

“ I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.”

S. B. NELSON, *Publisher.*



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HISTORY OF BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAPTER I.—EARLY HISTORY.

COL. WM. H. LOVE.

"It was convenanted on the part of the King, that neither he nor his successors should ever impose customs, taxes, quotas or contributions whatsoever upon the people, their property or their merchandable commodities laden within this province."—*Charter*.

It would be well before going into the history of the city, to make some inquiry into the origin of the name and its meaning. Baltimore is a compound word—Bal is a corruption of Baal or Beal, the Sun-god Ti is the Irish for spot, place and circle. It also means burning. More is the same word as the Irish or Celtic Mor, which means great or large. A writer sums up the meaning as follows: "Beal-Ti-Mor, as the great place or circle of Baal. That is to say, The Great Temple of Baal. It has also been translated "The place of the Great House." Baal was the Sun-god of the Egyptians, Persians, Syrians, Phoenicians and Irish. It is uncertain whether the Irish adored the sun before the Phoenicians landed on their shores under Milesius in the time of Dana the Psalmist. Learned writers, however, think that the Irish, like the ancient Phoenicians, worshiped the sun with outstretched arms, just as the other sun-worshippers did. To this ancient name and title, George Calvert,

principal Secretary of State to James I of England, fell heir, his title being "Baron Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland." This town, whose history, perhaps, is as old as the Pyramids of Egypt, is beautifully situated on a fine harbor in St. George's channel, and has for some years been prospering under the patronage of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, who has revived the fishing industry. The first settlement on land included in the present site of Baltimore, was made in 1662. Charles II was King of England, and Charles Calvert, Governor of the province. Oliver Cromwell had been in his grave only four years. The English people had been making history very fast, and among their most brilliant achievements was the planting of successful colonies in various parts of the world, notably the Virginia colony, the Massachusetts plantations and the Province of Maryland, founded in 1634. So that the first actual settlement on land, within the present city

limits, was made only twenty-eight years after the landing of the first colonies at St. Mary's.

1662.

The investiture of the Lords of Baltimore with the royal prerogatives enjoyed by the Bishop of Durham within the Palatinate of Durham in England, made them sovereign princes, with the exception and limitations, namely: "That the laws were to be enacted by the Lord Proprietary with the advice and approbation of the freemen and freeholders, or their deputies; and secondly, that no interpretation of the Charter was to be made whereby God's Holy Rights and the Christian Religion, or the allegiance due the sovereign of England may in anywise suffer by change, prejudice or diminution," so that Christianity was the only religious limitation on the rights of conscience, something unknown in the Old World, and a good foundation for the first province of the great British Empire.

In the year 1662, the year after the first county court was held, contracts were made for tobacco deliverable at North Point, which would show that commerce had already gained a foothold in this locality. Mr. Abraham Clark, a shipwright, was among the first settlers on the north side of the Patapsco river. But to Mr. Charles Gorsuch, of the Society of Friends, belongs the honor of first settler, as in that year he took up and patented 50 acres of land on Whetstone Point, the present site of Fort McHenry, it being the practice while there were few competitors, to take up but little waste land, though the purchase money was only four shillings. The quit rent four shillings per annum, and alienation four shillings sterling per 100 acres, payable in

specie, tobacco or other products. The next land taken up within the city's present limits was the glade or bottom on each side of the run, now called Hartford run, at present under Central avenue, in 1663, by Mr. Alexander Mountenay, for 200 acres, and called Mountenay's neck. In 1665 Timber neck, lying between the heads of the middle and north branches of the Patapsco, was patented for by Mr. John Howard, and in the same year the tract north of it, upon which the first town of Baltimore was laid out, was granted to Mr. Thomas Cole, for 550 acres, and called Cole's Harbor.

This tract of land extended from Mountenay's land, westerly, across the north side of the river one mile, and northwardly from the river about half a mile, but in the form of a rhomboid divided into two equal parts by the stream, afterwards called Jones's Falls. Copu's Harbor, Long Island Point, Kemp's addition and Parker's Haven on the east, Lunn's lot and Chatworth on the west, on the south David's Fancy and on the north Salisbury plains, Darley Hall and Gallow Barrow, were patented for different persons at later periods, and have been added to the town with many others since. Mr. Thomas Cole left an only daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Charles Gorsuch, and they sold and conveyed separately, in 1679 and 1682, the tract of land called Cole's Harbor, to David Jones, who gave his name to the stream, which rises in the beautiful "Green Spring Valley," and passing down through the present city, is crossed by 21 bridges, many of which are very fine. There being no evidence to the contrary, it is almost certain that David Jones was the first resident on the north side of the Harbor. He erected a house on the east side of the

stream, near the head of the tidewater, on what was called the Great Eastern road, crossing the stream at a point near what is now called French street. It is supposed that this road crossed what is now the bed of Baltimore street, at or near Sharp street, McClellan's alley being the actual bed of the old road. The alley now known as Elbow lane, running from Fayette to Lexington street in a northeasterly direction towards what was known as the "Parish Church Lot" (St. Paul's), passing down a gulley northeast of it, then turning easterly across the "Falls." Mr. James Todd, step-son of David Jones, came into possession of Cole's Harbor and also the whole part of Mountenay's neck, having intermarried with the owner's daughter. In 1696, Mr. Todd re-surveyed the first tract and procured a new patent for it, by the name of Todd's Range, for 510 acres; and in 1702, Todd and wife jointly conveyed 135½ acres of Cole's Harbor to Mr. John Hurst, who was an Inn-keeper and kept an Inn at or near Jones's, and the balance of the latter tract to Charles Carroll, Esq., the agent of the Lords proprietors. In the same year John Hurst mortgaged his 300 acres to Capt. Richard Colegate, one of the county commissioners, whose residence was on a creek bearing his name to-day, and which enters the Patapsco at Point Breeze. In 1711, Mr. Charles Carroll sold 31 acres of his part of Cole's Harbor, together with a mill seat, to Mr. Jonathan Hanson, millwright, who erected the mill of which some of the remains were standing as late as 1821. Mr. Edward Fell, a member of the Society of Friends, and a merchant from Lancashire, England, who had settled on the east side of Jones's Falls in 1730, took an escheat

warrant and employed Mr. Richard Gist to survey Cole's Harbor or Todd's Range, and the next year purchased the right of it of Mr. John Gorsuch, son of Charles, but the sons of Mr. Carroll, deceased, entered a caveat, and prevented a sale.

During the seventeenth century we find our statute books burdened with many laws creating town after town on paper, as many as thirty-three having been created, three of them being within the boundary of what was then called Baltimore county. By the act of the General Assembly of 1706, a town was to be established on Whetstone Neck on the Patapsco river. No name was given to the town in the Act. Another town, called Baltimore, was located near the mouth of Bush river on its eastern side. This town is shown in the map made by Augustus Herrman, the Bohemian, in 1670, and some fourteen years after the actual founding of the present city, the General Assembly ordered another Baltimore to be laid out on Indian river in Worcester county. Nothing was ever done in regard to this last town, the county surveyor refusing to proceed with the work.

Then came the true founding of the city of Baltimore, by the passage of an act entitled "An act for erecting a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore county, and for laying out in lots sixty acres of land in and about the place where one John Flemming now lives." (1729, chapter 12.)

A deed now in possession of the Ridgley family, of this city, in the handwriting of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, gives positive evidence as to the location of the first stake in the survey of Baltimore town. It

reads as follows: "This indenture, made this day of . . . , in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty . . . , between Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, of Anne Arundel county, esquire of the first part, and Benjamin Griffith, Philip Hall, John McClellan and Leonard Helm, of Baltimore county, gentlemen of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Charles Carroll, for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred and fifty pounds, common current money of Maryland, to him in hand paid before the unsealing and delivery of these presents by the said Benjamin, Philip, John and Leonard, the receipt whereof of us hereby acknowledged, hath bargained and sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed and confirmed; and by these presents doth bargain and sell, alien, release, enfeoff and confirm unto them the said Benjamin, Philip, John and Leonard, their heirs and assigns, forever all that tract, pieces or parcel of land, situate and lying and being in Baltimore county aforesaid, being part of a tract of land called "Cole's Harbor," and afterwards resurveyed and called "Todd's Range," *beginning at a stump where is planted a young locust tree, on a bank near a bridge built of brick and stone in Charles street, which said stump is the beginning of a tract of land called "Deep Point," and stands within thirteen feet of a locust post, the beginning of Baltimore Town.*"

The bridge referred to must have been about the intersection of Uhler's alley and Charles street, over the stream which emptied into the head of Harbor or Bason. as it is written in all the acts of Assembly.

Baltimore county, in which the town was to be located, had been formed by proclama-

tion as early as 1659, and included at first all land lying to the north of Anne Arundel county on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay. The whole sixty acres mentioned above were purchased by the commissioners appointed for the purpose for about six hundred dollars of our present money. As the selection of the site was a most happy one, a particular description of it will not be out of place.

"Beginning at a point near the northwest intersection of what are now called Pratt and Light streets, and running northwesterly along or near Uhler's alley, towards the Great Eastern road, and a great gulley or drain at or near Sharp street; then across Baltimore street, east of the gulley, northeasterly with the same road, afterwards called Church road and now McClellan's alley, to the precipice which overhung the falls at or near the southwest corner of St. Paul street (now Saratoga) and St. Paul's lane; then with the bank of that said stream, southerly and easterly various courses unto the low grounds, ten perches west of Gay street; then due south along the margin of those low grounds to the bank on the north side of the river, and then by that bank various courses, nearly as Water street runs, westerly and southerly to the first mentioned point."

The time was most fortunate for the founding of a commercial city. Sir Robert Walpole, the great minister of George I and II, saw what no statesman had till then seen, that the wisest course a statesman can take, in the presence of a great increase in national industry and national wealth, is to look quietly on and let it alone. He said that nothing would more conduce to the extension of commerce than to make the

exportation of our own manufactures, and the importation of the commodities used in the manufacturing of them, as practicable and easy as may be, and in the very year of the actual founding of Baltimore, 1730, he allowed Georgia and the Carolinas to export their rice direct to any part of Europe.

The result was that the rice of America soon drove that of Italy and Egypt from the market.

So the town started on the tract of land commonly known as "Cole's Harbor." The owner of the land had the first choice for one lot, the remaining lots were taken up by others; but no one was allowed to take up more than one lot during the first four months, nor was any lot allowed to be taken up by any but inhabitants of the county within six months after laying out. After that time, however, vacant lots were taken up by other persons on payment to the owner of the land, the valuations of the sixty acres proportionately to their lots, which gave such purchasers, their heirs and assigns an absolute estate, in fee simple, in the said lots.

It was further stipulated that if any person who had taken up a lot or lots should neglect to build thereon within eighteen months a house that would cover 400 square feet, the contract with the commissioners should be void, and they could sell to some other person, who was obliged to build a house of the same dimensions.

The commissioners were directed to employ a capable clerk to make true and impartial entries of their proceedings, upon oath, which entries shall be made up into a well bound book, and lodged with the

clerk of Baltimore county, for the inspection of any one,

"Saving to the Crown, the Lord proprietor, all bodies politic and corporate, and all others not mentioned in this act, their several rights."

The well bound book mentioned above is now under lock and key in the City Library, City Hall, its old-time worn pages bound in vellum, the Alpha, if not the Omega, of the story of Baltimore.

About two years after the founding of Baltimore town an act was passed entitled "An act for erecting a town on a creek, divided on the east from the town lately laid out in Baltimore county, called 'Baltimore Town,' on the land whereon Edward Fell keeps a store." (1732, c. 14.)

Commissioners were appointed and empowered to purchase (by agreement with the owner or in case of such owner's refusal, etc., by valuation of a jury) ten acres of land, lying most convenient to the water and to lay out the same into twenty lots, etc.

Almost the same conditions were to govern lot holders as in the first town, and the name of this town was to be "Jones's Town." A proviso was also inserted that the possessors of lots were to pay one penny current money *per annum* to the Lord Proprietary and his heirs forever.

The next step for the enlargement of the original town was the passage by the General Assembly of the act of 1745, c. 9, fifteen years after the founding. This act was passed on the joint petition of the inhabitants of Baltimore and Jones's Town, that the two towns be incorporated into one entire town, and for the future to be called and known by the name of Baltimore Town

and by no other name. It was stipulated that the bridge built by the inhabitants on the branch that divided the said towns shall for the future be deemed a public bridge.

In order to encourage the building of wharves at this early period, it was stipulated in this last act that all improvements of what kind soever, either wharves, houses or other buildings, that have or shall be made out of the water, or where it usually flows, shall be forever deemed the right, title and inheritance of such empowers, their heirs and assigns forever.

By the provisions of this act none are permitted to keep or raise any swine, geese or sheep within the said town, unless they be well enclosed in lot or pen.

The town was again enlarged two years later by the act of 1747, c. 21, on petition of the inhabitants by the addition of eighteen acres, which was not included in Jones's Town nor in Baltimore Town. In this year the lanes and alleys were found to be so narrow that by consent of the owners of lots they were enlarged.

This act of 1747 is very interesting from the fact that it provided for two annual fairs, one to begin on the first Thursday of October and the other on the first Thursday of May. These fairs are to be held for three days, and during the continuance of such fair or fairs *all persons within the bounds of said town shall be privileged and free from arrests, except for felony or breach of the peace*, and all persons coming to or returning therefrom shall have the like privilege for one day before the fair and one day on their return therefrom.

At this time we begin to find the first laws and ordinances for the better government of the town, but all rules and orders of the

commissioners must be consistent with the laws of the province, and the statutes and customs of Great Britain.

The first provision for preventing fire was made at this time, a fine of ten shillings current money being placed on any one who permitted his chimney to take fire so as to blaze out at the top.

All persons who owned houses in use were required to have a ladder high enough to extend to the top of the roof or pay a fine of ten shillings. And in this same act it was especially provided that the commissioners or inhabitants *shall not* elect or choose any delegate or delegates, burgess or burgesses, to represent the town in the General Assembly of the province.

The town was again enlarged in 1750, by the addition of 25 acres on the north and east side of the original Jones's Town, and again in 1753, on its western side, by an addition of 32 acres.

The growing commerce of the town appears to have called for stringent laws to prevent an injury to navigation, and in the last mentioned a rigid law was passed by the General Assembly to prevent the opening or digging into the banks of Patapsco river for iron stone, which caused large quantities of earth and sand to be washed into that river. It was made unlawful for any person or persons to permit or allow his servants or slaves to lay or put on the beach or shore of the said river, earth, sand or dirt, except it be "well secured by stone-walls, dove-tailed log pens, so that nothing could wash into the river."

In 1765 another addition to the town was made on petition of Cornelius Howard and other persons, consisting of thirty-five acres on the west and south sides of the town.

We now come to the gigantic work of reclaiming "Harrison's Marsh," it having been declared a nuisance in 1766, and Thomas Harrison, Alexander Lawson and Brian Philpot are named as the owners of said marsh. They were required to abate the nuisance by wharfing in all the marshy ground next the water, by a good and sufficient stone wall, not less than two feet thick and two feet high above the level of the common flood tides, or at their option they could use hewed logs. These gentlemen had to give bonds to be approved by Robert Alexander, John Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Plowman, William Speer, Andrew Stygar, Charles Ridgely, Jr., John Merryman, Jr., and Benjamin Griffith, and they had two years in which to complete the work. Otherwise these commissioners were empowered to sell the property to the highest bidder, first giving notice in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazettes for sixty days.

The town was again enlarged by the act of June, 1773, by the addition of eighty acres on the east and southeast which were by the act declared part of the town, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if included originally therein, and have the same immunities and privileges as the rest of the said town has or by former laws ought to have; saving to his most *Sacred Majesty*, his heirs and successors, and all bodies politic and corporate.

In the same year, by the authority of the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his Governor, and the upper and lower houses of Assembly, certain lands, the property of John Moale and Andrew Stigar, were incorporated into the fast growing town,

"Moale" having six acres and one hundred and ten square perches, and "Stigar" eleven acres and fifty-six square perches; and again in the same year (1781) the same amount of land was added by the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, the lots being the property of John Moale and Andrew Stigar. A large part of the property of William Fell was also taken into the town by the same act. In fact the growth of the town was such that in 1782 "Lun's Lot," "Howard's Timber Neck," "Parker's Haven," "Kemp's Addition" and "Gist's Inspection" were incorporated with it.

A tax of twelve shillings and six pence was levied this year on every foot front improved and unimproved lots in those parts of the streets fixed on to be paved or that may have been already paved by the special commissioners. A four-wheeled riding carriage was taxed thirty shillings per year; chairs or sulkies, fifteen shillings per year.

The play house was taxed fifty pounds per year. An additional tax of thirty shillings was imposed on every chimney catching fire. A householder who neglected to sweep into the cartway, the dirt off of the footway, was to be fined five shillings.

And so from time to time, the laws and ordinances were made which now in a large measure make up the present "city code," a volume which contains upwards of a thousand pages.

The original Baltimore Town and Jones's Town had been joined together in 1743, and thirty years later (1773) "Fell's Point" was added.

Fell's Point was always a nest of sailors, and at the time of which we write and for many years afterwards, was the centre of the shipping industry of the port. Here

lived captains, petty officers and thousands of native sailors. Tar and pitch were pre-eminent. Rope walks abounded, joiner worker shops, ship-smiths forges, and were sandwiched between sailors' boarding houses and ship chandlers' stores. Large and growing ship-yards lined the water front, and the stocks were burdened with the vessels of the time, all very much smaller than the leviathans of to-day, but amounting in the year 1790, for the small town of Baltimore, having not more than 13,000 inhabitants, to the following enormous total of twenty-seven ships, one snow, thirty-one brigatines, thirty-four schooners and nine sloops, a total of one hundred and two vessels.

To the Point came the rich English and Irish planters, to purchase their trades people and schoolmasters, for be it remembered that a large plantation had its own black-smiths, shoemakers, weavers, masons, carpenters and schoolmasters, etc., and in the very rich families, hairdressers and teachers of polite deportment, and the use of the small sword and rapier.

The newspapers of the day contained many advertisements that appear to us almost incredible, our habits, customs and modes of life having undergone more change than ever before in the history of the world in the same period of time. Here is one from a paper of this period:

BALTIMORE, NOV. 8th, 1774.

"Just arriving in the ship Neptune, Capt. Lambert Wilkes, from London, a number of likely, healthy, indented servants, viz: Tailors, butchers, barbers, masons, black-smiths, tanners, carpenters, turners, stay-makers, schoolmasters, brass founders, grooms, brickmakers, clothiers, clerks, saw-

yers, gardeners, scourers and dyers, watch and clock-makers, weavers, printers, silver-smiths, biscuit bakers, several farmers and laborers, several women, viz: spinsters, mantua-makers, etc., whose indentures are to be disposed of on reasonable terms by John Cornthwait, James Williamson and the Captain on board."

Soon after this advertisement was printed another appeared, which should also have place.

Nov. 12th, 1774.

"On board the Neptune lying at Baltimore. — I. Williams, late vinturer in London, who has served as valet de chamber to several noblemen. His last place was that of Butler to the Duke of Bolton, and for these few years past kept a large tavern, but through honest principals surrendered his all and was thereby reduced to bankruptcy. He shaves, dresses hair, is thorough master of the wine trade and tavern business, likewise understands brewing and cookery; would willingly engage with any gentleman, hair-dresser or tavern keeper:—Also a young man, who has a college education, would be glad to engage as an usher or private tutor in a gentleman's family—He can teach the minuet, cotillion, etc., etc., and writes all the law hands. Any gentleman wanting such persons by applying to the above ship, within fourteen days from the date thereof, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms."

During the Revolution, Baltimore was a most important factor not only from the circumstance that as part of the State her quota of troops for the patriot armies was always full, but she kept the struggling colonies supplied with iron, the product of more than fifty furnaces, and with bread and

flour, of which enormous quantities were manufactured. The following letters will be interesting in this connection:

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 18, 1777.

Sir: The very great scarcity of flour, bread and iron in this State, and the danger of the inhabitants suffering for want of these necessary articles, have induced the council of war to fit out the sloop "Diamond," Timothy Coffin, Master, to your address to procure them.

We enclose you a draft upon the continental treasurer for a sufficient sum of money to take her, and desire that you will put on board ten tons of bar iron, if to be procured, otherwise fifteen tons of pig iron, to fill her hold with flour, and her steerage and cabin with as much bread as she can, with any convenience take in.

I am in behalf of the State sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Governor.

To

Samuel Purviance, Esq.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

The inscription on Cooke's monument in Providence says he "merited and won the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and was honored with the friendship and confidence of Washington."

PORTSMOUTH, NEW ENGLAND,

Feb. 20, 1777.

Gentlemen:—

I lately received an order from the honorable continental marine committee, to send two small vessels to Baltimore for iron and flour on account of the continent, to your address; in consequence of which I have sent the schooner "Dove," Capt. James Miller, by whom this will be handed

you, and by whom you will please ship as much iron and flour as the schooner will carry with safety, on account of the United States of America. As I am in much want of iron, you will please ship as large a proportion of that article as the vessel will bear. I shall want, for the use of the continent, at least forty tons of iron this season, the whole of which I hope will be sent or more in the "Friend's Adventure," which will sail in a few days for your place. Pray let about two and a half tons of iron be in very wide bars, suitable for making fire places on board ships; should also be glad of about two tons of nail rods assorted.

Col. Whipple, who is one of the honorable committee, has wrote me from Baltimore, that you would load and dispatch the vessel on account of the continent. I am, with all due respect, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN LANGDON.

To

Messrs. Saml. & Robert,

Purviance, Baltimore.

In view of the fact that the bloodiest battle of the late war was fought at "Antietam," in this State, it is most interesting to know that the guns for the infant navy and army of the Revolution were made at the same place. The writer has seen a letter from Mr. S. Hughes, who operated the "Antietam Furnace," in which he says, under date of March 10, 1776: "It gives me great concern to hear of your being in so much danger in Baltimore, and my not having it in my power to send so many guns as I expected.

"I have sent one yesterday and three go to-day, which have stood the proof of $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. powder, two balls and two wads at first

and 6 lbs. powder, two balls and two wads the second time.

"I shall continue to send as many as will stand this proof and as fast as we can finish them."

The following extract from a letter written by Gen. Richard Henry Lee, dated Philadelphia, May 6, 1776, will show the kind of men the English Government sent over to subdue the colonists. He says: "A late arrival from Port L'Orient, with thirteen tons of powder and thirty tons of saltpetre, brings us a Cork paper near the middle of March, by which we learn that more than 40,000 men would sail from Portsmouth and Greenock, about the first of April, for North America. They consist of Hessians, Hanoverians, Mecklenburgers, Scotch Hollanders and Scotch Highlanders, with some British regiments."

In June, 1770, a town meeting was held in Baltimore complaining of the inhabitants of Newport, in Rhode Island, having violated the "non-importation agreement," which had been entered into by the people of Baltimore, in May, 1769, according to the resolutions of Boston of August, 1768.

Philadelphia had also broken the agreement, so that in the year 1770, October 24th, it was resolved that the people of Baltimore were determined to depart from the non-importation agreement, and import every kind of goods from Great Britain, such only excepted on which duties are or hereafter may be imposed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

After the passage of the British Parliament of the bill known as the "Boston Port Bill," which was intended to shut out the people of Boston from all commercial intercourse with every part of the world, a town

meeting was called at "Faneuil Hall," May 13, 1774. It was voted that if the other colonists would come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from Great Britain, and every part of the West Indies, till the act authorizing the blockade of the harbor be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties.

The resolutions were transmitted to the people of Baltimore, in a letter from Mr. Samuel Adams, to Mr. William Lux, of Baltimore. "From a very early period the various colonies had been trying to form some kind of a confederation, and in the mother country the same idea had taken root, for immediately after the restoration Charles II created a council for Foreign Plantations, which strange to say met on July 4, 1660. The following extract is taken from their report and will show the trend of their thoughts: "We have judged it meete and necessary that so many remote Colonies and Governments, soe many ways considerable to our crowne and dignitie and to wch wee do beare soe good an esteeme and affection, should now longer remain in a loose and scattered but should be collected and brought under such an uniform inspeccon and conduct that Wee may the better apply our royale counsellors to their future regulacon securitie and improvement." It was made the duty of this body to correspond with the Governors of the colonies, and to devise means to bring them into "a more certain civil and uniform government."

The first invitation came from Maryland in 1677, when an invitation was sent to Virginia and New York, to meet at Albany and conclude a treaty of peace with the Seneca Indians. In August of that year a con-

ference was held with that tribe; at this meeting the North and the South met for the first time. One after another of the colonies or their foremost statesmen made and published various plans, the last offered before the final adoption of the present Constitution being the one offered by the immortal Benjamin Franklin, July 21, 1775, in which among the many novel propositions was one calling on any and every colony of Great Britain upon the continent of North America, viz: West India Islands, Quebec, St. John's, Nova Scotia, Bermudas and the East and West Floridas, and Ireland.

A meeting was called May 27th of "the freeholders and gentlemen of Baltimore county" by a committee composed of the following named gentlemen: Robert Alexander, Robert Christie, Sen. Isaac VanBiber, Thomas Harrison, John Boyd, Samuel Purviance, Jr., Andrew Buchanan, William Buchanan, John Moale, William Smith, William Lux and John Smith. After passing a series of patriotic resolutions, which wound up with an order to publish the proceedings "to evince to all the world the sense they entertain of the invasion of their constitutional rights and liberties."

They appointed a committee to a general meeting at Annapolis.

What makes *this* Baltimore meeting so important in the history of our city and country, is the fact that the first suggestion of a general congress of all the colonies was made by it. The 4th resolution, reading, "For the appointment of delegates to attend a general congress of deputies from each county in the State, to be held at Annapolis, and delegates to attend a general congress from the other colonies."

The reply of the Virginia Committee to the letter, enclosing the resolutions of the Baltimore Committee, dated August 4th, is as follows: "The expediency and necessity, however, of a general congress of deputies from different colonies was so obvious, that the meeting have already come to the resolutions respecting it," so that we may conclude that the first immortal congress of these United States was conceived in Baltimore. A body of men, which as Lord Chatham says, "for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia."

Before the three settlements of "Jones's Town," Fell's Point" and "Baltimore town," are forever blotted out and incorporated under the grander and more imposing title of the "City of Baltimore," let us see what was their general character and appearance.

"Jones's Town" was the oldest; at least one hundred and seven years had passed since David Jones had located on Jones's Falls, somewhere about the neighborhood of Centre street, and sixty-seven years had passed since William Fell had built his first store house on the "Point," and set up in business as a ship carpenter. He was an old-fashioned English carpenter, plodding along, building short stumpy brigs and the curious looking vessels of the period called ketches, rigged with two masts, which were placed in nearly the position of the main and mizzen-masts of a ship, thus leaving a clear deck forward of the main-mast, and bay sloops, which for a long time maintained themselves as the common carriers

of our inland sea. Seventy-five years later, on the very spot, were produced those wonders of the sea, the "Baltimore clippers," many of them capable of making 14 to 17 knots, and in their construction and rigging so far in advance of any that had existed that they soon revolutionized ship building all over the world. "Jones's Town" at this period, was, so to speak, a very old town for the colonies, and the original log houses must have given way long before the year 1797, the year of the consolidation, to better ones of frame and brick; in fact we know that this did take place, because many brick houses are still standing more than a hundred years old in the streets and alleys of what was "Jones's town, now known as Limerick." The occupations followed by the inhabitants differed materially from the maritime callings of "Fell's Point."

Here flour millers, blacksmiths, turners, staymakers, tanners, brass foundries, rag carpet weavers, mantua-makers and sawyers manufactured and lived according to the primitive methods then in vogue. Everybody had some trade or occupation as shown by the old directories. All the "Quality," with one or two exceptions, lived on their estates far from busy towns, with the exception of Annapolis, which from a very early period had been the home of the best people of the province, who preferred a town at all, to the magnificent estates and manors of their relations and friends who liked the freedom of the "Forest."

The Hon. John P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, has given a most interesting picture of Baltimore town soon after the Revolution. "It was a treat," says he, for our ancestors to look upon this little

Baltimore town, springing forward with such elastic bound to be something of note in the great Republic.

Market street had shot like a snake out of a toy box, up as high as "Congress Hall," with its variegated range of low-browed, hip-roofed wooden houses, standing forward and back out of line like an ill-dressed regiment. Some houses were painted blue, some yellow, some white, and here and there a more pretending mansion of brick, with windows after the pattern of a multiplication table, square and many paned, and great wastes of wall between the stories; some with court-yards in front, and trees in whose shade truant boys and ragged negroes "skied coppers" and played marbles. This avenue was enlivened with matrons and damsels; some with looped skirts, some in brocade luxuriantly displayed over hoops, with comely bodies supported by stays disclosing perilous waists, and with sleeves that clung to the arm as far as the elbow, where they were lost in ruffles that stood off like feathers on a bantam.

And then such faces, so rosy, spirited and sharp; with hair drawn over a cushion tight enough to lift the eye-brow into a rounder curve, giving pungent, supercilious expression to the countenance; and curls that fell in cataracts upon the shoulders.

Then they stepped away with such a mincing gait, in shoes of many colors with formidable points at the toes, and high tottering heels delicately cut in wood and in towering peaked hats, garnished with feathers that swayed aristocratically backward and forward at each step, as if they took pride in the stately pace of the wearer.

"In the train of these goody groups came

the gallants, who upheld the chivalry of the age, cavaliers of the old school, full of starch and powder; most of them the iron gentlemen of the Revolution, with leather faces, old campaigners, renowned for long stories—not long enough from the camp to lose their military brusquerie and dare-devil swagger; proper roystering blades, who had not long ago got out of harness and begun to affect the elegancies of civil life; all in three-cornered cocked hats and powdered hair and cues, and light colored coats with narrow capes and long backs and pockets on each hip, small clothes and striped stockings, shoes with great buckles, and long steel watch chains suspended on agate seals, in the likeness of the old sounding boards above pulpits.

"It was a sight worth seeing when one of these weather-beaten gallants accosted a lady. There was a bow which required the width of the pavement, a scrape of the foot and the cane thrust with a flourish under the left arm and projecting behind in a parallel line with the cue. And nothing could be more piquant than the lady's return of the salutation, in a courtesy that brought her with bridled chin and most winning glance half way to the ground."

Having glanced at the homes and industries of the people composing the other towns, which were to be co-partners in the consolidation about to take place, let us see what kind of a place was "Baltimore town." Sixty-seven years had passed since Philip Jones, the surveyor, had driven his first stake; the rough ravine scarred sixty acres had been slowly taking form and shape, streets, lanes, alleys and wharfs gave the town somewhat the appearance of an English colonial seaport. Here were combined

many of the characteristics which obtained in the other two, together with the world-encircling business of the merchants. Here then in this new town were founded the princely merchant houses, which did business with farthest India, Liverpool, Bristol, London, Cork and Belfast, the Canary Islands and every port of the Mediterranean.

In many other ways it partook of the characteristics of the other towns. Many small factories started, such as cordwaining, rope making and the forging of all kinds of ships' irons, from the very largest anchor, with its necessary chains, to a dead-eye bolt or a marling spike. From a very early period, the exportation of tobacco had been the principal business of the Province, and much of it had been loaded in the small bay ports or in creeks and rivers in front of the large plantations, but now that the English Province had changed its political character and become one of the Free and Independent States, the bulk of the tobacco crop was either hauled in wagons or shipped to Baltimore by small bay vessels, and the English "Factors," who had been located at various accessible points, notably at Elkridge Landing, near Baltimore, Annapolis and in St. Mary's and Calvert counties, had gone home, this profitable business having passed into the hands of German and American tobacco merchants. These enterprising men soon built up a market for the great Maryland staple in France, Germany, Holland and Italy, as well as in England. It is noteworthy that today we sell the French Government about twelve thousand hogsheads, or, say, one-third of our crop, and Italy, which also has a Government monopoly of tobacco, takes

a large quantity of our home-grown product.

Tobacco was to Baltimore what coal is to Newcastle, and to-day the venerable State warehouses built for the accommodation of the planters and for the proper storage and handling of the crop, attest by their enormous size its importance, in fact for many years it was the medium of exchange, currency and barter.

To-day, now nearing the twilight of the nineteenth century, and more than two hundred and fifty years since it was first planted in the Province, it holds its own and gives employment to thousands of persons in every stage of its cultivation, curing and manufacture. The growing of tobacco, corn and wheat required many slaves and indentured servants, and while the laws for their proper protection were just and wise, they were in fact very severe upon master, mistress or overseer. If a man or woman was "hired for wages," or by indenture, they were liable to be taken up as "run-aways" if caught ten miles from home without written permission, and ten days service was added for each day's absence.

Thus in the three small settlements, "Jonestown," "Fell's Point," and "Baltimore Town," were at the time of the final consolidation full of all the essentials that go to make up a great city. Crude and uncouth in many ways, the houses, ships and stores, no doubt very small and primitive judged by our modern standard, but like all the efforts of the race that landed at Ebbsfleet, under Hengest, they came to stay, and of all the races of men the Anglo-Saxon is the best colonist, because he can more easily adapt himself to the climate, conditions, advantages and defects of what-

ever country he makes his home than any other race.

The advantages of this particular locality, however, over-balanced any drawbacks, and the early colonists of Maryland could not find words fine enough to express their affirmation of the place in which their fortunes were cast.

The Constitution of the United States having gone into effect in 1789, one of the first acts of the Government was to take a census of the inhabitants, which was accomplished in the following year, 1790. The population of "Baltimore Town," was found to be 13,503. This was seven years previous to the consolidation of the three towns under discussion, an event the most important in their history, as it marked the birth of one of the great cities of the world.

It is to be regretted that we have no picture of the young and growing municipality, but we know this that it was larger then than any other town in the State to-day, its harbor filled with ships of all rigs and cargoes of every kind, and from almost every port in the world; the great merchants became noted for the custom of selling *only* by the cargo.

No event in the history of the city ever gave it such an impetus as the opening of the great National Road, which commenced at Cumberland, the road connecting Baltimore with that place being a much older one, being constructed and owned by associations or individuals, the two together constituting the National Road. *This road is the only highway of its kind ever wholly constructed by the Government of the United States*, and was to Baltimore what the "Ap-pian Way" was to Rome, and the present city is about twice the size of Rome. The

honor of its conception has been given to Henry Clay, but recent research makes it evident that the first suggestion of the wisdom of building such a road must be accorded to Albert Gallatin, the Swiss, who had come to the United States in 1780, against the wishes of his family, his excuse being that he wanted to "drink in a love for independence in the freest country of the universe." He was at the time he made the suggestion Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson.

The act of April 30, 1802, for the admission of Ohio, provides that one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said State sold by Congress from and after the 30th of June next shall be applied to laying out and making public roads leading from navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State and through the same, such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. A committee of the Senate reported that the net proceeds of the sales of land in the State of Ohio from July 1, 1802, to September 30, 1805, amounted to \$632,604.27, and two per cent. on this sum was \$12,652. This was the first money available for the building of the great road. Its final cost was \$6,824,919.33.

The road when finished traversed seven States, and was about eight hundred miles long. In 1822 a single house at Wheeling unloaded 1,081 wagons, averaging 3,500 pounds each, and paid for the transportation of the goods \$90,000.

Hundreds of the original wagoners have become rich and respected members of society.

The late distinguished Johns Hopkins was fond of relating a story showing what could be done with a six-horse team: In 1838 he engaged Daniel Barcus to haul a load of merchandise, weighing 8,300 pounds, from his store corner Pratt and Light streets, to Mount Vernon, O. He delivered the goods in good condition at the end of thirty days from the date of his departure from Baltimore, the distance being 397 miles. Mr. Hopkins paid him \$4.25 per hundred; on the return trip he loaded 7,200 pounds of Ohio tobacco, hogsheads, at \$2.75 per hundred.

One of the peculiarities of the old wagoners was the manner of stating the amount of their loads, thus twelve thousand pounds was "one hundred and twenty hundred." Everything came to Baltimore, and for many years the city enjoyed a perfect monopoly of this great western traffic. Millions of hogs, turkeys and sheep were driven from across the Ohio. It was also no unusual thing to see many gangs of slaves handcuffed together and made fast to a rope, marching two and two down the dusty pike. The Appian Way is a thing of the past, and so is the old National Road. On various parts of its bed the steel rails and overhead wires of the "trolley" have displaced everything else, and in that way it is still useful. To the old merchants and wagoners who used it and to hundreds of thousands of others it was a source of never failing riches, and to the City of Baltimore, until the coming of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the main artery of its trade and traffic.

About this time men began to look about for some means of transportation to our sister cities and towns, and companies were

organized to run stages on land and packet sloops on water. These sloops, with spacious cabin accommodations, ran to Chestertown, Annapolis and the head of the bay, all starting from Bowley's Wharf at the foot of South street. Most of the stages started from the old Fountain Inn on Light street, where the Carrollton Hotel now stands. The journey to Philadelphia was made in twenty-six to twenty-eight hours if everything went well, and the charge, \$8.00. An allowance of fifteen pounds of baggage was made to each person.

The whole community felt the impetus of peace and prosperity, and among the notable enterprises of the time was the organization of the Susquehanna Canal Company, said to be the first in the United States. Then came the Potomac Canal Company. The Chesapeake and Delaware did not organize until 1799, but it had been talked about and virtually originated by Augustine Herman (or Heermans), more than a hundred years before, at his home on Bohemia Manor, in Cecil county. By a strange coincidence the same manor was the birthplace of the first inventor who ever propelled a vessel by the use of steam, James Rumsey.

The Assembly at Philadelphia, in March, 1785, gave him the exclusive right for ten years "To navigate and build boats calculated to work with greater ease and rapidity against rapid rivers." In 1787 he was granted the right of navigating the rivers of New York, Maryland and Virginia, after his success in running a steamboat on the Potomac river. He made a successful trip on the river Thames, England, in 1792. The Legislature of Kentucky, in 1839, presented a gold medal to his son "Com-

memorative of his father's services and high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat."

THE FIRST SUGAR REFINERY

Was established in the year 1784, and the glass works which had been located on the Monocacy river in Frederick county, as early as 1784, were removed to Baltimore in 1788, the plant being located on the south side of the basin.

In the ten years between 1790 and 1800, which were marked by the most wonderful activity in commerce and manufactures, the increase was about 100 per cent., or 26,514. Now we come to the period when the city was mistress of the West India trade, and did the chief part of the carrying trade between the West Indies and Europe. For the former this was one of the principal markets of the world, the products of the Islands in large part first coming here and then being reshipped to the port of final destination. Almost all the sales on the wharves, as was stated before, were made by cargoes. This was the special feature of the Baltimore market.

THE FIRST MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Were established in the year 1795, before which time the merchants took risks themselves, or some private capitalists would take the risk on ship and cargo.

In 1787, the year the Federal Constitution was adopted, this city had 36,305 tons of registered vessels, and 7,976 licensed and enrolled, and in eight years afterwards 48,007 tons of shipping, and 27,470 licensed and enrolled. In the same year 100 ships, 162 brigs, 350 sloops and schooners, and 5,464 bay craft and small coasters passed into the harbor.



Martin Gillet

THE FIRST MARKET.

The open market, in which the producer deals directly with the consumer, is and always has been, one of the pleasant features of domestic life in our city. The first was established at the northwest corner of Gay and Baltimore streets in 1763. We can now boast of eleven, which feed at least 300,000 people. Our system always excites lively interest in strangers.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

As far back as 1768 it was thought best for the interest of the town and county to remove the Court House from Joppa, on the Gunpowder, which had for a long time been the county seat.

Our first Court House building was erected on the spot now occupied by the "Baltimore Monument," called by common consent to-day the Battle Monument; in front of this structure was placed the whipping post, stocks and pillory.

FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE.

During the Revolution the business of the town prospered and grew, and the West Indian trade assumed large proportions, so that it soon became necessary to afford some kind of relief from the vexatious delays imposed on merchants and shippers by having to enter and clear all their vessels at the Annapolis Custom House. This relief was at last accomplished by the establishment of a Custom House in 1780.

THE FIRST PORT WARDENS.

Of course all this maritime prosperity entailed additional duties and responsibilities on the authorities of the port, and the depth of water and general condition of the harbor became a matter of serious consideration, so that in 1783 a board of nine port

wardens was appointed and clothed with authority to make a survey and chart of the upper basin harbor and Patapsco, to make a full report of the depth of the channel and its course, and the best means for clearing the same.

To provide means for this work an impost of one penny a ton was laid upon all vessels entering or clearing the port. This tax was afterwards increased to two-pence.

Fort McHenry, on the end of Whetstone Point, which is, so far as the writer can ascertain, the first United States fort, was erected in 1794, and named after the distinguished Irish gentleman James McHenry.

He studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and afterwards accompanied Gen. Washington to Cambridge as assistant surgeon. Very soon he was appointed medical director, and on May 15, 1778, he became secretary to Washington, and his relations with him continued through life to be those of a trusted friend and adviser. He filled almost every position in the gift of his fellow citizens. He defeated Luther Martin and Samuel Chase in securing the ratification of the Constitution by Maryland, was made Secretary of War in 1796, and died in Baltimore May 3, 1816.

The milling of fine flour had been going on in the vicinity of Baltimore since 1774, and twenty years later a large number of mills, estimated at fifty, were located in and about the city. The reputation of this flour has remained to the present time, and a virtual monopoly of the South American trade existed for many years.

During the second war with England the city was a perfect hot-bed of patriotism.

The very large number of ships of all rigs owned here, the thousands of experienced sailors of all ranks, made it easy to man any number of vessels. History will show that this State and city did about one-third of the fighting for the thirteen States. The United States Navy list for 1816, published after the close of the war, shows that Maryland furnished more officers to the Navy than New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Nine more than New York, twenty-four more than New Jersey, eleven more than Pennsylvania. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, says, "Maryland furnished both absolutely and proportionately the greatest number of officers, and in the matter of fitting out privateers against the enemy," he says, "Baltimore again heads the list." The first vessel captured from the British was the schooner "Whiting," Lieut. Maxey, in Hampton Roads, by the privateer "Dash," Capt. Carroway, of Baltimore, twenty-two days after the declaration of war. We cannot close this page without saying a word for Capt. Thomas Boyle, of the brig "Chasseur," of Baltimore, described by Capt. George Coggeshall, a New England man, as follows: "The Chasseur was called 'The Pride of Baltimore;' she was indeed a fine specimen of naval architecture, and perhaps the most beautiful vessel that floated on the ocean. She captured H. B. Majesty's schooner St. Lawrence, Lieut. J. C. Gordon, in fifteen minutes, exchanged broadsides with an English frigate in the English Channel, and in the same waters was surrounded by two frigates and two brigs of war, and made her escape by outmanoeuvring and out-sailing them all; the loss inflicted on the British by this one ves-

sel amounted to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and this vessel was only one of hundreds."

In connection with the battle of North Point, a word must be said for the gallant soldiers and sailors who defended this city against the victorious veterans of Wellington—the heroes of the Peninsular campaign. An English officer said, "As individuals, they were at least our equals in the skill with which they used the weapon—our soldiers moved forward with their accustomed fearlessness, and the Americans, with much coolness, stood to receive them. The Americans were the first to use their small arms; having rent the air with a shout, they fired a volley, begun upon the right and carried away regularly to the extreme left, and then loading again, kept up an unintermitted discharge." This was very gallant conduct for men who had never been under fire before and reflects the highest credit on the courage of our countrymen.

We can hardly dismiss this subject without saying something for the gallant soldier, Armistead, who fought his guns so well in Fort McHenry, or Francis Scott Key, who embalmed that noted fight in the immortal song which will last as long as the American Republic. Armistead was a regular officer. He and four brothers all took an active part in the war. He was promoted major of the Third Artillery, March 3, 1813, and distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George from the British, May 27, 1813. His defense of Baltimore against the conceited Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, places him in the front rank of American soldiers. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for his steadfast bravery in the fight. He died here on April 25, 1818.

Of Key it may be said that his song has placed him among the "Immortals," written on the back of an old letter, the song was placed in the hands of Capt. Benjamin Eades, of the Twenty-seventh Baltimore Regiment, who after it had been set up in type, hurried to the old tavern next to Holiday Street Theater, which was much frequented by actors. Key had directed his friend to have the song sung to the air "Anacreon in Heaven," and an actor, Ferdinand Durang, mounted a chair and sung the "Star Spangled Banner" for the first time. A fund is now being raised in this State to place a monument over his (Key's) grave, and James Lick, of San Francisco, bequeathed the sum of \$60,000 for a monument to him in Golden Gate Park in that city. This was executed by William W. Story, in Rome, 1885-87.

The tremendous loss inflicted on the British by the city of Baltimore had made them vindictive, and anxious and eager for revenge; and while Boston, New York and Philadelphia were passed by, they kept a very large force in the Chesapeake, and burned, ravished and robbed the people of this State, our loss in killed and wounded being more than all the other States together.

Poverty and deep distress had overtaken the English agricultural classes, for in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819 the wheat crop failed, and a strong demand for our wheat sprung up. Soon the old West Indian and South American trade came back, and trade with the far East and to China commenced with renewed vigor. It is worthy of remark that this China trade, after remaining dormant for about forty years, has again

opened, and direct cargoes of China goods are being landed at our piers.

During the period between 1815 and 1829, the demand on the banks for money caused them to suspend the payment of specie and to issue a paper currency. This method of making ready capital was at once simple and very attractive; but was followed by its own retribution to the dismay of all concerned.

After reason in a measure had resumed her sway it was proposed as a cure-all to make a uniform currency for the whole country by the re-establishment of a National Bank—we say re-establishment because the original Bank of the United States had expired by limitation in 1811. So it came to pass that a new bank of the United States was established in the year 1816. The total capital stock was \$28,000,000, of which amount \$4,014,100, or more than one-seventh, was furnished by our merchants. While this bank was founded on a specie basis it did not prove an unalloyed blessing, because it acted as a severe check upon the people who had been getting accommodation on a paper basis.

Much distress among the trading class was the immediate result. Financial matters adjusted themselves in the course of years, and the general business of the city kept pace with its increasing population. The last bank failure in this city took place in 1834, and was caused by the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank by President Andrew Jackson, Roger B. Taney being at the time Secretary of the Treasury. Another very trying time was the financial exigency of 1837, which brought on a crisis that came near destroying the whole monetary and commercial

fabric on which the country depended for its very existence, but the remarkable elasticity and nerve always displayed by the people of this city partakes of the character of the willow bending to the blast of the storm and arising fresh and strong after it had passed.

The city had been much further increased by the act of 1816, so that at the period of which we are writing it embraced about ten thousand acres, a first-class school of medicine had been established in 1820, and in 1839 the College of Dental Surgery. This was the first dental college in the world, and its diploma is to-day recognized all over the civilized universe as a guarantee of professional skill, and the most eminent dentists, with few exceptions, at home and abroad, are graduates of this institution.

The Merchants Exchange had been begun in 1815, and was finished in 1820. This building is now used for the Custom House. The beauty of the proportions of the interior of the dome cannot be excelled, and the late William T. Walters never tired of looking at and admiring it.

Steamboats had been doing business on our waters as early as 1813, the first line running to Frenchtown, and connecting with the stages to Philadelphia and the North and East.

The charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company had been granted in February, 1827. This was the first charter given in the United States. A feverish desire appears to have animated our forefathers to be first in everything, and works of internal improvement took hold of the people of the period we speak of to such an extent that nothing appeared too great for them to undertake. On the same day

that Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, laid the corner-stone of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, July 4, 1828, the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, laid the corner-stone of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, so to speak, by digging the first spade full of earth from the spot selected for its commencement. Of the capital stock, amounting to \$3,609,400, Maryland subscribed \$1,000,000.

The survey for the canal was made by Gen. Simon Bernard, who had a most romantic history; having been appointed as a charity scholar in his native town, Dole, he received a scholarship in the Polytechnic School in Paris, went on foot to get it, and almost died from cold; but with wonderful ability gained the second place in his class of engineers at the final examination; served under Napoleon, led the assault upon Ivrea in 1800, fortified Antwerp and defended Torgau during its terrible siege, for which Napoleon made him lieutenant general of Engineers. He was at Waterloo, then entered the service of Louis XVIII. The most extensive work of a defensive character executed by him in this country was Fortress Monroe, at Old Point, Va.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was born in Annapolis, 1737. He came from a very ancient family in Ireland, who were princes and lords of Ely from the 12th to the 16th century, and had intermarried with the great houses of Ormond and Desmond in Ireland, and Argyle in Scotland. The late John H. B. Latrobe, one of the most distinguished lawyers the State has ever produced, and the biographer of Carroll, said: "After I had finished my work I took it to Mr. Carroll, whom I knew very well indeed,

and read it to him, as he was seated in an arm-chair in his own room in his son-in-law's house in Baltimore. He listened with marked attention and without comment until I had ceased to read, when, after a pause, he said: 'Why, Latrobe, you have made a much greater man of me than I ever thought I was; and yet really you have said nothing in what you have written that is not true.' Mr. Latrobe said further that at the time of this interview Mr. Carroll was very old and feeble, but his manner and speech were those of a refined and courteous gentleman. This forms a beautiful incident in the history of the city, and links together in the lives of two of her most talented sons the extreme past and mighty present.

It appears almost superfluous to state in this article that among the many things accomplished by our forefathers was the adoption of illuminating gas for lighting the streets, as early as 1816; this is claimed to be the foundation of its use in this country.

There can be no doubt in regard to the first chartered railroad being the Baltimore & Ohio in 1827, nor has it ever been denied that its successful completion, driven as it was through endless rock, was up to that time the most gigantic engineering work attempted on this Continent.

Baltimore has the further distinction of being chosen by Professor Morse as the place from which to send the spark which electrified the world—1844.

In 1829 the Susquehanna Railroad was commenced. This occurred on the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of the act which created the Town of Baltimore. August 8, in 1837, the Philadelphia, Wil-

mington & Baltimore Railroad was opened for travel.

Thoroughly equipped now to do business with all parts of the country by railroad lines, together with the dauntless energy of her merchants, who by means of fast sailing vessels, manned by as able sailors as the world has ever seen, there is little wonder that the city made rapid progress in every direction, so that the town of 1790, with only 13,503 inhabitants, had grown to 169,054 in 1850.

This article on the early history of Baltimore touches only upon the many beautiful and interesting facts of her brilliant past. With an assured future by land and by sea, with limitless resources for sustaining a population of millions, with pure air and water, sitting on her many hills, her diadem of green parks and limpid lakes, flashing and vivid, her diamonds and emeralds, crowned Queen of the Chesapeake, mother of brave men and beautiful women, it is the hope of all true sons of Maryland that she will embrace her golden opportunities.

We cannot close this article without giving to our readers a most beautiful event in the life of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In 1826, when all the signers of the Declaration had passed away, a committee waited on Charles Carroll to obtain from him a copy of the document, and again signed by his own hand, this copy was to be deposited in the City Hall. After he had signed the paper he wrote the following supplemental declaration:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation and on myself in permit-

ting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence adopted by Congress on the 4th day of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that

important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man."

CHARLES CARROLL,
of Carrollton.

Aug. 2, 1826.

CHAPTER II.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY.

By COL. GEO. W. F. VERNON.

Called upon to write a brief military and naval history of Baltimore, from early colonial days to the present date, necessarily involved not only a diligent search of the chronicles of the past and their segregation, but when the time came for a re-aggregation, an exercise of discretion as to what incidents and events would prove most interesting to the present inhabitants of this city, I therefore did the best that was possible under the existing conditions, with a full knowledge that what might be of interest to one would prove of no interest whatever to another.

I have endeavored to write a fair, just and impartial history, briefly reciting such facts and incidents as are embraced within the scope of my commission. I have freely quoted from "Events in Baltimore during the Revolutionary War," by Robert Purviance; "Baltimore Past and Present," "Chronicles of Baltimore," Scharf; "Memoirs of a Volunteer in Mexico," Kenly; and "Records of War Department," and have availed myself of verbal information received from the representatives of a day and generation long passed away.

The incidents of the late Civil War were indelibly impressed upon the minds of many of our people now living, and of many of which we were eye-witnesses.

I have arranged the work into epochs, pertaining to the various wars in which our city was participant, and trust that my

labors may meet with reasonable approval.

GEO. W. F. VERNON.

Baltimore, Md., May, 1897.

EPOCH I.

From Settlement of Baltimore to the Revolutionary War, 1720-1774.

The early history of Baltimore was not characterized by a warfare with the aboriginal savages. The pacific policy pursued by the colonial authorities of Maryland insured a peaceful settlement to the pioneers of Baltimore and vicinity.

The French and Indians wars waged by the English and French for supremacy in North America from the years A. D. 1754 to 1763 did not disturb the equanimity of its inhabitants.

The great Colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania, surrounded and protected in large measure the borders of Maryland from incursions by either the French or Indians; although the capture of Colonel (afterwards General) George Washington, at "Little Meadows," and his command of American troops, exposed the western borders of Maryland for a brief period to depredations by the Indians, nevertheless Baltimore was not called upon to furnish troops to repel the invaders, but its people contributed their share of the sinews of war to aid their sturdy brethren in western Maryland, who not only helped to drive the enemy from the borders of the State, but marched with their

colonial brethren and the English troops to expel the French and savages from Ft. Duquesne, now Pittsburg.

EPOCH II.

The Revolutionary War, 1774-1783.

The events that transpired prior to the Revolutionary War, through the efforts of the English Government to impose a tax on her Colonies in America, created at once a spirit of determined resistance in Baltimore and Maryland.

The grant of Charles the First to Lord Baltimore, set forth "That it was covenanted on the part of the King, that neither he nor his successors should ever impose customs, taxes, quotas or contributions whatsoever upon the people, their property or their merchantable commodities laden within the province," and the people of Baltimore were foremost in the movements, not only in forming committees headed by that sturdy patriot, Samuel Purviance, to correspond with committees from other American Colonies, in the formation of non-importation leagues, &c., but the military spirit was rife for resistance by force of arms, if necessary. A military company of infantry was formed in Baltimore as early as December, 1774, by Capt. Mordecai Gist, subsequently promoted major, colonel and brigadier general. This company subsequently became a part of Col. Smallwood's regiment in the Maryland Line, in the War for Independence, and in 1775 seven complete companies of infantry had been organized.

A Baltimore writer, in February, 1775, writing to a friend in England, said: "We are a little behind New England mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c."

The preliminary work of the struggle for freedom and independence in the War of the Revolution devolved upon committees of patriotic citizens throughout the thirteen Colonies, which afterwards constituted the United States of America, and amongst the most active, patriotic and energetic of these committees was "the Baltimore Committee of Observation." Even after the British authority had ceased to exist within the Colonies, and new local governments had been created by the people, these committees, notably the Baltimore Committee, continued in their sphere of usefulness during the War of the Revolution, and to a certain extent exercised authority which was respected by a liberty-loving people throughout the entire war.

After the passage by the British Parliament in 1774 of the Boston port bill, "a bill intended to shut out the people of Boston from commercial intercourse with every part of the world," it was self-evident to all of the Colonies that a blow at the liberties and freedom of one was a blow at all, and the appeal of the Bostonians for a concert of action, by the united Colonies, in defense of their freedom, met a willing and ready response from Maryland, especially from Baltimore.

Meetings were held by the people, resolutions of commercial non-intercourse with the mother country adopted as well as for a concert of action throughout the Colonies. The sequel of these movements resulted in a Continental Congress at Philadelphia in September, 1774, which in turn recommended the formation of permanent Town and County Committees throughout the Colonies; accordingly a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore was held at the court

house in Baltimore on the 12th of November, 1774, when the following committee was chosen for Baltimore, viz: Samuel Purviance, Jr.; John Smith, Andrew Buchanan, Robert Alexander, Wm. Lux, John Moale, John Merryman, Richard Moale, Jeremiah T. Chase, Thos. Harrison, Archibald Buchanan, Wm. Smith, James Calhoun, Benjamin Griffith, Gerard Hopkins, John Deaver, Baret Eichelberger, Geo. Woolsey, Hercules Courtney, Isaac Griest, Mark Alexander, Francis Sanderson, Dr. John Boyd, Geo. Lintenberger, Philip Rogers, David McMechen, Mordecai Gist and Wm. Spear.

Mr. Samuel Purviance, Jr., was chosen chairman and his ardor, energy and executive abilities were soon made manifest; a greater part of the correspondence of the committee was prepared by him.

In the meantime the sympathy of the patriotic people of Baltimore and Maryland for their suffering brethren in Boston, for liberty and the common cause, had assumed a tangible shape, as will appear from the following abstract from a Boston paper dated August 29, 1774:

"Yesterday arrived at Marblehead Capt. Perkins, from Baltimore, with three thousand bushels of Indian corn, twenty barrels of rye and twenty-one barrels of bread, sent by the inhabitants of that place for the benefit of the poor of Boston, together with 1,000 bushels of corn from Annapolis sent in the same vessel for the same benevolent purpose."

As an incident of the stirring event of the times and the military spirit inspired thereby, might be mentioned the arrival in Baltimore on the 5th day of May, 1775, of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Edmund Pendle-

ton, George Washington, Benjamin Harrison and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and Richard Caswell and Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina, delegates on their way to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. They were met by three companies of militia and escorted to the "Fountain Inn," an old hostelry that occupied the site where the Carrollton hotel now stands. The militia fired three volleys of musketry in front of the hotel in honor of the distinguished guests.

On the following day four companies of militia were drawn up on the common and reviewed by Col. George Washington (afterwards commander-in-chief of the American armies and the first president of the United States). In the afternoon the delegates, accompanied by the reverend clergy and principal citizens of Baltimore, preceded by Capt. Mordecai Gist's independent company and the officers of the other companies, walked to the new court house (which then stood on the site of the present monument to the Defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812), where an entertainment was provided; amongst the toasts given by the delegates was the following: "May the Town of Baltimore Flourish and the Noble Spirit of the Inhabitants Continue Till Ministerial Despotism be at an End."

In a regiment of Maryland troops organized in 1775 and commanded by Colonel, afterwards Gen. Smallwood, we find the names of such officers as Mordecai Gist, Samuel Smith, David Plunkett, Brian Philpot and Wm. Ridgely, who recruited their men in Baltimore.

Amongst the inducements offered to have companies of militia raised in Balti-

more in 1776, to reinforce the Continental army, it was set forth "that each man be allowed a month's pay in advance and bounty of three pounds sterling (about fifteen dollars).

In March, 1776, the British sloop of war, "Otter," which had been cruising in the Chesapeake Bay, made a demonstration with small boats in the Patapsco which created alarm in Baltimore, when the ship "Defence," Capt. Nicholsen, of Baltimore, was immediately sent to the rescue. They drove the marauders from the Patapsco river and captured five of their boats. Batteries were erected at Fell's Point and Whetstone Point (now Locust Point), where Fort McHenry now stands, and floating cables were used to protect the harbor of Baltimore from the British fleet.

In April, 1776, Capt. James Barron, in command of a Baltimore vessel, fell in with and captured with valuable papers a small vessel that had been sent by Lord Dunmore (who was at the time on board of one of the British squadrons stationed in the Chesapeake Bay) to communicate with Annapolis.

On the 29th day of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence by the United States of America was read at the court house in Baltimore. It was received by the people with great acclamation and at night the town was illuminated, at the same time the effigy of King George III was carted through the town and then committed to the flames.

On the 20th day of December, 1776, the Congress removed from Philadelphia to Baltimore and commenced their session here. In consequence of the approach of the British army under Gen. Howe to Phil-

adelphia Congress adjourned March 3, 1777, to reconvene in Philadelphia.

Whilst Congress remained in Baltimore, they met in a large building then located on the southwest corner of Liberty and Baltimore streets. This building was then the extreme western limit of Baltimore. A tablet recently erected by the Old Volunteer Firemen Association of Baltimore now commemorates this historic spot.

Baltimore contained in 1776 a population of 6,755 and 645 houses. Its territorial extent, including Fell's Point and Jones Town, reached from Fell's Point on the east to the corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets on the west; from Light and Pratt streets on the south to St. Paul's church, corner of Saratoga and Charles, on the north.

Congress selected Baltimore as one of the points for building a navy, as its peculiar fitness for the building of vessels was apparent and a number of vessels that afterwards became celebrated for the injury they inflicted on the enemy were built there, amongst them being "The Virginia Frigate," the defence sloops "Bucksin," "Enterprise," "Sturdy Beggar," "Harlequin," "Fox," &c.

In August, 1776, we find the Maryland regiment, under Maj. Mordecai Gist, with its large Baltimore contingent in line of battle with the Continental army, under Gen. Washington on Long Island, New York, performing prodigies of valor, not only in endeavoring to prevent the advance of an overwhelming British army, but as a matter of historic fact, with fearful sacrifice of life, really saving that army from demoralization and annihilation.

This Maryland regiment was considered

the best drilled and disciplined command in the Revolutionary Army at that date. Their loss in this battle numbered two hundred and fifty-six in killed, wounded and missing.

In February, 1777, Baltimore was called upon for a contingent of militia to assist other troops in stamping out an insurrection in behalf of the English, by the Tories of Worcester and Somerset counties, on the eastern shore of Maryland.

The expedition sailed from Fell's Point, the whole being under the command of Gen. Smallwood and Col. Mordecai Gist of the Maryland line, who happened to be in Maryland at the time, recruiting their depleted ranks. In a brief campaign the insurrection was completely suppressed.

September 11, 1777, we find Col. Gist's regiment was one of the two Maryland regiments which had time to form and take part in the ill-fated battle of Brandywine.

In March, 1778, we find Count Pulaski organizing in Baltimore under the orders of Congress an independent corps, consisting of a company of cavalry and two companies of infantry.

This corps did gallant service and the flag of the corps, which was saved at the time of the death of the gallant Pulaski at Savannah, Ga., in 1779, by a gallant lieutenant who received fourteen wounds, is now preserved in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets.

The State of Maryland should perform a proud and patriotic duty by gathering up these priceless relics of all of her companies, battalions, regiments and batteries which took part in all the wars in which her gallant sons were ever engaged, and carefully

guarding them for the future at the State Capitol, where they should be exhibited as the evidence of the prowess of her citizen soldiery.

At the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778, the Maryland Line bore a distinguished part.

In August, 1780, the movements of the British army under Lord Cornwallis created an impression that Baltimore was its objective point. A force of 2,800 men was assembled within two days from Baltimore and the adjacent counties. Advices were soon received that Virginia was the objective point, when the troops were dismissed. This was the last serious alarm which excited the people of Baltimore during the Revolutionary War.

In 1781, whilst the Marquis de LaFayette, then a major general in the American army, was on the march to the Southern States, he halted in Baltimore. A ball was given in honor of his arrival. One of the fair daughters of Baltimore, observing "that he appeared sad," inquired the cause, when he replied, "I cannot enjoy the gayety of the scene while so many of the poor soldiers are in want of clothes." "We will supply them," said the ladies, and the ball room was turned into a clothing factory; fathers and husbands furnished the materials, wives and daughters did the sewing.

All the private blankets possible were gathered up and sent to the armies in the field; in fact no sacrifice was too great for the people of Baltimore to make for the noble cause in which they were engaged.

A large part of the Baltimore contingent was serving with the Southern armies in 1780, '81 and '82; whilst they performed magnificent service, their suffering and pri-

vations were excessive. They had not received a shilling of pay, real or nominal, during all this period; with hardly a decent supply of clothes and no subsistence except what they could seize from the country through which they operated, already devastated, and in a great degree attached to the enemy.

At the battles of Camden, Cowpens, Guilford and Eutaw, the soldiers of the Maryland line particularly distinguished themselves, and that at close quarters with the bayonet Baron DeKalb and Gen. Green both bore testimony to the gallantry of the Maryland troops in these battles, and especially that of such splendid officers as Gen. Mordecai Gist, Col. Jno. Eager Howard, Col. Otho Williams and Samuel Smith.

The surrender of the British army of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19th, 1781, virtually ended the War of the Revolution, although peace was not formally declared until 1783.

On the 27th day of July, 1783, Brig. Gen. Mordecai Gist (who as Capt. Gist had raised a company in 1774) returned to Baltimore in command of the remnant of the Maryland line, consisting of only 500 men, from Charleston, S. C.

The announcement of the joyful news of independence and peace was celebrated in Baltimore April 21, 1783, with great enthusiasm.

The greater part of the Baltimoreans who went into the army during the Revolution and held commissions returned to Baltimore at the close of hostilities and were soon followed by such persons as Gen. Otho H. Williams, Col. Ramsey, Col. McHenry, Gen. Swann, Col. Bankson, the Tilgmans, Clemms, Ballards, Strickers and

Harrises, names prominent and familiar in Baltimore history.

Throughout the entire Revolutionary War, Maryland had been distinguished for its zeal in support of the common cause. Besides those recruited in the independent corps, the State companies and the marines and naval forces, she had furnished 15,229 men and 5,407 militia, or an aggregate of 20,636 men. Baltimore contributed her full contingent to Maryland's quota at every call for troops from the time she furnished three of the original nine companies that constituted the Maryland line regiment in July, 1776, which marched to Long Island under Col. Smallwood, and were incorporated in Lord Sterling's brigade of the American army, covering themselves with imperishable renown in that campaign down to the close of the war as well as in all the principal campaigns in the Northern and Southern States.

The gallant "Pulaski Legion" was a Baltimore command. The Baltimore sailors had performed noble service, so that impartial history can truly say that on land or sea, the sons of Baltimore performed a heroic part in the successful struggle for freedom and independence during the Revolutionary War.

EPOCH III.

Second War With Great Britain, 1812-1815.

The constant interference by England with the commerce of America and an infringement on her rights as a nation, more especially the seizure of American citizens on American vessels, even on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, led to a declaration of war against England, June 11th, 1812.

Baltimore in the first year of this war felt

the advantage of her fleet, and from her superior vessels (really models of naval architecture) that had been so successful in commercial enterprises, were fitted out numerous privateers. These Baltimore privateers were authorized by Congress and were granted letters of marque and reprisal. They were built in Baltimore and vicinity, fitted out here, carried from six to ten cannon, with a long swivel gun (long Toms, so called in that day) mounted amid ship. The crew usually numbered about sixty officers and seamen, being plentifully supplied with muskets, cutlasses and boarding pikes. They were commanded by such men as Captains Barney, Boyle, Stafford, Levely, Richardson, Wilson and Miller.

About four months after the declaration of war, Baltimore had sent to sea forty-two armed vessels or privateers carrying three hundred and thirty guns and manned by three thousand officers and men.

The whole number of privateers that were granted letters of marque and reprisal by the United States during the war with Great Britain in the years 1812, 1813 and 1814 aggregated two hundred and fifty sails, of which Baltimore furnished 58; New York, 55; Salem, 40; Boston, 32; Philadelphia, 14; Portsmouth, N. H., 11; Charleston, 10; Marblehead, 4; Bristol, 4; Portland, 3; Newburyport, 2; Norfolk, 2; Newbern, 2; New Orleans, 2, and 1 from each of the following named ports, viz: New London, Newport, Providence, Barnstable, Fair Haven, Gloucester, Washington City and Wilmington, N. C.

It will thus be observed that Baltimore took the lead in our naval affairs during this war. These privateers were a great thorn in the side of our inveterate enemy. They

harassed and annoyed the British in every quarter of the globe, and even at the entrance of their own ports in old England herself.

They fought and captured ships and vessels off North Cape, in the British and Irish Channels, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in the East and West Indies, off the Capes of Good Hope and Horn, and in the Pacific Ocean. Wherever a British ship floated a Yankee cruiser went in quest of her; they took and destroyed millions of property and were beyond all doubt the happy instruments under God in bringing about a permanent peace with a proud, haughty and overbearing nation.

The war continued about three years, with a loss to Great Britain of two thousand ships and vessels of every description, including men-of-war and merchantmen.

To enumerate even approximately the names, commanders, engagements, capture and victories of our Baltimore cruisers in the second war with England would require a large volume of itself, but without any invidious distinction, it would be eminently proper to briefly sketch the successful cruises of a few.

As early as July 10, 1812, the privateer "Dash," of Baltimore, captured the "Whiting," a British dispatch vessel, in Hampton Roads.

On the 26th of July, 1812, the privateer "Dolphin," of Baltimore, sent an English vessel into Baltimore heavily laden with valuable cargo. In August, 1812, the British ship "Braganzine," mounting twelve guns and heavily laden, was captured by the Baltimore privateer "Tom" after a fight of forty-five minutes, and sent into Baltimore as a prize. The privateer "Rosie,"

Capt. Barney, of Baltimore, made numerous captures about this time, and sent them either into other friendly ports or destroyed them, including one lot of one ship, one schooner and five brigs, captured and destroyed. The privateer "Globe," of Baltimore, captured a British ship of twenty-one guns and sent her under a prize crew into the Chesapeake Bay. An extract from the log book of the privateer "Globe," of Baltimore, sets forth: * * * "July 31st, 1812, saw a sail; we gave chase; she hoisted British colors. * * * Got close enough, began to fire broadsides (charged with round shot double shotted); she returned broadside for broadside, when, within musket shot, fired several volleys into her; she struck, after a brisk engagement of an hour and a half. She proved to be the English letter of marque ship 'Boyd' and mounted ten guns."

Up to the 30th day of August, 1812, the privateer "Rosie," of Baltimore, Commodore Barney, had captured fifteen vessels, of 2,914 tons and valued at \$1,289,000.00. An extract from the log book of this vessel sets forth amongst other incidents the following, showing the splendid sailing qualities of our Baltimore built vessels, viz: * * * "July 23, 1812, was chased by a British frigate, fired twenty-five shots at us, outsailed her. July 30, 1812, chased by a frigate, outsailed her. July 31, took and burned ship 'Princess Royal.' August 1, took and manned ship 'Kitty.' August 2, took and burnt the following: Brig 'Farm,' brig 'Devonshire,' 'schooner 'Squid,' took the brig 'Brothers,' put on board of her sixty prisoners and sent her to St. Johns to be exchanged for as many Americans; a pretty good day's work. * * *

August 9, 1812, took the ship 'Jenny' after a short action; she mounted twelve guns. * * * September 9, 1812, chased by three ships; we outsailed them without difficulty. September 16, 1812, severe action with his Britanic majesty's packet ship 'Princess Amelia,' at close quarters; it lasted nearly an hour, and during the greater part of the time within pistol shot distance." The "Rosie" had one lieutenant and six men wounded, whilst the captain and sailing master of the "Princess Amelia" were killed and the master's mate and six men wounded. September 28, 1812, the privateer "Norwich," of Baltimore, Capt. Levely, carrying twelve pound cannonades and between eighty and ninety men, fell in with a ship and a schooner carrying the English flag, off the Island of Martinique; the ship was armed with sixteen 18-pound cannonades and two hundred men and the schooner six 4-pounders and sixty men. An engagement immediately ensued and lasted over three hours, and notwithstanding the disparity in numbers, armament and men the gallant privateer, although severely crippled, with the loss of four killed and six wounded, compelled her adversaries to beat an inglorious retreat.

On the 25th day of January, 1813, the privateer "Dolphin," of Baltimore, whilst off Cape St. Vincent and cruising along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, fell in with the British ship "Hebe" and a British brig. She attacked them without delay, although the "Hebe" carried sixteen guns and the brig ten guns, whilst the "Dolphin" only carried ten guns. She compelled the surrender of both of the Englishmen with but a loss of four men.

On the 14th day of January, 1813, the

Baltimore privateer "Comet," Capt. Boyle, of the coast of Pernambuco, attacked an English ship of fourteen guns and two brigs of ten guns each, under convoy of a Portuguese brig mounting twenty 32-pounders, or a total of fifty-four guns and 165 men. After a desperate engagement the "Comet" captured the three British vessels. The "Comet" was subsequently attacked by the British frigate "Surprise" and man-of-war "Swaggerer," but outsailed them both with ease, and continued her career of conquest and capture.

The Baltimore privateer "Chasseur," otherwise known as "The Pride of Baltimore," Capt. Boyle, a splendid specimen of naval architecture and perhaps the most beautiful vessel then afloat, performed prodigies of valor and carried dismay and terror to her enemies, alone capturing eighty British vessels valued at \$400,000. Whilst cruising off the coast of England in 1814-15, in response to the numerous paper blockades, decreed by British squadrons which were off the American coasts, he issued the following burlesque proclamation, and sent it into the English capitol of London to be posted at Lloyds Coffee House, viz: "By Thomas Boyle, Esq., commander of the privateer armed brig 'Chasseur,' &c., &c.: Proclamation: Whereas, it has become customary with the Admirals of Great Britain commanding small forces on the coast of the United States, particularly Sir John Borlouse Warren and Sir Alexander Cochrane, to declare all the coast of the United States in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, without possessing the power to justify such a declaration or stationing an adequate force to maintain said blockade, I do therefore, by virtue of the power and

authority in me vested (possessing sufficient force) declare all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and seacoasts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, and I do further declare that I consider the force under my command adequate to maintain strictly, rigorously and effectually the said blockade, and I do hereby require the respective officers, whether captains, commanders or commanding officers under my command, employed or to be employed on the coasts of England, Ireland and Scotland to pay strict attention to this, my proclamation, and I do hereby caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation in amity and peace with the United States from entering or attempting to enter or from coming or attempting to come out of any of said ports, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands or seacoasts under any pretense whatsoever, and that no person may plead ignorance of this, my proclamation, I have ordered the same to be made public in England.

"Given under my hand on board the 'Chasseur,' day and date as above.

(Signed)

THOMAS BOYLE.

"By Command of the Commanding Officer,

(Signed)

J. S. STANSBURY,

Secretary."

The English Government was fully alive to the danger to be apprehended from the splendid Baltimore clippers and early in the year 1813 had sent a squadron under Admiral Warren to operate in the Chesapeake Bay and to declare and enforce a blockade, if possible, but as a matter of fact, the Baltimore privateers and their prizes were con-

stantly passing through the so-called blockading squadrons.

The squadron under Admiral Warren was reinforced in 1813 by another fleet under Admiral Cockburn, consisting of four ships of the line and six frigates.

Cockburn directed operations along the unprotected shores of the Chesapeake Bay, especially isolated farm houses and county seats, seizing and destroying private property. Expeditions were sent against the villages of Frenchtown, Havre-de-Grace, Fredericktown on the eastern shore and Georgetown, which were taken, plundered and burned. Nevertheless these plundering expeditions were not always successful. The sturdy yeomanry oftentimes speedily assembled and drove the marauding bands away.

Whilst the British fleet visited the Patapsco river, they did not deem it prudent to attack Baltimore, whose spirited citizens were constantly on the alert.

When the British squadron under Admiral Warren entered the Chesapeake Bay, the citizens of Baltimore did not wait for the government at Washington to protect them, but took prompt measures to protect themselves. A fleet of thirteen barges and the schooner "Scorpion" were sent down the bay to watch and harass the British squadron.

The military spirit was rife. The militia were thoroughly organized and like the minute men of 1776 prepared for service on short notice.

As early as October 5th, 1812, a company of infantry, numbering 100 men, commanded by Capt. Stephen H. Moore, were fitted out in the most substantial manner by the citizens of Baltimore and presented

by the patriotic ladies of the Seventh Ward with an elegant silk flag.

They promptly marched to the Canadian borders and joined Col. Winder's regiment, which a short time thereafter with the American army under Gen. Pike invaded Canada at the capture of York (now known as the city of Toronto, Canada), April 27, 1813. Capt. Moore, of the Baltimore company, was wounded and Lieut. Nicholson killed.

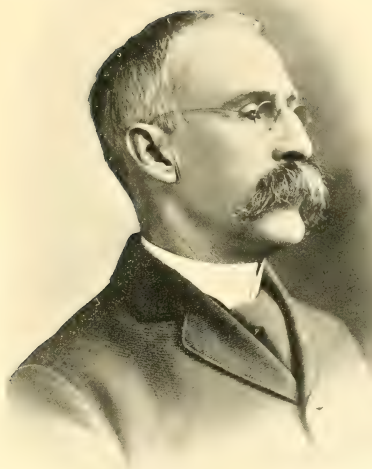
In June, 1813, volunteering for the army by regiments and companies was so active in this city that the superior officers were compelled to suppress it and give precedence to the oldest organizations.

The management of military affairs at Baltimore was placed in the hands of Gen. Samuel Smith, of this city, who had distinguished himself during the War of the Revolution.

The infantry regiments and artillery companies assembled twice a week, marched to Fort McHenry and other points, manoeuvred and prepared themselves in every way for active field operations, often remaining at the garrison for a week at a time.

Col. Wadsworth, of the United States engineer corps, superintended the erection and completion of the fortifications for the defense of the city.

As an evidence of the alacrity with which the volunteer militia of the city responded to the calls of danger, it appears that on the 5th day of May, 1813, a demonstration of the British fleet in the Patapsco river caused the alarm guns to be fired between 11 a. m. and 12 m., and within a few minutes upwards of 5,000 men were under arms and in their proper places and within an hour regi-



J. H. M. M. M., m.d.

ment after regiment marched to points of danger in regular order.

On this day the 5th Maryland Regiment of Infantry, just returned to Baltimore from a week's duty at Fort McHenry (having been relieved by the 6th), made a forced march of fifteen miles to North Point. They were followed by the 39th Regiment and some troops of Cavalry and batteries of Artillery.

The 27th and 51st Regiments were kept under arms and in readiness for action.

The defenses of Baltimore were being pushed at Fort McHenry, Patapsco river, the Cove and the Lazaretto.

In the unfortunate battle of Bladensburg, Md., August 24th, 1814, for the defense of the National Capitol, no reflection could possibly be made upon the gallant sailors and marines from Maryland, under Commodore Barney, and the 5th Maryland Infantry Regiment who participated in that engagement, and who repulsed the enemy with loss in their own immediate front as long as they had any support, and when the British army and navy flushed with triumph at their success in capturing Washington City and the destruction of the Capitol, &c., advanced up the Patapsco to "occupy Baltimore for their winter's quarters," in the language of Gen. Ross, the survivors of these gallant Maryland commands were on hand, enthusiastic for the fray.

The combined British fleet, consisting of about fifty sails, arrived at the mouth of the Patapsco river on the 10th day of September, 1814; a number of the vessels proceeded up the Patapsco river towards Baltimore, whilst others proceeded to North Point at the mouth of the Patapsco, about twelve miles from Baltimore, and com-

menced the disembarkation of the troops under Gen. Ross, on the 11th. They landed about 5,000 soldiers, 2,000 sailors and 2,000 marines. The sailors and marines were under the command of Admiral Cockburn. The troops were a part of the Duke of Wellington's army, fresh from their victories over the armies of the great Napoleon in Spain, and styled themselves "Wellington's Invincibles."

To confront this formidable army, we find the Baltimore Brigade, some of the troops of Gen. Winder's army who had been engaged in the battle of Bladensburg, and volunteers from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, with a few regular troops, also a small but splendid body of sailors and marines under Commodore Rogers, Major General Smith being in supreme command.

The Baltimore Brigade was composed of the 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments of Infantry, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonels Sterett, McDonald, Long, Fowler and Amy. In the 5th Regiment was incorporated a uniformed company of volunteers from York, Pa., under Capt. Spangler, and in the 39th Regiment, Capt. Metzger's company from Hanover, Pa.; Capt. Quantrell's company from Hagerstown, Md., and in the 6th Regiment Capt. Dixon's company from Marietta, Pa., the whole including Capt. Montgomery's battery of Artillery with six 4-pounders amounting to 3,200 men.

The Baltimore Brigade with the Rifle Corps, Capt. Aisquith, one company of cavalry and one company of artillery, moved forward to a point eight miles from Baltimore and four miles from North Point.

This column was placed under the command of Gen. Stricker.

The main line of battle of Gen. Smith was formed behind breastworks running along the high ground, now included within the limits of Patterson Park, with other detachments at various defences. The naval contingent having small batteries on a line between the Philadelphia Road and Sparrow's Point, on the Sparrow's Point road, and to the right of the Sparrow's Point road a few marines were also in the entrenchments. This was the disposition of the American forces on the north bank of the Patapsco, confronting the British army.

About 1 p. m. on the 12th of September, 1813, the British troops under Gen. Ross, who had debarked at North Point and marched four miles on the road to Baltimore, attacked a detachment of Gen. Stricker's brigade, consisting of two companies of the 5th Regiment and Capt. Aisquith's Rifle Corps and one piece of artillery. This detachment retired fighting to the brigade, and the action became general along the whole line. Gen. Stricker had formed his command in three lines, the 5th and 27th Regiments in the front line, the 39th and 51st Regiments in the second line and the 6th Regiment in the third line, and as a reserve; a brisk artillery and musketry fire continued for an hour, inflicting severe loss upon the enemy, but their overwhelming numbers soon enabled them to outflank the American forces, who retired in good order; about 1,700 of Gen. Stricker's command were actually engaged.

The enemy followed up slowly the retreating column to a point within two miles of the American entrenchments. Gen. Smith immediately made disposition to at-

tack the British flank as soon as they attacked the American front; upon the discovery of these movements, together with the discouragement occasioned by the news of the failure of the naval attack at Ft. McHenry and the attempt to land in the rear of this fort, and the death of their leader, Gen. Ross, who was killed by two young men of the Baltimore Rifle Corps, Messrs. Wells and McComas, they deemed it prudent to retire under the cover of night to North Point.

The operation of the enemy's naval contingent in the Patapsco was both active and earnest, and in unison with the movements and attack of the enemy on the north bank. Their frigates, bomb ketches and small vessels ascended the river and arranged themselves in a formidable line to bombard Ft. McHenry and the city. The attack on Ft. McHenry, which was garrisoned by the command of Col. Armistead, was severe and magnificent, if not effective. The enemy's vessels in a half circle opened a bombardment at a safe distance from the guns of the fort and the batteries at Lazaretto Point, opposite their range, being superior to that of the American guns, and kept it up continuously from 6 a. m. all day and night until 1 a. m. of the following day, once or twice venturing within range of the American guns, when they were speedily driven off; failing to make any impression on Ft. McHenry, they sent a force of 1,200 men, under the escort of rocket and bomb vessels, up the Patapsco river, passed Ft. McHenry under cover of night, and attempted a landing in rear of the fort. The defenses of Locust Point between Ft. McHenry and the city of that day consisted of Ft. Covington, located

within the present limits of Riverside Park, and batteries at Ferry Branch.

The naval contingents were under the command of Lieuts. Webster and Newcomb. This attack met with a most disastrous defeat. The six-gun battery of Webster especially did frightful execution amongst the enemy's barges, and the whole force retreated rapidly with severe loss under the fire of every gun that could be brought to bear upon them in their retreat, including the guns from Ft. McHenry and the Lazaretto.

After the repulse the enemy's long guns resumed the bombardment of Ft. McHenry, but daylight found the old flag still floating proudly over the fort. It was the sight of this that inspired Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, then a prisoner on board of the British frigate "Surprise," to compose the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The entire British forces both of the army and navy speedily retired from their ill-fated attempt to capture Baltimore, whose fortifications were to have been destroyed in two hours and then terms offered to the city.

The "Wellington Invincibles" had fallen back before the despised citizen soldiers of the Republic; the enemy's prisoners and deserters stating "that they had never before experienced so destructive a fire."

The 21st Regiment (British) who landed 500 men, alone reported a loss of 171 in killed, wounded and missing.

The total loss to the army of Gen. Ross was estimated at 700, including Maj. Gen. Ross, then Commander-in-Chief.

The loss to the American forces was

twenty killed, ninety wounded and forty-seven missing in action and prisoners.

This was the last demonstration by the British against Baltimore during the war. Her privateers continued active, until the definite conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States, February 15th, 1815.

The splendid record made by Baltimore in its military and naval history, has been happily appreciated by all patriotic Baltimoreans as a priceless heritage to posterity. The Wells and McComas and Battle monuments attest this fact.

Our splendid 5th Regiment, National Guards of Maryland of the present, recollect with patriotic pride the gallant acts of their predecessors, if not their progenitors, of an earlier date; but the pride with which other patriotic Americans regard the contribution of Baltimore to the common cause in the War of 1812-15 has been most effectively described by a northern writer of that date, who said, "When I call to mind the spirit and acts of the Baltimoreans during the war with England, I am inspired with a feeling of esteem and veneration for them as a brave and patriotic people, that will endure with me to the end of my existence. During the whole struggle against an inveterate foe, they did all they could to aid and strengthen the hands of the general government, and generally took the lead in fitting out efficient privateers and letters of marque to annoy and distress the enemy and even to beard the old lion in his den, for it is well known that their privateers captured many English vessels at the very mouth of their own ports, in the British Channel. When their own beautiful city was attacked by a powerful fleet and

army, how nobly did they defend themselves against the hand of the spoiler.

"The whole venom of the modern Goths seemed concentrated against the Baltimoreans, for no other reason but that they had too much spirit to submit to insult and tyrannical oppression. Many of the eastern people made a great mistake in counting on the magnanimity of the British nation to do them justice by mild and persuasive arguments.

"In making the remarks in praise of Baltimore I do not mean to disparage the noble patriotism of many other cities of this glorious Union, but I do mean to say that if the same spirit that fired the hearts and souls of the Baltimoreans had evinced itself throughout our entire country, it would have saved every American heart much pain and mortification, and would, in my opinion, have shortened the war."

EPOCH IV.

The Mexican War, 1845-1848.

The annexation of the State of Texas by the United States gave great umbrage to our neighboring Republic of Mexico, although as a matter of fact the gallant Texans had declared their independence of Mexico and made that declaration good in one of the most successful and glorious struggles in which a people contending for freedom had ever engaged; moreover, their independence had been acknowledged by other powers besides the United States as a separate and independent State.

The Republic of Texas applied for and was duly incorporated in the United States of America, and a small army of Americans had been sent into Texas to protect its bor-

ders and for garrison duty. Their presence upon the banks of the Rio Grande was regarded by Mexico as an act of war and a Mexican army invaded the territory of the United States and attacked the American troops April 25th, 1846, under Gen. Zachary Taylor. The American forces not only defeated the Mexicans at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palmer, May 8-9, 1846, but promptly crossed the Rio Grande and carried the war into Mexico.

On the 13th day of May, 1846, in pursuance of a call for a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore favorable to the raising of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor, an immense concourse of citizens assembled in Monument Square and were addressed by Coleman Yellott, Esq.; Hon. Francis Gallagher (afterwards a captain in Cole's Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, Civil War, 1861-65), and Wm. P. Preston, Esq. Steps were immediately taken to raise and equip volunteers for the war and on the 4th day of June, 1846, a company known as "Baltimore's Own" left this city for Washington. They were mustered into a regiment known as the Baltimore and Washington Battalion. The officers of the command were as follows: Capt. John R. Kenly, subsequently promoted major (and during the Civil War from 1861-65, the colonel of the 1st Maryland Infantry—Federal—and major general United States Volunteers); F. B. Schaeffer, 1st lieutenant; Oden Bowie, 2nd lieutenant. (Lieut. Bowie afterwards became Governor of Maryland.)

This command with other Baltimoreans who had enlisted in both the regular army and navy, speedily departed for the seat of war in Mexico. Three other companies, making four in all, were subsequently

raised and assigned to the Baltimore and Washington Battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Watson. They served with the army of Gen. Taylor in its attack upon and capture of Monterey, Mex., Sept. 21, 1846, where they charged in the most gallant manner on a battery under a galling fire and were amongst the first to enter the enemy's city, exposed during the attack to a destructive fire from several batteries. Lieut. Col. Watson was killed whilst leading his battalion, with nine of his gallant comrades, when the command devolved on Capt. Kenly, who handled it bravely during the remainder of the day.

The battalion was subsequently transferred from the army of Gen. Taylor in Northern Mexico to the army of invasion under Gen. Winfield Scott, then advancing from Vera Cruz to the capitol city of Mexico. The Baltimore Battalion distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles, and gained a name worthy of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore. They were mustered out of service on the expiration of their term of enlistment at Tampico, Mex., May 30th, 1847.

In a letter dated Tampico, Mex., May 31st, 1847, written by Maj. Robert C. Buchanan, 4th U. S. Infantry (a gallant son of Baltimore), addressed to the Hon. Jacob C. Davies, Mayor of Baltimore, we find the following:

"The term of service of the Baltimore Battalion having expired, it becomes necessary to make a suitable disposition of the flag under whose folds it so gallantly fought and so faithfully sustained the toils and privations incident to the last twelve months' campaign. The officers of the Battalion desire that it should be presented

to the corporation of the city, to be kept in the City Hall as a memorial of their regard for Baltimore; it therefore became my agreeable duty to forward the flag to you, the Chief Magistrate of the city, with the request that it may be disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the donors. By our fellow-citizens it may well be regarded with feeling of pride as having been the standard of a body of their friends which for 'good discipline, soldierly deportment and efficiency, for hard service, stood in a most enviable position. The Rio Grande, Monterey, Victoria and Tampico will all bear witness to the service of the Battalion. Sergt. Maj. Wm. T. Lennox, who carried the flag in the battle of Monterey, after Hart was wounded, and who has been the color bearer since that time, will be instructed with the duty of delivering it to you."

After the muster-out of the Baltimore Battalion, another battalion was recruited in Baltimore and Washington, known as the Maryland and District of Columbia Regiment. Its commander was Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Hughes, and Capt. John R. Kenly was made major. Three companies of Baltimoreans formed a part of this regiment; they returned to the seat of war and left Mexico with the American army June 22, 1848.

Whilst Baltimore did not have any other distinctive organizations that took part in the war with Mexico, its citizens volunteered freely and did splendid duty in both the army and navy during this war.

The Legislature of Maryland adopted resolutions expressive of the losses the State sustained in the death of Col. Watson, of Baltimore, as well as those other

gallant Marylanders, viz: Col. Truman Cross, Maj. Samuel Ringold, Maj. Wm. Lear, Capt. Randolph Ridgley and Passed Midshipman John R. Hynson, all of whom fell in the war with Mexico.

The peace that was proclaimed in 1848 saw an empire added to the United States of America, out of which many States have been erected. In the acquisition of this splendid addition to American territory, the sons of Baltimore performed a noble part.

EPOCH V.

The Civil War, 1860-1865.

The long contest coexistent with the United States of America and the adoption of its Constitution relative to the status, existence, legality and protection of African slavery within the borders thereof, culminated in November, 1860, upon the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States by the Republican party, upon a platform "pledged to a policy circumscribing the limits of slavery" within the bounds of what were then known as the Southern or Slave States.

Although nearly every one of the original thirteen States that established the American Union had recognized the legality of African slavery within their respective limits, or were engaged in the African slave trade itself, more especially with the Southern States, nevertheless they had seen fit to abolish slavery. The Constitution of the United States had abolished the African slave trade and subsequent legislation by the United States declared it piracy; and although the principle of gradual emancipation had made headway, as both a moral and economic measure, even in some of the Southern States, more especially in Mary-

land, which had at the time of the opening of the Civil War more free colored people than slaves within her borders, and had established the largest and most prosperous State in the Colony of Freemen at Liberia, Africa, yet the slavery question had become a political one, the pro-slavery party had proclaimed "that the slavery question was a paramount issue" and threatened to withdraw or secede from the Union unless they were not only guaranteed and assured of protection to slavery within their limits, but granted the same rights as to their property in slavery within the new territories of the United States until such a time as the new States should decide whether or not they would legalize slavery.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was looked upon by many in the Southern States as the acme of an irrepressible conflict, and some of the Southern States attempted to secede from the Union and establish another Confederacy, which in the language of the Hon. Alexander Stevens, of Georgia, who was elected their vice-president, "should have slavery as its corner-stone."

Commissioners were sent to Maryland from some of the Southern States to induce the State to "go and do likewise," but although Maryland's business and social relations were to a large extent connected with her sister States of the South, nevertheless she had a large business connection with the free States of the North and West.

Her slave-holding interest was small in comparison with the other Southern States, and it was self-evident to a majority of her people that it would be suicidal policy to link their fortunes with the Southern cause.

The divided sentiment in Baltimore and Maryland caused many of her sons to take

prompt individual action in the premises, and hundreds and thousands of her citizens upon the establishment of a government and army in the Southern States, which styled themselves "The Confederate States of America," bid farewell to their old neighbors and friends, oftentimes to father, or son, or brother, who not only adhered to but signified their intention "to fight for the maintenance of the Federal Union," and went South to enlist in the Confederate army and navy.

Meetings had been held in Baltimore in behalf of the Union and also in behalf of the Southern Confederacy; collisions between Union men and Southern sympathizers had occurred, in one of which a secession flag was torn down on Federal Hill and a cannon engaged in saluting it pitched into the harbor. Excitement was intense when, on the 19th day of April, 1861, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry was attacked in the streets of Baltimore whilst on their way to defend the National Capitol. The railroad tracks on Pratt street were blockaded (and most singular to report) in part by the volunteer efforts of colored people. The attack was not premeditated or organized, and the local authorities tried to preserve the peace. This was the first blood shed in the Civil War, four soldiers and twelve citizens were killed besides a large number wounded on both sides. The result was that the Southern sympathizers pushed to the front and controlled matters in Baltimore for a few days subsequent to the affair, shaping the conduct of the civil authorities, &c.

The Union sentiment, although quiet, was determined and demanded of the Federal authorities that they should receive its

protection; "that Union troops should be sent to Baltimore at once and an opportunity given them to organize, not only for their own protection, but to help fight for the preservation of the Union itself."

After the Union troops entered Baltimore, May 13, 1861, Gen. John R. Kenly, of the Maryland Militia, tendered several regiments of militia to the General Government, but the War Department declined the offer because they wanted three years and not three-months men.

The 1st Maryland Regiment of Infantry was then organized in Baltimore, May, 1861, for three years, and John R. Kenly made its colonel, who marched without delay to the seat of war on the upper Potomac.

A draft of Baltimore seamen a short time thereafter was sent to the flotilla of Commodore Foote, in its movement from Cairo southwards in that splendid struggle that opened the Mississippi for navigation.

The military authorities suspended, removed and arrested such of the civil authorities and citizens as they deemed unfriendly or dangerous to the Union cause; a new civil police force was created under the auspices of the military authorities, and no effort was spared to recognize, create and maintain Union sentiment in Baltimore.

The Union element controlled the situation in Baltimore during the remainder of the Civil War.

A regiment of Marylanders composed to a great extent of Southern sympathizers from Baltimore had been organized within the Confederate lines on the upper Potomac at Harper's Ferry, Va., by June, 1861. This regiment was commended for its gallantry by Gen. Beauregard, C. S. A., especially for its conduct at the battle of Manassas,

or 1st Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. This regiment subsequently participated in all of the severe campaigns and battles incident to the movements of the Confederate armies under Gens. R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson in Virginia, in 1861, and up to August 17, 1862, the date of expiration of the original term of their enlistment.

The surviving members of this disbanded infantry regiment re-enlisted in other commands and branches of the service of the Confederacy and many of them were afterwards in a legion known as the "Maryland Line," composed of different arms of the service—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—commanded by Col. Bradley T. Johnson, subsequently promoted brigadier general.

Another battalion of infantry composed in part of Baltimoreans, known for a time as the 1st Maryland Battalion of Infantry, C. S. A., commanded by Lieut. Col. James R. Herbert (who became one of the police commissioners of Baltimore after the war), was also organized. Capt. J. Lyle Clark, a prominent Baltimorean, also organized and commanded a battalion in the Confederate States army; quite a number of Baltimoreans also went South and enlisted in Col. Brown's 1st Maryland Cavalry Regiment, C. S. A., which was organized at Winchester, Va., November 25th, 1862.

Maj. Harry Gilmore's Maryland Battalion of Cavalry, C. S. A., was composed largely of Baltimoreans; other Baltimoreans joined the artillery and many enlisted in regiments from other Southern States.

The Maryland Artillery commands in the Confederate army were known as "The

Baltimore Light Artillery" and the "Chesapeake Artillery."

All of the Maryland regiments and batteries which served in the Confederate army were in constant active field duty during the Civil War. They were noted for their gallantry and devotion to the Confederate cause.

The 2nd Maryland Infantry (Federal) was organized at Baltimore, Md., June, 1861, and immediately left for North Carolina to join the expedition that so successfully reclaimed the coast region of that State for the Union.

The 3rd Regiment Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized at Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1861, and shortly thereafter joined the Army of the Potomac.

The 5th Maryland Infantry Regiment was organized at Baltimore, Md., September, 1861, and shortly thereafter joined the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, in his Peninsular Campaign before the Confederate Capitol of Richmond, &c.

Both the 2nd and 5th Regiments of Infantry and Purnell Legion of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, with Rigby's and Snow's Baltimore Batteries, participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17th, 1862. They were conspicuous and suffered severely in killed and wounded at the Burnside Bridge and Bloody Lane, on the right and left flanks, in that, the most sanguinary one-day's battle of the Civil War.

The 1st Maryland Infantry formed a part of the army under Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862, and whilst stationed at Front Royal, Va., was attacked May 23, 1862, by an overwhelming force under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and nearly

annihilated after a protracted struggle, but their self-sacrifice, like that of the "Old Maryland Line" of yore on Long Island during the Revolutionary War, saved the army of Gen. Banks from capture and destruction.

The Purnell Legion, composed of a regiment of Infantry, three companies of Cavalry—A, B and C—and two batteries of Artillery—Capt. Rigby's and Snow's A and B—was organized from October to December, 1861.

In July, August and September, 1862, the famous Maryland Brigade, originally composed of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Infantry and Alexander's Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery (with the exception of the 1st Regiment), was organized at Baltimore for three years' service. They were immediately assigned to the defense of Baltimore as against Gen. Lee's Confederate Army then invading Maryland, which, however, simply made a demonstration in the direction of Baltimore and manoeuvred his army to environ and capture the Federal army at Harper's Ferry, Va. The Maryland Brigade was then sent to reinforce the Army of the Potomac at that time in western Maryland.

The 1st Maryland Cavalry was partially organized at Baltimore in August, 1861, and completed in western Maryland in 1862.

A large number of Baltimoreans enlisted in other Maryland regiments at divers times and in regiments from other States; quite a number went to Frederick, Md., and enlisted in that famous body of Cavalry known as "Cole's Maryland Cavalry," who did such splendid service during the Civil War (and included the Hon. Francis Gal-

lagher, who had been a prominent Democratic leader in Baltimore prior to the war).

The 9th Maryland Infantry (six months' men) was organized in Baltimore August 12, 1863.

The 10th Maryland Infantry (six months' men) was organized in Baltimore June and July, 1863.

The 11th Maryland Infantry Battalion (one year men) was organized in Baltimore September, 1863, subsequently increased to a regiment by consolidation with the 1st E. S. Infantry, Maryland Volunteers.

The 12th Maryland Battalion of Infantry (100 days men) was organized in Baltimore July 30, 1864.

Two Independent batteries known as A and B (six months men) were organized at Baltimore July 14, 1863, and another battery known as D was organized at Baltimore February 29, 1864.

While a large number of these regiments were composed of Marylanders from all parts of the State, nevertheless the Baltimore contingents were very numerous in all of them; moreover, quite a number of companies of Infantry and Cavalry were recruited in Baltimore for regiments organized in other parts of the State, notably for "Cole's Cavalry," 1st Regiment P. H. B. Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, 1st Regiment Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry and 13th Maryland Infantry.

The 1st, 2nd, 3d and 5th Regiments of Maryland Infantry, the 1st Maryland Cavalry and Cole's Battalion Maryland Cavalry "veteranized" in 1864, or re-enlisted for the war, a short time prior to the expiration of their term of original enlistments.

The 1st Maryland Infantry performed splendid service in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, its original colonel, John R. Kenly, was promoted brigadier and major general and two of the colonels who succeeded Kenly, namely, Dunshane and Wilson, were killed in battle at the head of their regiment. Col. David L. Stanton, the last surviving colonel of the regiment, who was promoted from the ranks through the various grades and made brevet brigadier general, was made collector of internal revenue subsequent to the war.

The 1st, 4th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Infantry Maryland Volunteers constituted the Maryland Brigade when it became a part of Gen. U. S. Grant's army in the famous Virginia Campaign that ended in the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, Va., April 9th, 1865.

The record of one regiment of the Maryland Brigade is virtually the history of all. They did splendid service and were an honor to the State and city of Baltimore. Col. Edwin H. Webster, of the 7th Regiment, became a member of Congress and subsequently collector of customs at Baltimore.

Col. Charles E. Phelps, who succeeded Col. Webster, was severely wounded and promoted brevet brigadier general; he was also elected a member of Congress and is now one of the judges of the Supreme bench of Baltimore City.

The colonel of the 8th Regiment, Andrew W. Dennison, lost an arm in battle, was made postmaster of Baltimore after the war. Col. Harrison Adreon, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, was also made postmaster at Baltimore after the close of the war.

The 2nd Regiment of Infantry was at the famous siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1864, and served creditably to the close of the war.

The 3rd Regiment made a fine record in Virginia and at the battle of Gettysburg.

The 5th Regiment fought bravely at Antietam, Winchester and with Grant's army.

The 6th Regiment was known as the "Fighting Sixth," and became a part of the famous 6th Army Corps mentioned by Lossing as one of the famous 300 fighting regiments of the war, as Winchester, the Wilderness, Cedar Creek and Appomattox will attest.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Regiments of Infantry performed creditably the duties assigned them. Col. Wm. E. W. Ross, of the 10th Regiment, who lost a leg in battle, was brevetted brigadier general and made assessor of internal revenue and deputy postmaster at Baltimore after the war.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry had a brilliant record and participated in all of the severe cavalry engagements of the Civil War, especially at Brandy Station, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa.

"Cole's Cavalry" made a splendid record and received a letter of commendation from the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States for good conduct on the battle field, at London Heights, Va., January 10th, 1864. This command refused to surrender with the troops at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 15th, 1862, and headed the cavalry who cut their way through the army of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Col. Henry A. Cole, of this regiment, has been an officer in the United States internal revenue service at Baltimore for a number of

years. Col. Geo. W. F. Vernon, of the same regiment, who lost an eye in battle, was surveyor of customs at the port of Baltimore several years ago.

The 1st Regiment P. H. B. Infantry Maryland Volunteers, 3rd Maryland Infantry, 1st E. S. Infantry Maryland Volunteers, 1st Maryland Cavalry and Rigby's Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery did splendid service at the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

Rigby's, Snow's and Alexander's Batteries of Light Artillery, principally Baltimoreans, did excellent service at the battles of Malvern Hill, Antietam, Winchester, Gettysburg and Monocacy.

The navy of the United States contained large contingents of Baltimoreans, both white and colored, during the entire Civil War and in every important naval engagement of the war, whether on the Mississippi with Commodore Foote, at New Orleans and Mobile with Admirals Farragut and Porter, off Charleston, at Wilmington, &c., the gallant Baltimore sailor was represented.

The 4th, 7th and 39th U. S. Colored Troops, although recruited at Baltimore, were raised under the auspices of the United State authorities and not classified as Maryland troops. They rendered very creditable service.

The official records show that the State of Maryland furnished 50,316 soldiers and 3,925 sailors and marines to the armies and navies of the United States during the Civil War, and the records of the Confederate War Department show that upwards of

20,000 Marylanders served in the Confederate armies. A very large percentage in the Union and Confederate armies and the Union navy were Baltimoreans.

The close of the Civil War in 1865 enabled the Government to promptly discharge the armies. The Maryland commands gladly returned to their homes in Baltimore and Maryland amidst the plaudits of their fellow-citizens. The survivors of the Maryland Brigade were welcomed home by the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore at Druid Hill Park.

The passions, prejudices and hatreds of the greatest civil war in history are rapidly passing away, the cause of the war has been removed. The prowess of the sons of Baltimore and Maryland, on land or sea, during the Civil War remains a glorious as well as a priceless heritage to posterity.

Baltimore and Maryland can and ought to feel a just pride in the heroism and devotion to duty of all her sons without regard to the side on which they fought. Those of the survivors who are physically able and their children, many of whom are, at the date of this writing, in the ranks of Baltimore's splendid militia regiments, viz: the 4th and 5th Regiments Infantry, Maryland National Guards, are ready and willing in the present and future to fight for the old flag and the honor of a common country.

The military and naval history of Baltimore can be read with pride and pleasure by the present and future generations. It is a record of honor, patriotism and devotion to principles and duty.

CHAPTER III.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF BALTIMORE.

J. H. HOLLANDER, PH. D., JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The most remarkable development of Baltimore in other than material and industrial affairs within recent years has unquestionably been in the educational field. Without losing any of its distinctive characteristics, the city has become one of the great educational centres of the country, recognized as such in every quarter of the globe, and attracting large bodies of students from widely removed localities. The Johns Hopkins University has attained the front rank among higher institutions of learning almost within the years which similar institutions have devoted to mere tentative efforts. The activity of the Woman's College has made the city an important centre for the collegiate instruction of women. In medicine, law, dentistry and pharmacy, local institutions afford ample facilities for study and research. Instruction in primary, secondary, collegiate, normal and technical studies is provided by a graded system of public schools and by a number of well-conducted preparatory schools. Public libraries, choice art collections, musical opportunities, accessible lecture courses, the incidental features of university activity—supplement means of positive instruction and combine to make Baltimore of increasing attractiveness as a city of residence and of increasing influence upon American society.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Baltimore dates from 1827, in which year an ordinance

creating a board of commissioners of public schools and investing them with power to establish schools was passed by the city council. Two years later the first school was opened. Instruction was at first elementary in character, but as the system expanded and developed, secondary schools were added to the primary schools then in activity. The present system consists of primary, grammar and high schools, including the Baltimore City College, a Polytechnic Institute and a higher school for colored boys. Co-education does not enter into any part of the system. Separate schools are provided for colored children. The school buildings are distributed over the city and are for the most part modern, substantial structures of brick and stone. Instruction as well as text-books and supplies are provided entirely free of cost to all residents of Baltimore. The administration of the system is in the hands of an unpaid board of school commissioners, composed of nine members appointed by the Mayor for a term of six years.

The Baltimore Polytechnic Institute was the first institution for manual training established in the United States as an integral part of any public school system. It is designed less for teaching the details of particular handicrafts than for acquainting the pupil with the general principles of technical activity. The institute is located in specially adapted quarters on Courtland street, with accommodations for five hun-

dred students. The older building contains the workshops of the school. On the ground floor are the boiler-room, sheet metal and forge shops, with a steam blower and steam exhaust fan. The machine shops, pattern making shops and steam engineering shops take up the third floor, while the fourth is divided into two rooms, used as carpentry and wood-carving shops. The fifth floor of the new building is planned for a natatorium and a covered play and drill ground for the boys. A large hall on the second floor is conveniently furnished with opera chairs. On the third and fourth floors are the hat, office, cloak, library and recitation rooms and physical and chemical laboratories. The fifth story is divided into four large rooms, one each for freehand and mechanical drawing, model and exhibition. The hallway of this floor is used as an armory.

The State Normal School, designed for the training of teachers of both sexes and supported by State appropriations, is located on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Carrollton avenues. It occupies an attractive building of red brick with sandstone trimmings, well arranged and equipped for educational purposes. Each county in the State is entitled to send two students for each representative in the General Assembly. A limited number of other pupils are admitted on payment of fixed tuition fees.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The genesis of the University of Maryland is found in the charter granted by the General Assembly—1807—for the creation of the College of Medicine of Maryland. Five years later authority was conferred by the Legislature, in an enlarged

charter, for the addition of faculties of divinity, law and arts. Of these, the power relative to a faculty of divinity was never exercised. Two attempts were made to organize a faculty of arts, but without enduring success. The faculty of law after a term of uncertain existence was revived and reorganized in 1869, and has since continued in growing and successful activity. It occupies a building adjoining the medical college on Lombard street. The department has seven professors and over one hundred students and the course of instruction extends over three years.

In point of continuous existence and of relative importance the faculty of medicine has thus far been the most noteworthy section of the University of Maryland. In age it is said to be the fifth medical school in the United States.

The location of the university was determined by the purchase in 1811 of a plot of ground on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets. Necessary funds having been provided by a public lottery authorized by the Legislature, a building, suggested by the Pantheon at Rome, was erected. At the time of its erection, this structure formed one of the architectural features of the city and was probably the finest medical college building in the country. Renovated and altered in the interior, it still remains the principal building of the university. For many years a forbidding wall enclosed the site. This has recently been removed and pleasant, grass-covered slopes substituted.

In 1823 the Baltimore Infirmary or "University Hospital" was erected on the opposite corner, a site which it still occupies in much enlarged form. Connected with the

university are a training school for nurses, a free lying-in hospital on Lombard street, and a dental department organized in 1882.

The influence of the University of Maryland upon medical instruction in this country has been important. The original members of the medical faculty and their successors "introduced hygiene and medical jurisprudence into their curriculum (1833); they endeavored to increase the opportunities for instruction by voluntarily lengthening their course to six months; they early taught auscultation and percussion (1841); they instituted lectures on pharmacy (1844); they gave a complete course on operative surgery (1845) and pathology (1847); they encouraged preparatory medical schools; they were either first or second to enforce dissection; they established compulsory courses in experimental physiology and microscopy (1854); they were among the first to introduce the study of specialties and first to make an independent chair of diseases of women and children."

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

In the central part of the city, conveniently located and easily accessible, a group of substantial but unostentatious buildings house the activities of the Johns Hopkins University, the most important educational institution of Baltimore. The various academic buildings abut upon Howard, Eutaw, Monument and Little Ross streets and occupy the greater portion of the block included within these streets.

The Johns Hopkins University with its sister institution, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, owes its foundation to the large munificence of the Baltimore merchant whose name it bears. A corporation was formed in 1867, during the life time and at the

request of the founder, and three years later a board of trustees was formally organized. Upon the death of Johns Hopkins on December 24, 1873, it appeared that the principal part of his fortune had been bequeathed in practically equal parts to the university and the hospital. Doctor Daniel C. Gilman was vested with the executive control of the institution in the spring of 1875, and in the autumn of 1876 the work of instruction was formally inaugurated.

The organization, method and scope of the university have been described by President Gilman as follows: "The university is organized upon the principle that it is a body of teachers and scholars * * * In this society are recognized two important grades—the collegiate students who are aspirants for the diploma of Bachelor of Arts—and the university students, including the few who may be candidates for a higher diploma * * * and a large number who without any reference to a degree are simply continuing their studies for varying periods. Corresponding to the wants of these two classes of students, there are two methods of instruction—the rule of the college, which provides discipline, drill, training in appointed tasks for definite periods; and the rule of the university, the note of which is opportunity, freedom, encouragement and guidance in more difficult studies, inquiries and pursuits."

In the twenty-one years of academic activity since the opening of the university, 3,146 individuals have been enrolled as students. Of these 1,054 have come from Baltimore; 1,209 from Maryland and 1,847 from sixty-two other States and countries. Of the aggregate student body, 1,919 have

entered as graduates and 1,227 as undergraduates; 532 persons have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; 436, that of Doctor of Philosophy; and 15 that of Doctor of Medicine. The enrollment in 1897 was 520, of whom 344 were graduate students and 176 undergraduates. Of the graduate students, 134 were in attendance in the medical department. The academic staff numbered in the same year 109 teachers.

The buildings occupied by the university have been erected in succession to meet the growing needs of the institution. For many years it was believed that the Howard street site was merely temporary and that the university would be ultimately located at Clifton, the county seat of the founder. The superior convenience of urban location asserted itself, building after building has been constructed in the city, and now there is little probability of a change of site.

At the corner of Howard and Little Ross streets stands the first university building occupied—the nucleus of the academic plant. It is now devoted to administrative purposes and contains the offices of the Johns Hopkins Press and of the Maryland Geological Survey and United States Weather Bureau. Adjacent to it on the west is the geological laboratory. On the lower floor of this building is Hopkins Hall, the first general lecture hall of the university, now used as the principal chemical lecture hall. Situated next to this building on Little Ross street is the chemical laboratory opened in its present form in 1883. It is a plain but substantial structure of pressed brick covering an area of about fifty by one hundred feet, and containing three full stories and a basement. Well equipped laboratories for elementary

and advanced work, lecture rooms and rooms for special chemical operations are contained within the building.

At the southeast corner of Eutaw and Little Ross streets stands the biological laboratory, a well-lighted brick structure harmonizing in style and symmetry with the chemical laboratory. It is supplied with lecture rooms and laboratories and is provided with the necessary equipment for practical biological work.

The largest of the scientific laboratories is the physical laboratory, on Monument street. It is a fine structure of sand brick laid in black mortar and trimmed with sandstone, with a broad flight of stone steps to a large vestibule, the opening of which is finely arched. In addition to ordinary laboratory facilities, the building is especially fitted for advanced research in physical and electrical science. Motive power is generated in an opposite building and conveyed to the engines in the basement of the laboratory.

The humanities are centered in McCoy Hall, the largest and most prominent of the university buildings. Its name commemorates the generosity of John W. McCoy, of whose estate the university was the residuary legatee. The first floor contains a large and a small lecture room and a series of administration offices. The second and third floors are devoted to the libraries, class rooms, seminary rooms and professors' studies of the departments of ancient and modern languages and of history, politics and economics. The general library of the university is located on the fourth floor.

At the northeast corner of Eutaw and Little Ross streets, and directly connected

with McCoy Hall, stands Levering Hall, the home of the Johns Hopkins Y. M. C. A. It was given by Mr. Eugene Levering, and is the centre of much of the social life of the university. The lower floor is devoted to a pleasantly appointed library and reading room, a chapel room and a committee room. The second floor contains the main hall of the building.

A new gymnasium has been erected, facing upon Garden street and extending east to Howard street. It contains in addition to the gymnasium proper, dressing rooms, baths, etc., a spacious "cage" for indoor practice of outdoor sports.

The educational plant of the medical school is located in immediate proximity to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in East Baltimore.

One of the most important scientific activities of the Johns Hopkins University and the agency through which its largest clientele is reached is the publication of scientific journals and monographs. For a term of years serials devoted to mathematics, chemistry, philology, biology, history and assyriology have been published under the editorial guidance of members of the academic staff and with the financial support of the university. Special scientific monographs have been issued from time to time by the John Hopkins Press, and in the office of President Gilman is to be found a remarkable collection of many hundred volumes and brochures representing the scientific contributions made to almost every department of learning by persons at some time or other connected with the university.

The library of the university includes some 84,000 well-selected volumes, incor-

porating certain valuable special collections such as the "McCoy library," rich in works relating to the history of art; the "Bluntschli library," in historical and political science, and "the Dillman library," in Semitic philology and literature. The choice collections of the Peabody Institute, numbering 130,000 volumes, admirably supplement the university library and place a rich bibliographical apparatus at the disposition of the student and investigator.

To the ordinary visitor one of the most interesting portions of the university is the department of History, Politics and Economics, occupying a series of seven rooms on the third floor of the McCoy Hall. The largest room contains the Bluntschli library and is used as a general seminary room. Here are preserved the Bluntschli MSS. and certain papers of his friend Lieber and Laboulaye. Adjoining are smaller rooms devoted to European history and politics. Across the corridor are a large department lecture room, the office of the director of the department, and rooms devoted to jurisprudence and to Southern history. The end of the corridor is pleasantly fitted with chairs and carpet and serves for conversation and social intercourse in the intervals between formal academic appointments. The walls of the several rooms are adorned with portraits and prints, and museum cases contain interesting collections which at various times have been presented to the department.

The recent years of the university have been characterized by anxiety regarding its financial position. The difficulties in which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has become involved, deprive the university of an annual income of \$150,000, enjoyed in the early



Daniel C. Gilman

years of the institution. Citizens of Baltimore and other persons interested in the progress of higher education have upon two successive occasions come forward and provided by generous subscriptions considerable "emergency funds" for the prosecution of the university work. This support has made it possible for the university to continue its work without contraction. But, on the other hand, diminished resources have made impossible the expansion and development necessary to a great university. In a recent public statement President Gilman, referring to the shrinkage in income, said: "It is easy to see what might be done if such a sum could now be added to our income—how many improvements might be made, what enlarged opportunities could be here afforded for the advancement of knowledge and the education of youth." It is earnestly to be hoped that the possibility thus suggested may be speedily realized, and the recent action of the State of Maryland in granting \$100,000 in aid of the university be supplemented by individual gifts.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

An enduring memorial of the centennial anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Woman's College of Baltimore. The institution was projected by the Baltimore Annual Conference at the session of 1884 held in Washington. Incorporation was effected on January 26, 1885. Instruction was actually begun on September 17, 1888. On April 3, 1890, a special act of the Maryland Legislature amended and enlarged the original charter and conferred upon the institution its present name. In September, 1890, the Girls' Latin School

was organized for the purpose of preparing candidates for collegiate matriculation.

The remarkable growth and expansion of the college since its foundation have largely been made possible by a series of generous gifts from persons interested in the collegiate education of women. The most noteworthy contributions of this character have been made by Dr. John F. Goucher, the present executive head of the college; Mr. Henry Shirk, Sr., Mr. B. F. Bennett, Mr. Alcaeus Hooper, Mr. Francis A. Crook and Mr. William E. Hooper. The endowment and plant of the college are valued at the present time at about one and a quarter million dollars.

The buildings of the college form a group of imposing structures in the northern section of the city, centering about the fine First Methodist Episcopal Church and its stately campanile of granite capped with dark red tiles, at the northwest corner of St. Paul and Twenty-second streets. Immediately adjoining the church and occupying the remainder of the block is Goucher Hall, the most important building of the college. Directly opposite on the north side of Twenty-third street is Bennett Hall, the college gymnasium. Immediately behind Bennett Hall and connected therewith is Bennett Hall Annex. The three "college homes" for resident students are situated in close proximity on Twenty-third street. At the northeast corner of St. Paul and Twenty-fourth street is the Girls' Latin School. Goucher Hall, Bennett Hall and Bennett Hall Annex are fine granite structures of the Romanesque types. The "homes" are pleasing brick buildings.

Goucher Hall has been named by request of the trustees of the college after its donor,

President John F. Goucher. It is a massive granite building, four stories in height, of Romanesque architecture, one hundred and sixty-five feet long and ninety feet deep. It is arranged in three pavilions, which are connected by corridors. A large galleried hall open to the roof constitutes the middle pavilion, while those at either end are divided into lecture rooms. The administration rooms are arranged upon each side of the connecting corridors. In the construction of the building special attention has been paid to secure the best results in lighting, heating and ventilation.

Bennett Hall, the college gymnasium, and the gift of Mr. B. F. Bennett, is a massive granite structure, two stories in height, harmonizing with the group of buildings of which it forms a feature. It contains a swimming pool, a walking track, bowling alley, baths of various kinds, and is provided with a complete equipment for general and special gymnastic exercise. From the foundation of the college, the physical culture of students has been made an important feature of its activity. It has throughout been represented upon the faculty of the college, and every effort is made by systematic and carefully supervised exercises, both indoor and outdoor, to attain the end in view.

Bennett Hall Annex is united by an enclosed archway from the second floor with Bennett Hall, with which it harmonizes in architectural style. It was also the gift of Mr. Bennett, who presented it to the college in November, 1893. The upper floor is available for gymnastic exercise, while the lower floor is employed as a scientific laboratory.

The college homes are essentially alike

and are designed to accommodate about seventy persons each. Each home is in charge of a matron and is devoted exclusively to the purpose of residence. The buildings are fitted throughout in hard-wood, are well heated and lighted, and are made conveniently accessible by elevator service.

The primary purpose of the institution is the collegiate training of young women. The studies necessary for this degree are distributed over a four years' course, culminating in a baccalaureate degree, although under special circumstances students are permitted or encouraged to devote a longer or shorter period of time thereto. The entire collegiate course combines required and elective studies in nearly equal proportion. This freedom is however subject to important modification. The elective studies must harmonize both with one another and with the required courses, and the required studies must ordinarily be taken at a definite stage of the course.

The tendency of the college has been described by the dean of the faculty, Rev. John B. VanMeter, as follows: "This college is denominational, planted, fostered, maintained and governed by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is not, in any narrow sense, sectarian. It may be permitted to define a sectarian institution as one that seeks through educational influences to determine the minds of its students in favor of the tenets or methods of some one religious organization. This is no part of the idea which lies at the foundation of this college. Its projectors recognized the obligations of the Methodist Episcopal Church to do its part in the general work of education, and felt especially its responsi-

bility to provide ample educational facilities for the young women of its communion."

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

At the corner of Paca and St. Mary's streets, occupying a series of brick buildings enclosed by a high wall, is located the oldest Roman Catholic theological seminary in the United States, St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice. The history of the institution is most interesting. To save his society from the destruction to all religious orders, threatened by the French Revolution, the Rev. André Emery, Superior General of the Society of St. Sulpice, conceived the idea of promoting the specific object of his order, the training of candidates for the priesthood, in the New World. He consulted in England, Rev. John Carroll, who had just been appointed in Baltimore to the first episcopal see in the United States. The newly consecrated bishop urged that a new home for the Sulpicians should be founded in Maryland, and in 1791 a little body of four Sulpicians and five seminarians crossed over from Paris and began their labors upon the very site now occupied by the institution.

The number of young men presenting themselves for theological training was at first limited. Accordingly the faculty enlarged the scope of their activity and founded St. Mary's College for the secular education of young men. At first the students were limited to Spaniards and French; but in 1803 this qualification was removed and the college was open to all young men, without distinction of birth or even religion. In January, 1805, St. Mary's College was raised to the rank of university by the Maryland Legislature, and vested with power to admit its graduates to any of the degrees

ordinarily conferred by European or American higher institutions of learning. Academic degrees were for the first time conferred in August, 1806. Thus auspiciously launched, the college continued for many years in successful activity, enjoying a distinguished reputation in the educational world and exercising an important influence upon the community. Many of the figures most prominent in Maryland public life during the first half of the century received some part of their intellectual training from this institution.

But the original purpose of the foundation was never forgotten and in 1852, much to the regret of a large element in the community, St. Mary's College and its work of secular education was discontinued. This action was hastened by the success attending the operations of St. Charles College, an institution designed for preparatory clerical training, and founded on lands in Howard county donated by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the venerable signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was also understood that the Jesuit fathers would speedily fill the vacant place. This was actually done by the foundation of Loyola College. Something of the educational influence of St. Mary's College upon the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland will be realized when it is understood that among the graduates of the college during the half century of its activity were included William Howard, Charles H. Carroll, Frederick Pinckney, John H. B. Latrobe, Ferdinand E. Chatard, Courtney Jenkins, S. Teackle Wallis, Clement C. Bidle, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Oden Bowie, A. Leo Knott, E. Edward Hambleton and many other distinguished citizens.

New buildings were erected from time to time, and in 1877 the first part of the present series of structures was occupied. A corresponding influx of candidates made necessary in 1886 a division of the divinity course. Some years earlier the two departments of philosophy and theology had been separated, and special lines of development marked out for each. At the present time the prosperity of St. Mary's Seminary is pronounced, and the number of students—about two hundred and fifty pursuing theological and philosophical studies—is primarily limited by the accommodations of the buildings.

After the separation of the college from the seminary the affairs of the latter institution steadily grew in prosperity. The buildings could be modified to meet the needs of students of theology and philosophy, and the seminarians were no longer diverted from their primary interests by academic duties. The number of priests in attendance in the fifty-eight years from 1791 to 1849 was only one hundred and fourteen, while in the eleven years from 1850 to 1861 there were one hundred and twelve, belonging to twenty-six dioceses, and including many ecclesiastics since distinguished among the Catholic clergy in the United States.

Within the past decade at least three events notable in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States have been celebrated within the walls of St. Mary's Seminary. In the autumn of 1885 the sessions of the Third Plenary Council were held there. In October, 1891, occurred the centenary of the founding of the college, and the anniversary was celebrated with imposing and prolonged ceremonies. A feature of the occasion was the reunion

of graduates of the college and the formation of an alumni association "to transmit to the future generations of students the sweet memories of the centenary." A third great occasion was the celebration of the silver episcopal jubilee of the most distinguished alumnus of the college, his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons. The institution also took appropriate part in the impressive ceremonies attending the centennial anniversary of the Baltimore Metropolitan See and the inauguration of the Catholic University of America in Washington on November 10, 1889.

Connected with St. Mary's Seminary is St. Joseph's Seminary for the education of colored priests.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Perhaps no city in the United States affords superior opportunities for instruction in medicine and surgery than is provided by Baltimore. Mention has already been made of the medical departments of the Johns Hopkins University and of the University of Maryland. Other important institutions offering medical instruction are described in the following paragraphs.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland is entitled to priority in this connection. It was incorporated in 1799 for the purpose of disseminating medical knowledge throughout the State, and is an examining rather than a teaching body. The home of the organization is on Hamilton Terrace, where its valuable library is preserved and where periodic meetings are held.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is an outgrowth of the Washington Medical College, formed in 1872 by a dissenting

element of the faculty of the latter institution. The institution rapidly expanded and in 1877 it absorbed the older body. The college now occupies a well appointed structure at the corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. It has control over the Baltimore City Hospital, whose building adjoins its own, and over the Maryland Lying-in Asylum. It has also the privileges of Bay View Asylum, Children's Nursery and Hospital and other institutions.

The *Baltimore Medical College* was organized in 1881, and is thus the third oldest medical school in Baltimore. It occupies a fine building at the corner of Linden avenue and Madison street, and controls the Maryland General Hospital, whose buildings adjoin its own.

The *Baltimore University* was founded in 1884 by former members of the Baltimore Medical College. Established originally as a medical school, the institution has since availed itself of the broad provisions of its charter and added dental, veterinary and law departments to the original medical school. The institution is located on Bond street.

The *Woman's Medical College* was organized in 1882 and is located at the corner of Hoffman and McCulloh streets. It was the first institution in Baltimore to afford thorough medical instruction to women, and in this respect may be regarded as the forerunner of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, where the two sexes are now received upon the same terms.

The *Baltimore College of Dental Surgery* was chartered by the Legislature of Maryland in 1839, and is thus the oldest dental college in the world. The site of the in-

stitution has changed with its growth, and is at present the southeast corner of Frankling and Eutaw streets, where a well equipped building is occupied.

Mention should also be made of the *Maryland College of Pharmacy*, at the corner of Fayette and Asquith streets, and of the *Southern Homoeopathic Medical College*, on Saratoga near Charles street.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

An important part of the educational work of Baltimore is performed by institutions which may be conveniently described as private schools. Especially notable are *Calvert Hall*, occupying a fine building at the corner of Mulberry and Cathedral streets, and managed by the Brothers of Christian Schools, a fraternity of the Roman Catholic Church; *Bryn Mawr School*, whose model building at the corner of Cathedral and Preston streets is the gift of Miss Mary Garrett; *The Oliver Hibernian Free School*, on North street, founded as a free school for poor children of Irish parentage; *Academy of the Visitation*, at the corner of Centre street and Park avenue; *Loyola College*, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, on Calvert and Madison streets.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.*

This great institution was endowed by George Peabody, an American banker, who at the time of its foundation resided in London, but who had made the first part of his great fortune in Baltimore between the years 1815 and 1836. A strong friendship for the people of this city led him to determine that he would found an institution which would advance the intellectual and moral culture of the whole community. In

* Prepared by Dr. P. R. Uhler.

the year 1854, after consultation with friends in Baltimore as to the kind of institution which might best fulfill his purposes, he proceeded to develop the scheme. With the aid of the Hon. John P. Kennedy and one or two other associates he matured a plan which he embodied in a letter, dated February 12, 1857, to twenty-five gentlemen of this city, whom he selected to be trustees to carry his designs into effect. At the same time he placed a fund of \$300,000 at their disposal, to be expended in securing a site, erecting a building and maintaining an educational establishment of the highest order, which should include a library, a school of lectures, an academy of music, a gallery of art and a system of premiums to the high schools of the city. These gentlemen accepted the trust in the spirit of the founder, and immediately proceeded to secure a piece of ground for a building. A site was selected on Mount Vernon Place, near the Washington Monument, and a massive white marble building, one hundred and fifty feet long by seventy-five feet wide, was begun in 1858, and the cornerstone laid on the sixteenth of April, 1859. This wing was finished and ready for use in the autumn of 1861.

In the meantime Mr. Peabody increased his gift to \$500,000, and on the occasion of his visit to Baltimore in 1866 he raised the endowment to \$1,000,000. To this princely sum, in 1869, he added Virginia and Tennessee bonds, which brought the fund to a total of \$1,240,000. This west wing when completed was provided with a lecture hall, occupying the entire lower floor, and above it was placed a library apartment, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, separated by a longitudinal partition from a large

reading room and offices for public business. Before the building was finished the Rev. Dr. John G. Morris resigned his place in the board of trustees to take the position of librarian. The functions of this office he exercised with wonderful ability from 1860 to the summer of 1867, and he also assisted the committees in securing able lecturers and accomplished concert masters.

During the first three years the collections of books grew less rapidly than later, because of the high rates of exchange and the necessity of importing books from Europe. Only books of scholarly value were to be collected, and much time was spent in preparing printed lists of such as were suitable for a library of reference. From 1861 to the month of May, 1866, about 15,000 volumes had been collected, and their titles written on cards, were placed in drawers for the use of all persons who came to read in the library. As an appropriation of \$100,000 had been made for books and maps, large orders were sent to the three agents in Europe, and great numbers of volumes were shipped to the institute before the close of the year 1866.

The library, which had been placed and arranged on the second floor of the west wing, was formally opened to the public on October 25, 1866, in the presence of the founder. On this occasion Mr. Peabody received the citizens of Baltimore at the institute, and listened to an address written by the Hon. John P. Kennedy, which in his absence was delivered by Judge George W. Dobbin. To this Mr. Peabody replied in a sympathetic tone which deeply impressed the large audience that crowded the hall. The Governor of the State, Hon. Thomas

Swann, was also present and spoke in honor of the occasion.

The work of the institute was now in full operation, the library was open to the public from nine until four o'clock daily except Sunday; courses of lectures were delivered in the autumn and winter; public concerts of orchestral music were given in the large hall, and premiums of money and gold medals were annually conferred upon the most distinguished graduates of the city high schools.

In the month of June, 1867, the Rev. Dr. Morris withdrew from his position in the institute, and the assistant librarian, Mr. P. R. Uhler, remained in charge of the library until the autumn, when Mr. Nathaniel H. Morison, the newly elected provost, entered upon his duties as chief executive officer of the institute. At this time the library had secured more than 22,000 bound volumes, and the written catalogue included about 100,000 cards. Two years later a more complete organization of nearly all departments of the institute had been developed and plans of management adopted which have mostly continued to the present time.

Mr. Peabody placed the library first in his scheme of organization, and recognizing this fact the new provost directed his most earnest attention to the steady increase of the already valuable collection of books, until at the time of his death in November, 1890, the library contained 100,000 volumes. He also superintended the construction of the catalogue, directed the series of lectures, attended to the general interests of the conservatory of music, and regulated the business of the institute in connection with the committee controlling the several departments.

In the month of April, 1875, a new wing of the building was begun, and every stage of its construction studied and watched by the provost until its completion in July, 1878. This new division extended the front to a width of nearly one hundred and seventy-five feet, and gave place for a library hall and work rooms capable of accommodating nearly 500,000 volumes, a reading room with space for seating one hundred persons, two large rooms on the second floor to hold statuary, and a basement divided into two fine lecture halls, with the accompanying smaller rooms and janitor's apartments.

After the completion of the building the library, numbering 40,000 volumes, was removed to the new wing, and the old hall was fitted for and occupied by the gallery of paintings. Upon the death of Dr. Morison, the librarian, Dr. P. R. Uhler, was made provost of the institute.

The institute building is now occupied by a library of costly scholarly books, numbering about 130,000 volumes; a gallery of art, embracing the Garrett, Rinehart and McCoy statuary, and the collections of oil paintings, also left to the institute by Mr. McCoy. A large part of the west wing, above the lecture hall, is occupied by the conservatory of music, where the director, Mr. Asger Hamerick, assisted by six professors, conducts the studies of advanced pupils, who after critical examination have been admitted to the privileges of the department of music. In the large hall lectures and symphony concerts of the highest grade are given during the winter season, and in the smaller halls musical recitals and students' concerts are conducted through the scholastic term. By a recent decision

of the trustees the library is kept open during all the fall and winter months from nine o'clock in the morning until 10.30 at night.

This "university for the people" is now carrying the blessings of the higher education down to the every-day life of this community, and touching all the outlying sections of the neighborhood with the benedictions pronounced by Mr. Peabody. By its valuable library, including every department of human thought, and by the splendid culture afforded by its musical and artistic opportunities, this institute is doing the benevolent work designed by its founder.

At the present time the library numbers many volumes, distributed throughout almost every branch of knowledge. Free to all, and as accessible as it can be readily made, it is meant to be the study of the student and the resort of the investigator.

The gallery of art contains an extensive collection of antique casts, presented by the late John W. Garrett; a choice collection of paintings, largely the gift of the late John W. McCoy; some of the best works of Rinehart, including Clytie, the masterpiece of the distinguished American sculptor. The gems of the gallery are a series of marbles and bronzes, the legacy of John W. McCoy, contained in the Clytie room. The gallery has recently received important accessions from the estate of the late Mr. Charles J. M. Eaton, of Baltimore.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The prospect of an institution in Baltimore for popular technical and scientific education seems to have been suggested by the Franklin Institute, organized in Philadelphia in 1824. On January 10, 1826, the

first Maryland Institute was incorporated by the State Legislature. Its purpose was the dissemination of scientific information by series of popular lectures, by periodic industrial exhibits and by similar agencies. Several exhibitions of American manufactures were held, and a permanent home for the institute was secured in the Athenaeum Building, on the corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets. Here were provided lecture and instruction rooms, laboratories and a library, and regular courses of instruction in science. The prosperity of the institute was brought to an abrupt termination by the destruction of the Athenaeum by fire on February 7, 1835. The entire equipment of the institution was there destroyed, and, although the membership then included more than seven hundred persons, the catastrophe virtually destroyed the organization.

Twelve years later the plan of the original institute was revived, and on February 15, 1850, an act of incorporation was passed by the Maryland Legislature. Authority was secured a little later for the erection of the present building on Marsh Market Space, and in 1851 the first industrial exhibition in the new building, the fourth in all, was held. For a term of years such exhibitions were held annually, the last taking place in 1878. Lecture courses were also given in the institute by many of the men most distinguished in American public life. The associations connected with the hall of the institute are noteworthy. "There, in 1851, a reception was given to Kossuth, and a year later both the Democratic and the Whig national conventions met within its walls. In 1856 the old-line Whig convention indorsed Fillmore there,

and there in 1857 the reception to George Peabody was held, and the body of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, lay there in state. In 1860 the first embassy from Japan to our country was received there, and there, too, met the bolting Democratic convention which nominated Breckenridge for the presidency."

The present activity of the institute centres in its "Schools of Art and Design," wherein systematic instruction, arranged in courses of from three to four years, is afforded in drawing, painting, sketching and modeling. There are two departments of the schools, holding their sessions respectively in the day and at night, and it is estimated that since the inauguration of the work some seventeen thousand students have embraced these opportunities and received more or less continuous instruction in art. The night school is especially designed for affording technical instruction to young men engaged or about to engage in activities wherein skill in drawing is of advantage, and who by reason of other pursuits are not able to attend the day school.

A useful but less prominent feature of the institute's activity is a commercial school, designed for the instruction of young men and women in bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial arithmetic. The school term extends for six months from October 1st, and both day and evening courses are offered.

A circulating library containing twenty thousand volumes supplements the educational work of the institute.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY.

Like so many other of the important educational and philanthropic agencies of Bal-

more, the Enoch Pratt Free Library owes its existence to individual generosity. Enoch Pratt, a native of North Middleborough, Mass., became a resident of Baltimore in 1831. By industry and integrity he amassed a large fortune, a considerable part of which he determined to devote during his lifetime to founding an important educational agency. In 1882 he presented a plan to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the establishment of a circulating library for the benefit of all residents of Baltimore. He proposed to erect a large, properly equipped central building to contain the main collection of books and in addition a number of branch libraries, with smaller collections, in various parts of the city. As an endowment for the library Mr. Pratt proposed to give to the city the sum of eight hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three and one-third dollars, provided the city would create in return a perpetual annuity of fifty thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of the library, payable to a board of trustees, selected in the first instance by Mr. Pratt, and vested with powers of self-perpetuation. The proposition was accepted by the city and the institution was promptly established.

The central building is located on Mulberry near Cathedral streets, and has a frontage of eighty-two feet, with a depth of one hundred and forty-two feet. It is a fine white marble structure of the old Romanesque style, with characteristic semi-circular forms, relief mouldings, enriched by carvings and embellishments. The book stacks, with a capacity of about two hundred thousand volumes, are on the lower floor, where are also the rooms for the de-

livery and return of books. The second floor is devoted to a large, well-lighted reading room, and to the librarian's and administration offices. The branch libraries are attractive brick structures one story in height and forty by seventy feet in dimensions, with reading rooms, and a capacity for about twenty thousand volumes each; there are now five of these branch libraries in operation, located as follows: No. 1, corner of Fremont and Pitcher streets; No. 2, corner of Hollins and Calhoun streets; No. 3, corner of Light and Gittings streets; No. 4, corner of Canton and O'Donnell streets; No. 5, corner of Broadway and Miller streets.

The central building was completed and turned over to the trustees in 1884. Dr. Lewis H. Steiner was selected librarian and the prospective work of the institution was organized under his administration. The library was opened to the public in January, 1886, and has since that time continued its work without interruption and with increasing usefulness. Dr. Steiner died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., the present librarian.

The founder of the library in his letters to the board of trustees expressed the wish that its facilities should be "for all, rich and poor, without distinction of race or color, who, when properly accredited, can take out the books, if they will handle them carefully and return them." This has been the policy pursued in the organization of the library. Any resident of Baltimore above the age of fourteen years, upon registering and furnishing a guarantee, can secure books, while temporary sojourners can enjoy the same privilege upon making a small cautionary deposit.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

In addition to the great collections already described, a number of special and important libraries are located in Baltimore easily accessible to the special classes of readers for whom they are designed. The *Whittingham Memorial Library* contains about twenty thousand volumes, bequeathed by the late Bishop Whittingham to the Maryland Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is especially rich in theological works; the *Bar Library*, collected and maintained by members of the Baltimore Bar; the *New Mercantile Library* has a delightful home on Charles near Saratoga streets, with over twenty thousand volumes and a subscription membership. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a collection of more than twenty thousand volumes accessible to members of the order. It has been estimated that within a radius of a half mile from Washington Monument there are a half million of books accessible to the reader and student.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In 1844 the Maryland Historical Society was organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving materials relating to the history of Maryland, and of encouraging research into the history of the State, as well as diffusing the results of such investigation. The society now possesses a valuable library of some thirty thousand volumes, particularly rich in materials relating to American and to local history; an interesting gallery of paintings and portraits, and a unique collection of historical relics.

By act of the State Legislature the society has been made the custodian of the Maryland Archives, from the colonial period

down to the peace with Great Britain in 1783. Moderate appropriations have been made for a term of years by the General Assembly for the publication of these records, and a series of quarto volumes have already been issued under scholarly editorship. A fund of money left by George Peabody provides an income, out of which the society has published a number of valuable historical contributions.

The society owns and occupies the Athenaeum Building, at the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets. The first floor contains the library and reading room and a vault where are stored the archives and records in the custody of the society. Three connecting galleries on the floor above contain the art collections of the society.

WALTERS ART GALLERY.

A competent critic has expressed the opinion that there is no collection in America that equals in importance and interest the art collections made by the late William T. Walters, and now the property of his son, Mr. Henry Walters. The same critic has indeed added that few collections, public or private, in Europe surpass it in its high standard of excellence or in the variety of the schools represented. The collection is housed in Mr. Walters' residence on Mt. Vernon Place, and has for a term of years been open to the public on certain days in February, March and April. A nominal admission fee is charged, of which the proceeds are devoted to a local charity. An excellent account of the gallery and its treasures appeared in the "New York Tribune" of February 7, 1884, from which the following paragraphs are derived.

The large parlors of the mansion contain

bronzes, cases of rare old silver, and groups of Royal Worcester, Dresden and Sevres which elsewhere would be counted noteworthy. There is a dainty chamber fitted up in blue, with furniture and wall hangings of the time of Marie Antoinette. There is another furnished in the old Dutch style, with a richly-carved cabinet, a delightful writing desk, with brass mountings. Another upper room contains bronzes and water colors by Barye, who was among French artists in bronze what Rosa Bonheur is among painters. Rare French vases and bronzes catch the eye in the panelled dining-room.

The first gallery at the rear of the house is lined and nearly filled with cases of porcelains. On the walls hang tapestries with colors as soft as those of the Persian rugs upon the floor. In the centre, upon a stand of teak wood and brass, is a bronze some eight feet high, with dragons writhing upon its sides toward the figure of a daimio on top. The slight ebony framework of these great cases presents no interference with the splendid effect of the porcelains within. Here are vases fashioned under the famous Ming dynasty, 1368-1649; others of the early eighteenth century, showing in their decorations the effect of European influences; here is a stately array of blue and white ware, with the so-called hawthorn, really plum-blossom, decoration, and near by is a little vase, perhaps rarest of all to connoisseurs, with white panels relieved by black, upon which the hawthorn pattern reappears. I have no time now to dwell upon the solid colors, the bullock's blood, Chinese white, turquoise, mustard yellow, sage green and tea color, or upon the hundred and fifty examples of egg-shell porce-

lain. There are more than 1,400 specimens of the Chinese ceramic art.

Japanese as well as Chinese art finds a place in this gallery. There is a case of genuine Satsuma, whose creamy yellow and pale chocolate hues and delicate crackle are known to most people only through imitations. There are 400 Japanese porcelains and potteries, and the whole ceramic display illustrates the history of the art for over eight hundred years. Nothing now can be said of the drawers filled with Chinese flacons and Japanese sword guards, pipes and 150 swords, "the jewelry of Japan."

In a covered bridge extending over an alley from this first room to the picture gallery are scores of bronzes, including several by Saymin and Gorosa, among which is a little group of the most exquisite porcelains in the collection, examples of the bullock's blood, peach-blow and coral splashes. In the picture gallery are four large cases containing royal lacquers, and rows of drawers filled with Netsukes, ivory carvings and Inros.

The 150 oil paintings represent a similarly intelligent and catholic process of selection. The collector, I judge, has had it in mind to illustrate the art history of the century by examples of men whose influence has been most strongly felt. In French art expressions of the religious sentiment of Ary Scheffer and the fiery spirit of Horace Vernet are followed by examples of Delacroix and Delaroche, and these by examples of Jalabert and Yvon; four works by Gérôme, including the "Diogenes" and "Christian Martyrs;" five by Millet, four by Rousseau, three by Corot, three by Fromentin, four by Daubigny, three by Dupre and a Troyon.

One group of four landscapes, which includes Rousseau's magnificent "Winter Solitude," is the artistic center of the collection. Couture, Decamps, Gleyre, Isabey, aint Jean, Plassan, with Meissonier, Herbert, Schreyer, De Neuville, Detaille, Jacque, Van Marcke and Ziem—these names may serve to indicate the extent to which French art is represented.

Fortuny, Jiminez and Rico illustrate the Franco-Spanish school; Baron Leys' "Edict of Charles V." speaks for modern Belgian art; the Achenbachs, Preyer, Vautier and Hiddeman represent Dusseldorf; Gallait and Clays, Brussels; Prof. Muller, Vienna; Carl Becker and Knaus, Berlin, Millais, Alma Tadema and Boughton, England; and America is represented by Gilbert Stuart, A. B. Durand, C. L. Elliott, George A. Baker, F. E. Church, Eastman Johnson and H. Bolton Jones. Necessarily in so small a collection the representation is little more than an incomplete expression of the collector's purpose. Among other pictures Millet's original design in black and white for the "Angelus" easily stands first in point of interest.

The water color room opening from the first gallery contains water colors by Alma Tadema, Green, Fortuny, Meissonier, a drawing in India ink by Rousseau, and another in ink and pastel, together with statues by Rinehart and Palmer.

MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

This organization was formed in 1863 for the study and collection of specimens relating to the fauna and flora and natural history of Maryland. Large and valuable collections were made during the early period of the academy's history. In 1883 the build-

ing occupied by the society, on Mulberry near Cathedral streets, was condemned in order to extend Cathedral street, and the specimens of the academy were removed to the Athenaeum building. Interest in the work of the academy languished and its natural history collections were turned over to the Johns Hopkins University. Soon thereafter Mr. Enoch Pratt purchased and presented to the academy the old building of the Maryland Club, corner of Cathedral and Franklin streets. New life was infused into the organization by this welcome gift, and its subsequent activity has been uninterrupted.

CHARCOAL CLUB.

An important factor in the artistic development of Baltimore within recent years has been the activity of the Charcoal Club. This organization was formed for the purpose of affording a common meeting ground for local artists and laymen interested in art. Starting from a small beginning, it has now comfortable headquarters at the northwest corner of Howard and Franklin streets. Here an admirable art school is conducted under efficient instruc-

tion. The Charcoal Club has done much to educate local art appreciation. Its atmosphere is rationally Bohemian and serves to unite the art lover and the artist in association as profitable as it is enjoyable.

DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

The purpose of this organization is to encourage the practice of decorative art (1) by offering instruction in the proper principles of art to persons desirous of fitting themselves for self-support by such work, and (2) by affording opportunities for the sale of finished work. Classes in various branches of decorative art are maintained. Articles, if up to a required standard of artistic merit, are received and offered for sale, the society retaining ten per cent. of the proceeds. In addition the society receives orders for special work of any kind, and affords constant employment to a number of persons. An inviting display of artistic handiwork can always be seen at the rooms of the society, 315 North Charles street.

The Woman's Industrial Exchange, North Charles street, affords similar opportunities for the sale of domestic handiwork.

CHAPTER IV.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF BALTIMORE—GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND EXTRACTED FROM SPEECHES OF THE INTERPRETERS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

By WILLIAM M. MARINE.

Introduction.

There is not so much as a skeleton of the political history of Baltimore City in existence. This effort is to fill the vacuum.

The narrative has been arranged into convenient divisions of five chapters, synopsis of the substance of each chapter preceding them.

Chapter one deals with "fragments of early history, including a few editors in politics." Chapter two, "events from 1835 to 1859, or a preface to the debate of arms." Chapter three, "events from 1860 to 1866, or the war and its trail." Chapter four, events from 1864 to 1874, "a period of Democratic supremacy." Chapter five, "events from 1875 to 1895, or reformers and Republicans in alliance defeat the Democratic party." At this point the history terminates.

The happenings of a few years of Baltimore town are added. Those events seemed so clearly related to the main subject as not to warrant their omission.

In the early period of Baltimore there was not printed any accounts of its stump oratory. In the forties and fifties fragmentary reports of speeches were occasionally found. After 1860 satisfactory reports were numerous. Whenever speeches existed

suitable for this purpose extracts were taken from them, to present the issues of the several campaigns to which they referred.

Chapter I.

Fragments of Early History. A Few Editors in Politics.

Baltimore town was a thoroughly independent place; it was "the home of the brave," whose daring was audacious, and on its feet roaming broad circuits at will. Baltimore City is strikingly like its parent, and in its infancy learned how to fire a cannon and sail a privateer.

The aggressive spirit of certain lawless elements of Baltimore society has some times regarded an election as a day of battle; accordingly the contending parties have usually been so managed by their manipulators as to prevent elections at such times from being tame affairs.

1776.

In this memorable year the Constitution of Maryland provided that freemen above twenty-one years of age, who were owners of fifty acres of land, where they resided or offered to vote, and all freemen having property in the State worth thirty pounds current money who have been residents in

the county where offering to vote, one year next preceding the election shall have a right of suffrage in the election of delegates to the Legislature.

A property qualification was necessary to vote until 1802, when it was abolished. Previously to 1802, persons of color who were free had enjoyed the right of franchise when possessing the necessary property qualifications. That privilege under the law of 1802 was denied them and a return to *viva voce* voting re-established.

At an election held in Baltimore, in 1776, within its limits, four hundred and seventy-two votes were polled. Including "Fell's Point," there was a population of six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five people.

So important an event as the public reading of the Declaration of Independence at the court house door must not be omitted. The audience was immense and the public acclaim generous and enthusiastic. King George the Third was carted in effigy through the town and burned. The sheriff having refused to read the "Declaration," was compelled to leave town, a proceeding which threatened to incite a riot and serve the sheriff with a coat of tar and feathers.

Prior to 1776, Baltimore was without independent recognition in the election of delegates to the Legislature. At that time the power was conferred on it to elect two representatives to that body. At the close of the Revolution the struggle between the Federalist party and their opponents for supremacy at once began. The people of Baltimore, however, showed intense feeling as to their political representation in the Legislature, and it had its birth with the commencement of parties inside its borders.

1788.

October 6th, the election for delegates to the General Assembly begun as provided by statute and continued under its provisions. It was not until 7.30 o'clock of the evening of the 10th that the polls were closed.

The Federal candidates were James McHenry and John Coulter. The candidates of the anti-Federalists were Samuel Chase (a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and David McMeahen. The vote stood: McHenry, 635; Coulter, 622; Chase, 502, and McMeahen, 494. The following account of how that election was conducted has survived. On the first day, McHenry's and Coulter's partisans had a large parade. In their procession was a ship and a pilot boat. Drums were beating, fifes playing and colors flying. A large body of citizens were in line, some of them the most respectable people in the city, and there was also in the procession a large percentage of persons who were not entitled to vote. They kept in line with those who were, and took possession of the voting place and blockaded it throughout the first day. The casting of ballots, the highest exercise of a freeman's will, was for that day at their pleasure.

On the second day of the election the adherents of Chase and McMeahen, thinking there were advantages to be gained in holding the window, took possession of it. They must have been correct in their surmises after they had held it long enough to learn the value of it. The McHenry and Coulter forces considered they had best retake the window, so they manoeuvred the Chase and McMeahen contingent to the rear and stationed themselves well up to the front.

Such proceedings on the part of our fathers in the good old times long ago disgusted some of their more sober and sedate fellow-citizens, who, hearing of what was in progress, declined to go to the polls. Others who made the attempt were not successful in reaching there. The town was served with hand-bills every evening, in which threats were made to publish the names of the respectable participants in the election outrages; it was a mild way of appealing to them to behave or take the consequences.

1789-1790.

The first constitutional election for members of Congress and for Presidential electors was held in January. The total vote cast in Baltimore was 1,200; the Federalist ticket was successful.

The Maryland Journal of January 13th, said: "Long has been the struggles between the Federal and anti-Federalists in this town, and every artifice and exertion has been used by the latter to unfetter themselves from the disgraceful, just and self-acquired name of anti-Federalists. They disclaimed the title but they would not abandon the detested principles. This town has been truly distinguished, and we hope, known and honored through America as truly Federal. The election for representatives to Congress and electors of President and Vice-President was finally to establish the political character of the citizens of Baltimore, and therefore both parties exerted their utmost power to maintain the character they set up. A very respectable committee of this place addressed the Federalists and called upon them to support the Federacy ticket in which William Smith, Esq., of this town, a genuine Federalist, a

merchant of the first reputation, of an independent fortune and considerable family connections, was named for this district against whom the anti-Federalists appointed Mr. Samuel Sterrett, a young gentleman with fair character and reputable connections. The contest lasted four days (almost the whole time allowed by law) and the Federals were crowned with success, Mr. Smith having at the close of the polls a majority of seven votes. Thus our beloved Constitution was triumphant over its base enemies and the triumph of Federalism drowned the dying cries of the anti-Federalists of this town. The Federalists have used their victory with temperance and moderation.

"Now all our factions, all our wars shall cease
And Federals rule our happy land in peace."

Mr. Smith had a fewer number of votes than his associates on the ticket. Of the anti-Federalists Mr. Sterrett had the largest number of votes. In Baltimore county, Mr. Sterrett polled five times as many votes as Mr. Smith, consequent upon the county always going anti-Federal and Sterrett being influentially connected; besides, reports were spread prejudicial to Mr. Smith's character for the purpose of rendering him unpopular.

It was charged that three hundred and eighty aliens were naturalized in Baltimore in October by Judge Hanson while the election was progressing; fifty of them offered to vote for Smith, and twenty-two for Mr. Sterrett. The judges of election refused to receive their votes, declaring it to be their opinion that a foreigner naturalized according to act of Assembly for naturalization, passed July session, 1779, was not entitled to vote, unless such foreigner resided



Saml. May

in Baltimore Town one year after such naturalization, although such foreigner had lived in Baltimore Town one year preceding the day of holding the election and was otherwise qualified to vote. The judges held that the foreigner coming into the State to settle was immaterial and they would not take his oath to that effect.

In October of this year James McHenry and Samuel Sterrett were elected to the General Assembly from Baltimore Town without opposition. At the same time three persons were chosen comptrollers and four delegates to the General Assembly were elected from Baltimore county. Under the Constitution of the United States, Maryland originally sent six members to Congress from separate districts into which the State was divided. The entire vote of the State was necessary to the election of each of them. In 1789, Baltimore Town cast a small vote, nearly equally divided between the two sets of candidates. That result called attention to the method of election which was emphasized afterwards when the town became dissatisfied with the records made by five of the delegation. Previous to holding the election for their successors, in 1790, the dissatisfied citizens held a caucus and nominated for Congress Philip Key, Joseph Seney, William Pinkney, Samuel Sterrett, William Vans Murray and Upton Sheredine. The counties were agitated over such a procedure and called a convention and designated Baltimore as its place of meeting to nominate other candidates. The convention was held on the 23rd of September, 1790, Michael Jenifer Stone, Benjamin Contee, George Gale and Daniel Carroll were re-nominated and James Tilghman, of James, and Samuel Sterrett

nominated. The presiding officer of the convention was Gen. William Smallwood, a soldier of courage and success in the Revolution.

Baltimore, undaunted, went into the conflict with colors flying and drums beating. At the election which followed she gave her nominees each three thousand votes. Six votes was the highest any one of the county convention candidates received. The vote in the counties was divided between the two tickets; in consequence the Baltimore ticket was successful by an immense majority. That act was not to be repeated; at the ensuing session of the Legislature in 1790 a change was made in the method of electing members of Congress and the district system was inaugurated.

1792.

The Maryland Journal of October 12th, assailed the city fathers because "of lack of watchmen and lights." It was a serious shortcoming, reflecting "on a place rapidly developing in wealth" and prosperity. There was too much politics at the root of the evil as is shown by this concluding paragraph: "The heat and battle of election having at length subsided, and two gentlemen having been chosen to watch over the interests of the town," it is presumed thereafter the lamps were lighted and the watchmen on their beats.

1796.

When *James Calhoun* administered the ordinances as Mayor under the charter of the City of Baltimore passed by the Legislature of Maryland the 31st day of September, 1796, and amended the following year so as to make it perpetual, he had no splendid quarters richly fitted up to cause him

to be envied in the enjoyment of power. He had been one of the elected town committee, under a recommendatory resolution that passed Congress, and in 1776 he was designated to be one of a committee authorized by Congress to sign bills of credit or money, and he was also at that time a justice of the peace, familiar with ordinary process and having had considerable experience in affairs, he was selected to head the long line of Mayors without regard to who shall end them.

The Mayors of Baltimore have been:

James Calhoun,	1791
Thoregood Smith,	1804
Edward Johnson,	1808
George Stiles,	1816
Edward Johnson,	1819
John Montgomery,	1820
Edward Johnson,	1823
Jacob Small,	1826
William Stewart,	1831
Jesse Hunt,	1832
Samuel Smith,	1835
Samuel Smith,	1837
Sheppard C. Leakin,	1838
Samuel Brady,	1840
Solomon Hillen, Jr.,	1842
James O. Law,	1843
Jacob G. Davies,	1844
Elijah Stansbury,	1848
J. H. T. Jerome,	1850
J. Smith Hollins,	1852
Samuel Hinks,	1854
Thomas Swann,	1856
George W. Brown,	1860
John L. Chapman,	1861
John L. Chapman,	1862
Robert T. Banks,	1867
Joshua Vansant,	1871
F. C. Latrobe,	1875

George P. Kane,	1877
F. C. Latrobe,	1878
F. C. Latrobe,	1879
Wm. P. Whyte,	1881
F. C. Latrobe,	1883
James Hodges,	1885
F. C. Latrobe,	1887
Robert C. Davidson,	1889
F. C. Latrobe,	1891
F. C. Latrobe,	1893
Alcacus Hooper,	1895
William T. Malster,	1897

The town over which Mr. Calhoun presided had one hundred and thirty-one streets, lanes and alleys. Baltimore street was three-quarters of a mile in extent. The dense part of the city was in the area between Howard street and the Falls. There were eleven churches, thirty-five hundred houses, one hundred and seventy warehouses and other buildings mostly of brick. The principal articles of trade and merchandise were sugar, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage paper, wool, cotton cards, nails, saddles, boots and shoes, and there were mills, factories and forges. The inhabitants numbered eighteen thousand, animated by those aims and purposes that develop and expand cities and communities.

1797.

Among Mayor Calhoun's early acts was to write George Washington a letter of congratulation on his return through Baltimore to his home at Mount Vernon at the expiration of his second term as President. General Washington closed his short reply by saying: "Let me reciprocate most cordially all the good wishes you have been pleased to extend to me and my family, for our temporal and eternal happiness."

1798.

Commenting on the congressional election canvass of this year, the New York Daily Advertiser said: "The election in Baltimore for members of Congress which takes place this week is very warmly contested. Mr. Winchester and General Smith are the rival candidates. For several weeks the papers of that town have been almost exclusively devoted to the canvassing the respective merits of these gentlemen. Party spirit ran high. No means are left unemployed by either side to secure its object. The public conduct and private walks of the two candidates have been scrutinized with the closest and keenest eyes. Depositions are brought forward, conversations are related and the most sacred secrets are unfolded to general view. Nor have their exertions of zeal rested here; to rouse their partisans, entertainments have been given, toasts drunk and processions formed. Some houses have been threatened and one or two actually assaulted to work up the passions of the multitude to the highest pitch. The adherents of the respective champions have resolved to distinguish themselves by different badges on the day of election."

The Federal Gazette, reviewing the foregoing, added: "Unfortunately heated as the minds of the people were after election, and as they ever will be in large cities where votes are taken viva voce," what occurred was not remarkable, "but one house was assaulted" and "the contest terminated more peaceably than could have been expected."

The first anti-slavery society formed in Maryland was in Baltimore September 8th. It was known as "The Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of

Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes and Others Unlawfully Held in Bondage." This society was the fourth of its kind in the world, succeeding those formed in Philadelphia, New York, London and Paris.

To punish disorderly elections the Legislature this year divided Baltimore City into voting districts and in 1801 the use of ballots were required at elections.

1800.

After the census of 1800, Baltimore City and county constituted the 5th Congressional District of the State. Gen. Smith, of the city, and Col. Nicholas A. Moore were elected to Congress. The General subsequently was elevated to the United States Senate and William McCrury took his place in Congress.

October 6th, two members of the General Assembly were elected; the members of the First Branch of the City Council and the electors to choose a Mayor.

On November 3rd, the electors charged with the election of a Mayor assembled for that purpose. The charter required that the wards when electing members of the First Branch should, viva voce, elect one person as elector of the Mayor and of members of the Second Branch. James Calhoun was re-elected Mayor for a term of two years.

November 10th, G. Duval received 1,497 votes for Presidential elector and J. T. Chase 439. The State was equally divided on the Presidency between the Federals and anti-Federalists.

1801.

The election this year was for two members of the General Assembly, in which the Federals and anti-Federalists had their us-

ual bout. The eight wards elected the members of the First Branch of the City Council. Baltimore was anti-Federal and was so recorded.

1802.

At the election held October 5th of this year an average vote of 3,269 was cast. Two members of the Legislature, sixteen members of the First Branch of the Council and the electors to designate who should be Mayor were selected. Mr. Calhoun was a third time the recipient of that honor.

1804.

An election was held October 1st for members of Congress, First Branch City Council, electors for Mayor and for members of the General Assembly. William McCrury received 1,795 votes, Nicholas R. Moore 1,152 and Robert G. Harper 37 for Congress. Edward Johnson was chosen Presidential elector and Andrew Ellicott and John Stevens to the lower house of the Legislature. The electoral college on November 5th decided on Thoregood Smith for Mayor.

Edward Johnson received 378 votes for Presidential elector, George P. Keeport 463 and John Johnson 758. Andrew Ellicott and John Stevens were elected to the lower house of the General Assembly.

1805.

An effort was put forth in the Legislature this year to increase the representation of the city and permit it three representatives. On the second reading of the bill it was defeated by a vote of sixty-two nays to two yeas.

The election for Assemblymen and for the First Branch of the City Council was held October 7th. Aquila Miles had been

elected a member of the Council and it was afterwards ascertained that he was ineligible, not being assessed in taxation as required by the act of incorporation. He proceeded to acquire the necessary qualifications and at a called election was re-elected.

1806.

In the Congressional election of this year William McCrury received 1,889 votes; Joshua Barney 1,143 votes; John Scott 245 votes and N. R. Moore 3,046 votes. There were seven candidates for the General Assembly, of whom E. Aisquith received 1,430 votes and R. Stewart received 1,170 votes, were elected. The Mayoralty electoral convention chosen this year continued Thoregood Smith in his office.

1807.

Ten candidates were announced for the House of Delegates this year. The greatest number of votes cast for any one of them was 927, received by T. B. Dorsey. The lowest number was 82, cast for T. Bland. The yearly election for members of the First Branch of the City Council was also held.

Luther Martin, the great lawyer, who was counsel for Aaron Burr when tried in Richmond for treason, was in effigy paraded through the streets of Baltimore in November and at the end of the route publicly burned amid the vehement execrations of the crowd.

1808.

General elections were held this year. October 3rd, McKim received 3,539 votes for Congress, Moore 3,553 and Winder 814. McKim and Moore were called Republicans and Winder Federal. Edward Johnson

and John Johnson were elected anti-Federal electors for the district of which the city was a part, receiving a vote of 3,012 to 1,281 in Baltimore cast for the Federals. Edward Johnson was elected Mayor by the electoral college.

Baltimoreans were always partial to political displays; so on the occasion of Mr. Johnson's elevation to the chief magistracy of his city one was gotten up to commemorate that event. The indispensable boat was mounted on wheels and drawn by horses; on board of it was the mayor-elect. The chariot might convey the Roman citizen in his triumphal procession, but the conquest of ancient arms was insignificant compared to the mastery over the wave by the boat that baffled its billows and landed the pilgrim fathers on the golden sands of the Western world. A bon-fire was kindled on Gallow's Hill and six pipes of imported gin from Holland, which in coming over had paid tribute to England, were added to the fire to give its flame a brighter glow.

1809.

Two Assemblymen, T. Bland and Mr. Martin, were elected, in the fall of this year. Bland had 2,338 votes and Martin 1,707 votes. At an election for members of the First Branch the old members were elected, except in the Second Ward, where a resignation compelled another nomination.

1810.

Besides the Council election, the election for electors to name a Mayor and Second Branch Council, there was also held one for Congress. McKim had 2,811 votes, Moore 2,480, Little 2,604, and Barney 2,256.

1811.

James Lowery Donaldson was elected this year to the Legislature, and a Mr. Pechim as his associate. Their votes were respectively 1,593 and 1,634. A Mr. Martin polled 1,163 votes. At the election for members of the First Branch, fraud was charged; it was alleged that four tickets were illegally cast, two being folded together in two separate parts. Five others were said to have been irregular. The judges of election were asked what they were going to do with them. They answered tartly, "Count them."

1812.

On the 16th of May, 1812, a war meeting was held at the Fountain Inn, occupying the site of the present Carrollton Hall. Joseph H. Nicholson, a prominent citizen, who occupied a seat in Congress and who was the brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key, whose name is associated with Key's in connection with the publication of the "Star Spangled Banner," presided. Mayor Johnson was secretary. Nicholson closed an animated speech in favor of war with this peroration: "We have assembled here tonight for the purpose of determining whether we will give it our support in the mighty struggle in which it is about to enter. This, my countrymen, is the awful subject for deliberation, and on such a subject can there be any difference of opinion? Shall we suffer any matter of local concern to withhold us from a cause like this? Is there an American heart that does not pant with resentment? Is there an American sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs and contumely under which we have so long suffered? No,

my countrymen! it is impossible! Let us act with one heart, with one hand; let us show to an admiring world that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our internal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting were of the most radical order. They were favorable to preparation for war. The spirit of the assemblage was indicative of the undaunted determination of Baltimore, which was gloriously maintained throughout the war, until the foe was driven from her doors to take refuge on board his ships.

The Federal Republican opposed the war. Its editor used vigorous language and brought upon himself the fury of a mob that destroyed his paper. After an interval of weeks he resumed its publication on Charles street. Anticipating another mob visitation, he armed his office with his friends, among whom were Generals Henry Lee and James H. Lingan, officers of the Revolution, and the eminent lawyer, David Hoffman.

The mob on the outside and the armed men inside the office were brought face to face. The authorities marched the office garrison to jail under the promise of protection which was not afforded. The jail was broken open on the evening of July 27th by the connivance of the keeper and Gen. Lingan was killed. Gen. Lee and others were brutally wounded. Prior to this a Dr. Gale was shot and killed by the firing of a gun from the Charles street house.

The October election returned Lowery to the Legislature by a vote of 2,835. Barney

received 2,523 and Pechim 1,406. For Congress, McKim polled 2,999 and Little 2,146, while Moore brought up the rear with 1,788 votes. City electors and Presidential electors were chosen as also the Councilmen of the First Branch. The city electors re-elected Mayor Johnson his own successor, and the Presidential electors were favorable to Madison, who received 2,624 votes to Clinton's 811. The General Assembly elected Levin Winder, Governor.

1813.

Barney and Donaldson were elected to the lower branch of the Legislature. The former received 2,355 votes and the latter 1,939. Mr. Hughes had 1,373 votes. This was Donaldson's last election, save to fame. Before another was held he lay dead on the North Point battlefield.

1814.

In the Congressional election of this year William Pinkney had 2,516 votes, Moore 2,408 and Howard 1,284. Barney and Kell were elected to the Legislature and Johnson was again elected Mayor.

1815.

Upon the conclusion of the war in 1815, the majority of the people realized that the minority had long been in control of the State Government. One man in certain counties exercised political privileges equal to ten men in certain other counties. This inequality was forcibly illustrated in the fact that Annapolis and Baltimore had each one elector of the Senate. The counties were respectively allotted two; Annapolis contained 260 voters, Baltimore 5,000. At an election held in 1815 seven counties and two cities having a majority of 9,000 voters

were represented by 32 members. A minority of twelve counties had 48 members. The realization of this fact kindled in Baltimore an irrepressible agitation, which did not cease until a remedy had been effected. Stewart, who had 2,580 votes, and Hughes, who received 2,496 votes, were elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly.

1816.

A bitterly contested election was conducted in the fall of the year 1816. The Federalists had no resources but their party battle cry, and with a nerve that proved them courageous they arranged themselves in line and advanced gaily to the fray. Their opponents were in the possession of the patronage of both the State and United States Governments. This early campaign opened in the dead of winter, when fire-side logs were blazing on the hearth. Those who believe polluted elections are controlled by corruption of modern origin will be startled to learn that the opponents of the Federalists transported voters from their preponderating voting districts to those where the Federalists had slim majorities and thus overcome them. A number of United States troops were dispatched from Baltimore to Annapolis to vote for corporation officers of that town. The scheme failed in consequence of their inability to reach the ancient city six months prior to the election. In Baltimore money was bartered for votes. Papers, pamphlets and publications, thick as leaves in autumn, and teeming with perversions of the truth, were scattered broadcast by both parties. The tide of defamation reached its highest flood. Under such benign and civilizing influences Smith had 5,326 votes for Con-

gress; Peter Little polled 3,974 and Mr. Stansbury 3,337 votes. Stewart by a vote of 3,688 and Kell by one of 3,636 were sent to the General Assembly. The members of the electoral college elevated George Stiles to the Mayoralty.

1817.

This was a rare year; unanimity prevailed. Messrs. Thomas Kell and E. G. Woodyear were without opposition in their election to the Legislature. The election of the members of the First Branch of the Council does not seem to have disturbed the smooth surface of the political sea. Verily, how delightful it was to behold such heaven-born unity. Such calms are always ominous; clear weather means foul weather (it presages the coming storm).

1818.

At the election held in 1818, the anti-Federalists voted the soldiers stationed at Fort McHenry, and also the sailors and marines on board the United States vessels. They were furnished with ballots, marched to the polls and exercised the prerogatives of freemen with all the vim of qualified citizens. A sergeant distributed the ballots while the soldiers were on parade. During the contest made to give Baltimore a larger representation in the Legislature, the Federalists opposed that measure. They maintained that it would concentrate the power of the State in the city of Baltimore. The anti-Federalists or Democrats in that place, were styled "Jacobins," in consequence of their revolutionary conduct and disregard of law and order on election days. They were charged with being one-third foreigners attached to the governments of their nativity, whose object

in obtaining a residence in this country was to obtain riches, which the disturbed condition of Europe in consequence of the Napoleonic wars, rendered impossible. The Federalists maintained that the contest was between the city and counties for supremacy, and that the potential question which every voter going to the polls should put to himself is, "Shall I vote for the man who will assist in effecting changes which will pass the great agricultural communities into the clutches of merchants, bank speculators, brokers, the lottery office, keepers of the fair grounds and the mob of Baltimore?"

Such questions have had all time for their birth and are not new as some political philosophers, who have developed in the present era, have supposed. The Democratic party at that day was severely arraigned for monopolistic tendencies and their adversaries were in return denounced by them in the following vigorous manner: "Shall I give my support to those who will lower the honor, the dignity and independence of the cultivators of the soil?"

There were so many persons announcing themselves candidates for the First Branch of the Council this year that the editor of the Federal Gazette cried out to them to spare him and the space in his paper; he positively declined to print any further announcements. Kell and Breckenridge were sent to the Legislature, receiving respectively 3,739 and 2,986 votes. The city was now divided into twelve wards and entitled to twenty-four members of the First Branch and twelve members of the Second Branch of the City Council. The electoral college continued Stiles as Mayor. Smith and Lit-

tle were elected to Congress without opposition.

1819.

General Andrew Jackson reached Baltimore February 27; he was received with great eclat. The Mayor called on him, accompanied by the Council, and his Honor made an address to which "Old Hickory" responded.

In the fall Legislative contest, Mr. Montgomery, by a vote of 3,166, and Mr. Breckenridge, by a vote of 1,741, were privileged to represent Baltimore in the Legislature.

1820.

The Congressional election resulted in sending General Samuel Smith and Peter Little to Congress and Barney and Kennedy to the Legislature. Of the candidates for Mayor, Montgomery received for that office 3,319 votes, and Johnson 2,917 votes.

A question which assumed importance as early as 1816 in Legislative session was comprehended under the head of "The Jew Bill." Only a few people were affected by it, at that time there being not over one hundred and fifty of that nationality residing in the State. They were politically proscribed and could neither vote nor hold places of public trust.

1821.

The usual election of two members from each ward took place in the fall of this year for the First Branch of the City Council, and for members of the General Assembly. For the latter office Kennedy received 4,958 votes and Barney 4,564. They were both elected over opposition.

1822.

Smith, by a vote of 5,558, and Little, by a vote of 5,143, were returned to Congress.

Kennedy and Purviance were elected to the Legislature. The electors favorable to Montgomery for Mayor received 3,500 votes and those favorable to Johnson 3,518 votes.

The question of removing the disabilities of the Jews would not down. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the Legislature of this year and passed. Under the Constitution before it could become a law it needed confirmation by the next succeeding Legislature. It was in its inception an unpopular proposition. Of forty members who voted for the bill only sixteen were returned to the Assembly of 1823. The measure developed ultimately into a popular one. In Baltimore City delegates nominated for the Legislature were required to avow themselves upon it. Finally on Saturday, February 26, 1825, the "Jew Bill," or a bill to alter the Constitution so as to relieve from political qualifications certain persons on account of their religious opinions, again passed. It was successful in the House by a vote of twenty-six for to twenty-five against, fifty-one of the eighty members responding to the roll call. On its final ratification by the Assembly in the fall of 1825 the vote in its favor was forty-five and the negative vote thirty-two. Mr. John Van Lear McMahon was the author of the bill; he interested himself in the measure, and the association of his distinguished name with it, and the influence he personally exerted in its behalf, was largely the bias that ensured its success. The Hebrews in Baltimore have grown in wealth and influence; they have not made the event a ceremonial one, nor have they honored Mr. McMahon who honored them-

selves, with a statue of bronze, such as his eloquence, learning and skilfulness in the law entitle him to receive.

1823.

Stewart, by a vote of 2,906, and W. G. D. Worthington, by one of 2,736, were elected to represent the city in the lower popular branch of the Legislature. Twenty-four new members from the twelve wards of the city were chosen to seats in the First Branch of the Council.

1824.

The election this year was one of importance. The Jackson Presidential electors were elected over the Adams electors. The highest vote polled in the city was for Cloud, Jackson's elector. His vote was 3,904; Winchester, his associate, had 3,903. Messrs. Warner and Dorsey, the Adams electors, had each 3,004 votes.

The two Congressmen elected from the city were Little, by a vote of 6,270, and Barney, by one of 3,502. Benjamin C. Howard and J. S. Tyson were sent to the Legislature. For Mayor the Montgomery electors defeated those of Johnson by 339 majority. The two branches of the Council were also elected; the First Branch by the people and the Second Branch by the electors chosen for that purpose.

1825.

Howard and Tyson secured from the people a renewal of the right to represent them in the Legislature. A vote was taken in the Twelfth Ward for and against the public school system. Sentiment came near being unanimous. Out of 621 votes polled only fourteen were unfavorable.

1826.

Small's electors for Mayor this year received 4,841 votes and Montgomery 2,646 votes. J. S. Tyson and J. Stucke were elected to the Legislature, and Peter Little, by a vote of 4,750, and John Barney, by a vote of 4,467, were returned to Congress. Among the twenty-four First Branch Councilmen elected were Solomon Etting and Joshua I. Cohen, Israelites. They were the first of their nationality to be so honored in Baltimore.

1827.

George H. Stewart, by a vote of 4,078, and John V. L. McMahon, by a vote of 4,303, were elected to the General Assembly. They ran on the Jackson ticket and stood for the cause of that great soldier. In the following year they were again returned. Small was elected Mayor over Mosher. The two Jackson electors, Sellman and Howard, were elected respectively by a vote of 4,783 and 3,150.

The Council had on the 20th of March passed an ordinance for the registration of all qualified voters of the city of Baltimore, which was the first law of its character in Maryland. When submitted to the Mayor he approved of it. The wrong course was pursued when, in 1830, it was repealed, by an ordinance approved January 19th of that year.

1830

In the legislative contest of this year Baltimore elected to the lower house of the General Assembly Mr. Hunt, who received 4,471 votes, and Mr. Nicholas, who received 4,268 votes. They were elected as Jacksonians over Mr. Stewart, who polled 4,087 votes, and Mr. Finley, who had 3,902 votes.

The defeated candidates were designated on their ticket as anti-Jackson.

In the fall of this year Mr. Small was elected Mayor, receiving 4,844 votes to 3,824 cast for his opponent, Mr. Barry.

1831.

The anti-Masonic convention met in Baltimore on the 26th day of September; it was the first convention held to nominate a President, and was composed of one hundred and twelve delegates, who assembled in the Athenaeum. Its work was speedily accomplished. William Wirt, who had a fondness for being a citizen of Virginia and then of Maryland, was at the moment of his nomination *bona fide* of Maryland. On the ticket with him was Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, nominated for the Vice Presidency. This movement was more serious than the one that nominated St. John and Daniel for the same places at a later date. It actually received the seven votes of Vermont in the electoral college.

The National Republican party, or Whig party, met in convention in Baltimore December the 12th, Gov. Barber, of Virginia, presiding. There were present one hundred and forty members. Henry Clay was unanimously nominated for President, and on the 14th John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, received the selection of his running mate for the Vice-Presidency. The previous year Mr. Clay was in Baltimore; he came by the steamer Patuxent; when he landed on the wharf there was a dense crowd present and the cheering was loud and enthusiastic. Mr. Clay was spirited off to Barnam's, on the porticos of which he often stood and addressed vast crowds. The following day, from 11 to 2 and from

7 until 9, he was called upon by the masses. A constant throng passed before him.

In the contest for seats in the National House of Representatives Benjamin C. Howard and Mr. Worthington were elected by the Jacksonians. They received the following vote: Howard, 4,625; Worthington, 4,261.

1832.

General Jackson, whilst serving out his first term, had announced that he would be a candidate for re-election, and his party friends made no opposition to that arrangement. A National Democratic Convention was thought to be necessary only to determine upon a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. With an eye single to that purpose the convention assembled in Baltimore, on May 1st, avowedly to nominate Van Buren, of New York, for the second place. The convention adopted the two-thirds rule as necessary to a choice, and that rule has since governed nominations of like character in National Democratic conventions.

During the sessions of this particular convention they were divided between being held in the Athenaeum Club and Warfield's Church, located in St. Paul street near Saratoga street. This building was afterwards put to a better use than its consecration to any political party could ordain, by its dedication to the education of female youths, under the tutelage of the gifted Nathaniel C. Brooks, who resides in Philadelphia, an alien to Baltimore, where his useful and brilliant poetical and educational life was spent. In the fall election Messrs Jenkins and Harper were sent to the Legislature. Hunt, Jacksonian, by a vote of 5,269, beat Small, anti-Jacksonian, who received 3,532

votes. Jackson for President had 5,025 votes and Clay 4,248 votes. Thursday, the 29th day of December, Baltimore citizens, regardless of party, met at the call of the Mayor to consider the ordinance of nullification adopted by the South Carolina Convention. Mayor Jesse Hunt was called to the chair. On motion of Judge R. B. Magruder William Patterson and Robert Oliver were selected vice-presidents and E. L. Finley and J. S. Nicholas secretaries. The president in a speech stated the question at issue between South Carolina and the Federal Government administered by President Andrew Jackson. A series of resolutions was offered by Hon. Isaac McKim; they recited that "the peace, safety and independence of these United States depend essentially on the preservation of the Union, and the support of the Constitution and form of Government established by the people, the only legitimate source of power and authority;" that "certain proceedings characterized by unjustifiable violence and based on a mistaken and rash policy have taken place in the State of South Carolina, which threaten disunion, all the horrors of civil war, and eventually the destruction of the finest fabric ever erected to liberty."

"The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing such proceedings as unconstitutional and illegal, so far as they assume a paramount authority to nullify an act of Congress, to interrupt the collection of the public revenue, and to dissolve the sacred bond of our Union."

"An expression of public opinion at this momentous crisis is proper and becoming a free people;" and it was resolved "that the proceedings of the State Convention of

South Carolina, and the political principles avowed in the extraordinary and unprecedented document, styled 'an ordinance,' are disapproved by this meeting as tending to disturb the harmony of Government, menacing the integrity of the Union, violating good faith, and impairing if not destroying, the prosperity of the Union;" "that we highly and entirely approve the opinions and sentiments avowed in the proclamation of the President of the United States. In this important public act we recognize the wisdom of the statesman, the firmness and inflexible integrity of the patriot, and the deep feeling of solicitude becoming a Father of his Country, in the existing crisis of difficulty and danger—with him we proclaim The Union must be preserved;" "that the Union party of South Carolina has earned and deserves the high distinction of fearless and true patriots—their course is honorable and must lead to success, supported, as it is, by the approbation of all good citizens, who have not been artfully drawn into the destroying vortex of nullification nor enlisted under the banner of mad ambition."

A committee to consider and report upon the resolutions was selected by the chairman; he named the following representative Baltimoreans: Gen. George H. Stewart, Isaac McKim, Judge N. Brice, Judge R. B. Magruder, Gen. S. C. Leakin, Talbot Jones, P. Laurenson, Luke Tiernan, Col. W. E. Stewart, Charles Howard, of John Eager, John E. Stansbury and William George Read. The committee recommended the adoption of the resolutions without amendment and that a copy be transmitted to the President and published in the city papers, and it was unanimously so ordered.

1833.

Henry Clay was a frequent visitor to Baltimore; its prominent citizens were his friends and delighted always to entertain him. On such occasions he avoided public receptions. On the 8th of October he reached the city, and was tendered a public dinner, which he declined, but received a number of citizens who called.

The election in the fall of this year was for Congress. Upton Heath, in the Fourth Baltimore City district, received 2,805 votes and Benjamin C. Howard 2,592 votes.

The vote in the five wards of the city, apart of the Fifth district, resulted in McKim, Democratic candidate, receiving 2,049 votes, and Stewart, Whig candidate, receiving 1,678 votes.

1834.

Greater reverence was paid public men then than is customary now. Hero worship was pronounced and worth possibly more inspiring. Saturday, April 19th, four prominent public men, well-known in the annals of the county, Messrs. McDuffie, Preston, Binney and Webster, reached Baltimore. They were escorted by five thousand enthusiastic citizens to the Exchange and to Barnam's, rival hotels. Each of the gentlemen being called upon for that purpose, made speeches.

The 23d of April Monument Square was filled to its utmost capacity with a concourse of people which was phenomenal. It was a curious episode that took place. Former supporters of President Andrew Jackson, differing from him as to his policy and his protest to Congress, had ceased longer to follow his political fortunes and were present to give expression to their sentiments of

disapproval. Gen. William McDonald was the presiding officer. The orators who spoke in turn were John P. Kennedy, Charles G. Harper, Joshua Jones and John V. L. McMahon. The resolutions sustained the Senate and were pronounced for the formation of a State Whig organization. The supporters of Gen. Jackson were not at all pleased with either the demonstration or what they termed the apostasy of some of their leading lights, of whom there were a greater number than those who addressed the meeting. The disorderly resorted to violence and an attempt was made to break up the meeting, which was unsuccessful, and those undertaking to do it were driven out of the square. The following evening a renewal of violence occurred, which caused the young Whigs to form a military association on South street. The Mayor and his posse, by timely action, suppressed the rioters.

R. B. Taney, former Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, after returning to Baltimore on the 11th of July, was met on the outskirts of the city by two hundred persons, who escorted him to the Columbian Garden. Here was assembled a multitude which was addressed by Mr. Taney, Mr. Benton and Mr. Allen, a Congressman from Ohio. A heavy storm of wind and rain suddenly made its appearance; the awnings over the tables were swept away and the company drenched. Mr. Benton was in the midst of his speech when the storm descended.

The Baltimore "Republican," in its issue of Saturday, May 10th, under the head of "Attention," published the following proclamation: "Those young men of Baltimore who are willing to pledge life, fortune and

sacred honor in the support of their patriotic Chief Magistrate, against the lawless course of a factious Senate, are requested to assemble on Thursday evening next, the 15th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Columbian Gardens. The object of the meeting will be explained in an address, from a friend, to the cause of equal rights and universal suffrage." The meeting was a large one, whereat resolutions were passed in support of the administration of President Jackson and denunciatory of the Whig Senate.

The 7th of May a Jackson Republican Convention in the city of Baltimore issued a call for an administration mass meeting in Monument Square on the evening of that day. Col. Upton S. Heath organized the meeting and William Frick was chairman. The resolutions were laudatory of Gen. Jackson's administration and condemnatory of the Whigs. Col. Benjamin C. Howard, Samuel Brady, William George Reed, John Nelson and Col. Heath were the orators.

In October the Whig party issued an address signed by Hezekiah Niles, S. H. Barnes, Isaac Monroe, Robert Purviance and William P. Dunnington, in which occurred these sentences: "Thousands of citizens became alarmed at the desperately daring encroachments of the President. The noble experiment we are accomplishing in the science of government must make us become the laughing stock of nations. I will it or I forbid it, says the king. 'I take the responsibility,' says the President."

The Jacksonians issued an address signed by William Krebs, Benjamin C. Howard, Elijah Stansbury and John F. Haas; in it they said Jackson had no desire to overthrow American institutions and his life was a refutation of that assertion.

The Whigs elected Joseph Cushing and John Jones to the General Assembly this year. Cushing had a vote of 5,660 and Jones of 5,530, a total of 11,190, to a Democratic total of 10,562. For Mayor Jesse Hunt received 5,468 votes and Mr. Small 4,415.

1829.

A Few Editors in Politics.

Samuel Barnes, editor-in-chief of the "Chronicle," published in the twenties of the present century, had a fondness for political discussion. Such articles were potential with a certain class of his readers. He was an enthusiastic Whig, and his political articles favorable to his party doctrines were dry and caustic; some people thought him even morose and misanthropic on account of his extremely luminous nose, which caused those who did not know him to suppose that he was intemperate. It was quite the reverse; Mr. Barnes was a very abstemious man. His misfortune was caused by the bite of a rat; the nose became inflamed and he was disfigured for life.

Billy Pechim, a popular man in his day, could write a scathing political article, rasping his adversaries in the columns of the "American." When appearing on the hustings and indulging in speech he was ultra in character denouncing and decrying his opponents, his shrill clarion voice penetrating a long distance and thus drawing a crowd, who good naturedly stood amused at his violent gesticulations.

Doctor Edward J. Alcock was editor of the "Jefferson Reformer;" he has been characterized as "a man of attractive manners and brilliant education, though a violent and headstrong politician." The editor

was merciless with his pen, and apprehensive that his severity in the treatment of his political adversaries might endanger his life. He supported with zeal and enthusiasm the administration of President Andrew Jackson. "His feelings frequently burst the bounds of control." Finally he published "a severe philippic" and in "some allusions to the family of the Stuarts," gave offense. A young member of that family sent him a challenge, which was declined, for the reason that he was near-sighted. Young George Stuart, the challenger, one night, when Alcock was seated in his office, on North Gay street, shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. Alcock was a member of the Marion Rifles, commanded by the poet, John H. Hewitt; he was buried by the company with military honors.

William Lloyd Garrison, in 1829, was a resident of Baltimore; he was a member of an anti-slavery society which organized at that time in this city. It established a paper edited by Benjamin Lundy. Garrison was a contributor to its columns, and in one of his articles he charged Francis Todd, of Newburyport, of acquiring wealth by an inhuman traffic in flesh and blood. A suit for criminal libel was instituted by Todd against Garrison in the Criminal Court of Baltimore. Garrison, after trial, was found guilty and Judge Nicholas Brice imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment Garrison was sent to jail.

The "Minerva" taunted him for becoming a voluntary inmate of prison, saying "if he had not the money in his pocket to pay his fine, he could easily have raised it among his friends." His only cause of incarceration

tion "being failure to comply with an order of court was not of itself a mandate for imprisonment."

Garrison issued a reply, ending with this paragraph: "I understand that his Honor, Judge Brice, opines that Mr. Garrison is ambitious to become a martyr; to which I beg leave to reply, that if the suspicion of his Honor be correct, he is equally ambitious to collect the faggots and apply the torch."

Garrison shortly afterwards found a friend to serve him in Arthur Tappan, who paid his fine and costs so that he was released, and being threatened with violence left the State. The issue prominently presented by Garrison did not leave with him; it showed itself in 1836, when the reforming of the Constitution of the State was discussed before the people. Apprehensions existed that if a convention was called the relations between master and slave might be more liberally defined. To prevent future abolition agitation a constitutional proviso was inserted, declaring "that the relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished unless a bill for that purpose shall be passed by unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly. It was further provided that it should be published three months before a new election, and unanimously confirmed by the succeeding Legislature." A further requirement was that full compensation should be received by the master for his slave. Such a result was unquestionably brought about by the efforts of Lunday, Garrison and their contemporaries in the cause of the liberation of the slave. The divinity of slavery and the fanaticism that afterwards characterized its pretensions had

not yet become deep seated. Conditions were provided in the bill for emancipation, difficult of attainment and intended to favor the slave master; nevertheless in them was the recognition of the right to liberty, and private manumissions were numerous. Slavery in Maryland was not regarded favorably for a long period of time after the Revolution; and in Baltimore City the proportion of slaves to its white population was less than in any one of the slave-holding sections of Maryland.

The temper of the people of Baltimore, with whom were associated a few philanthropic persons residing in the counties, is best illustrated by the establishment of the Maryland Colonization Society, incorporated in 1832. On the 24th of March there met in Judge Brice's office in the court house George Hoffman, John Gibson, Nicholas Brice, who had pronounced the penalty of the law upon Garrison in the libel case of Todd; Peter Hoffman, Charles Howard, Thomas Elliott, Luke Tiernan, Moses Sheppard, Solomon Ettinge and John H. B. Latrobe. George Hoffman was presiding officer and John H. B. Latrobe secretary. Previous efforts had been made to establish colonies on the western coast of Africa for the settlement of emancipated blacks. A branch society was formed in Maryland, but, being subject to a national society, the relations of the two were not harmonious. Independence and a separate colony were therefore resolved upon. There was a large free black population and an annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was granted by the Legislature. Three commissioners were to represent the State in the management of this trust. Settlers were yearly sent to Cape Palmas.

where the colony was located, and a regular packet sailed between it and Baltimore.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Dr. James Hall was selected as an agent of the society to superintend the location and management of those willing to move to Cape Palmas, and John Hersey as his assistant. Father Hersey, as he was familiarly called, was a plain-garbed Methodist evangelist, who wore hooks and eyes in place of buttons on his coat; he would eat but simple fare, fasting on Fridays. He slept on a straw bed and was rigid in his devotional duties. He was the offspring of parents of good antecedents and when a young man embarked in business, losing all his money in the venture and thereby was burthened with creditors; he preached far and near with great success and signal ability; wrote numerous works and from the proceeds of their sale, finally, late in life, paid off his entire indebtedness. In early years, when financial reverses overtook him, he made a vow to sacrifice all personal comfort until his last dollar of indebtedness was paid. He had difficulty in finding those who represented his one remaining unpaid creditor; they were his children, living in destitute circumstances in New York City. He settled with them in full, both principal and interest, and wrote in his diary, "Thank God, John Hersey is now a free man."

Mr. Latrobe first met Mr. Hersey in his house on Mulberry street, where Mr. Hersey was escorted by Moses Sheppard, who introduced him. Before Hersey would enter upon the subject of assistant agent in Liberia he insisted on prayer; he and Mr. Latrobe knelt, while Moses Sheppard, with his face showing disapprobation for mixing religion with business, inclined his head and

body forward, his hands resting upon his cane, which he firmly clutched by the head. Hall and Hersey sailed from Baltimore in the ship *Ann* on the 24th of November, 1833, with eighteen emigrants on board; they were Joshua Stewart, twenty-four years of age; Louisa, his wife, twenty-three years, and their infant son, Joseph, one year; James Stewart, nineteen years; Parmally Delworth, fifteen years; William Connell, twenty-five years; Francis, his wife, thirty-one years, and Charles, their son, two years; all of whom were from the city of Baltimore. The others were from Frederick county; their names were: Jacob Gross, forty-five years, and Rosanna, his wife, thirty-three years, accompanied by their children, Clarisa, ten years, Margaret, eight, Nancy, five, Caroline, three, and Roasana, eight weeks old. The complement was made up by Nicholas Thompson, forty years, and Oden Nelson, nineteen years. The ship reached Cape Palmas the 6th of February, 1834, and an enterprise, that proved subsequently a failure, was inaugurated. It was a novelty of the times, conceived for a good purpose, but impracticable. The movement was fanned into a flame like similar ones by agitation conducted by the press, in which Lundy and Garrison were no small factors.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in sketching the life of Garrison, gives this incident:

"The articles in Garrison's paper, however, attracted the attention of a little, obscure, old man, a Quaker, who was laboring in the city of Baltimore for the cause of the suffering slaves with a devotion and self-sacrifice worthy of the primitive Christians.

"Benjamin Lundy, a quiet, persistent,



Charles Fernald

drab-clothed, meek, old man, one of those valiant little mice who nibble undismayed on the nets which enchain the strongest lions, was keeping up, in the city of Baltimore, an anti-slavery paper which was read only by a few people who thought just as he did, and which was tolerated in southern society only because everybody was good-naturedly sure that it was no sort of matter what it said.

"Benjamin, however, took his staff in hand and journeyed on foot up to Bennington, Vt., to see the man who wrote as if he cared for the slave. The strict Baptist and the meek Quaker met on the common ground of the cross of Christ. Both were agreed in one thing; that here was Jesus Christ, in the person of a persecuted race, hungry, thirsty, sick and in prison, with

none to visit and relieve, and the only question was, would they arise and go to His help.

"So Mr. Garrison went down to the city of Baltimore to join forces with Benjamin Lundy. 'But,' as he humorously observed, 'I wasn't much help to him, for he had been all along for gradual emancipation, and soon as I began to look into the matter I became convinced that immediate abolition was the doctrine to be preached, and I scattered his subscribers like pigeons.'"

Garrison was imprisoned in the Baltimore jail in a cell once occupied by a man hanged for murder. "He wrote sonnets on the wall of his prison." When discharged from it he renewed his fight against slavery, making his name renowned as one of its most formidable assailants.

CHAPTER V.

EVENTS FROM 1835 TO 1859; OR, A PREFACE TO THE DEBATE OF ARMS.

The summary that follows is a narrative of events that succeeded one another in regular succession without doing more than rousing the feelings of partisanship. If the days of nullification and the war with Mexico be excepted, there is left only the rivalries of contending parties. While it is strictly true that the era was broad in its partisanship, it was insidious, and its subtle poison was distilling itself through the veins of our national life. The epoch can properly and appropriately be characterized as the preface to the debate of arms that woke the heroism of the people to deeds of sublime daring.

The decline and fall of the memorable Whig party and the failure of its pacific measures to stay the oncoming wave of blood; the rise of Americanism, to live a brief and troubled day, and to hide itself in its shroud, while fast in its wake rolled the chariot of red-handed war, which the "Union party" could not check or stop, will not be passed over carelessly by those who peruse these pages.

1835.

The 20th of May the National Democratic Convention met in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. Martin Van Buren was nominated for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was chairman of the convention; his address was graceful, fluent and conciliatory. A committee was appointed to draft and pub-

lish an address to the people of the United States, embodying the cardinal principles of the party. It was composed of Silas Wright, of New York; Upton S. Heath, of Maryland; Jared W. Williams, of New Hampshire; Robert Strange, of North Carolina, and Samuel A. Cartwright, of Mississippi.

The committee informed the convention that it would be unable to report the address in time for its adoption, so it was authorized to issue it after its adjournment. In August the address made its appearance; it was long and cumbersome, much too long for a campaign document; it deplored sectional animosities and the hostile opinions of those opposed to slavery. On this subject appeared this sentence: "Congress has no right to interfere with the domestic relations of master and apprentice in Massachusetts or master and servant in Virginia any more than they have to meddle with similar social relations in Great Britain, France or Spain."

Jesse Hunt having resigned the mayoralty in consequence of the Bank riot, it was necessary to elect a successor to him; it was also the year of congressional election. Gen. Samuel Smith was the Democratic candidate for Mayor and Moses Davis the Whig candidate. Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim were the Democratic nominees for the House of Representatives and C. R. Stewart and James P. Heath the Whig candidates, and George H. Stewart was an

independent candidate. The last named gentleman in his tour of the city complained of the rough usage to which he was subjected. He issued an address to the public in which he charged that disorders and riots had prevented his addressing town meetings in the Bel Air and Lexington markets, and to rebuke such manifestations he summoned the friends of law and order to meet in Monument Square Friday evening, October 2d, at seven o'clock.

At the municipal election Smith received 5,190 votes and Davis 1,611 votes.

At the congressional election October 5th Howard had 5,622 votes, McKim had 5,599, Stewart had 4,910, Heath had 4,960 and George H. Stewart had 189.

1836.

Gen. William Henry Harrison reached Baltimore Thursday afternoon, September 22d, from Washington. Accompanying him was a delegation of citizens of Baltimore. From Carroll's bridge a procession of people on horseback escorted him to the place at which he joined the main body of processionists on Pratt street. After a line of march through Pratt, Bond and Baltimore streets, the Eutaw House was reached, where the General was entertained during his visit. He was received on arriving at the hotel by Judge Hanson, who delivered a speech of welcome, to which the General responded.

The question of representation in the Legislature, and the inequality of the then existing system, was again agitated. Discordant elements were united in one purpose and a convention was proposed of reformers without distinction of party, to be held in the city of Baltimore. When the

convention assembled on June 6th it was found that Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington counties and Baltimore City were represented. The convention issued an address calling upon the people to send delegates to the State Legislature who were pledged to introduce and support a bill for taking the sense of the voter on reforming the Constitution of the State, through a constitutional convention. The Assembly of 1835 passed an act directed towards enlarged representation in more populous districts, which required confirmation at the ensuing session of the Legislature in order to become a law. The act provided for two additional delegates in Baltimore City. Carroll county was carved out of Frederick and Baltimore counties, giving four more representatives to the western section of the State, which had the effect of encouraging the reformers in their demands.

Interest in the absorbing question intensified. September 15th an election was held for members of the Electoral College, who should chose a State Senate. It resulted in the election of twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Van Buren electors, known in the Democratic parlance of the times as "the glorious nineteen." At the date fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College at Annapolis it was unable to assemble, in consequence of the absenteeism of the "glorious nineteen." They declined to take their seats unless promised in advance that eight members of the Senate should be selected friendly to the reforms at issue. The Whigs refused pledges in advance, and a deadlock ensued which lasted until November the 19th. Joshua Vansant and others, who rep-

resented Baltimore, were active in their obstructive tactics.

The adjourned reformed convention was reassembled in Baltimore November 16th; it resolved eloquently and adjourned to meet in Cambridge at a later date. The General Assembly was convened and confirmed the acts of the previous session relating to reform; increasing representation in Baltimore City to four delegates. In the election of representation from the city to the Legislature the Whigs polled 5,502 and the Democrats 5,793 votes. Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor over Small, having a vote of 5,261 to Small's 4,651. The Presidential vote resulted in Van Buren receiving 5,740 and Harrison 5,630 votes.

1837.

In March the Legislature passed a law ultimately leading to the granting of most of the desired changes. The power of electing the Governor was vested in the people; the Senate was reconstructed; one member was assigned to each county, and one to Baltimore City to be elected by popular vote; Baltimore City was given five members of the House of Delegates, and it was provided that after 1840 counties having a population of 35,000 should be entitled to elect six delegates, and Baltimore City was vested with the same privilege. The election for members of Congress this year developed considerable acrimony. Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim were the Democratic candidates and John P. Kennedy and Charles S. Ridgely the Whig candidates. The Democrats charged Kennedy with political apostasy, and being an attorney hired by the banks and the author of a resolution stopping specie payments, and

causing the interests of Baltimore to be impaired by the construction of a canal from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia. He was also charged with denouncing gold and silver and with being pledged to rag money. It was said of Ridgely that he was the author of a gag law and numerous other devices and schemes; an echo of Kennedy and a tool of the bank aristocracy.

The Whigs retorted. McKim was arraigned for being a silent member of Congress; it was said he got up one day to leave the house when his eye met the speaker's, and the Speaker recognized him, "the gentleman from Maryland." He wanted no recognition, but managed to say "Mr. Speaker, I move to adjourn." The House had only been in session a short while and the motion did not prevail.

Both Howard and McKim were severely criticised in the usual style fashionable during such campaigns. It was "a Roland for an Oliver" throughout the entire struggle.

The vote stood in the twelve wards of Baltimore City, that being the number then existing, Howard, 6,062 votes; McKim, 6,031; Kennedy, 5,794; Ridgely, 5,732 votes.

1838.

The first Democratic State Convention met in Baltimore May 31st. The result of its choice for the Gubernatorial nomination was William Grayson, of Queen Anne county. The Whigs opposed him with John L. Shelly. The campaign was energetically conducted by both parties. After the votes had been polled in the city, a crowd composed of persons belonging to each of the parties gathered before the newspaper offices on Gay street and awaited the an-

nouncement of the result. Loud cheering and some hisses were indulged in. There was but one outcome of an exhibition of hostile feelings to be anticipated, and it occurred at 11 o'clock—a most desirable hour for the police. A brisk fight took place; stones and brick bats went flying through the air and many persons were wounded. The interest in the result of the election was kept up in such a manner until after the nocturnal hour of 2 o'clock a. m. The City Guard then appeared and informed the gentlemen present, who were anxious to know who had been elected by the people, the first Governor of Maryland, that it was time to go home; that they would be furnished the information next morning by the newspapers. Accordingly, in no good humor, the crowd took to its heels, and when it learned the result, it was ascertained that Grayson had in the city 6,074 votes, and Shelly 6,191 votes.

During its session this year, the Legislature passed an act requiring a registration of voters in Baltimore City. It was submitted to the voters for approval or rejection and adopted by a majority of 52 votes out of a total vote of 13,316. Those not voting were counted in favor of the measure, which gave it an apparent majority of 716 votes. The mode of its adoption secured its repeal the 5th day of January, 1840.

1840.

May the 1st the Young Men's Whig Convention, composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, assembled in Baltimore. The city was crowded with visitors and accommodations were not to be had at a premium, hundreds could not find shelter. The day of the great parade Balti-

more street from Paca street to Jones' Falls was swarming with a dense crowd. At 10 o'clock the procession moved. Mayor Leakin and Daniel Webster were in a barouche at the head of the line. The delegations of the several States carried banners which were saluted by cheers. There were such devices as stags horns, antlers, beaver traps, log cabins and coons. Hundreds of men had on hunters' shirts and exhibited the rusticity of frontier life and its perils, faithfully, as far as appearances could do so.

The grounds of the Canton race course was the objective point of the procession. Hard cider was liberally dispensed along the route and at the grounds where the meetings took place.

Twenty thousand men were called to order at Canton, the Rev. Henry Bascom, a friend of Clay, supplicated the Throne of Divine Grace. The appearance of the multitude was that of a large army drawn up in front of its commander. The stand before which the audience stood was beautifully decorated. During the Rev. Mr. Bascom's prayer, heads were uncovered and bowed in reverence.

The incomparable Daniel Webster; the magnetic Henry Clay, the compromiser; the famed John Sargeant, William C. Preston; the eccentric Henry A. Wise and other distinguished gentlemen inspired the audience until it went wild and rent the air with acclaiming sounds.

During Mr. Clay's visit on this occasion or some other one, George R. Richardson, the eloquent lawyer, was selected to make an address of welcome and introduce him to the people from the portico at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Richardson suffered himself to

become frightened at the august presence of the great man and was unable to speak. After Mr. Clay made his speech, he turned to Mr. Richardson and said, "Why, Mr. Richardson, what was the matter with you?"

The National Democratic Convention met in the city the 5th of May, at the Assembly Rooms. Martin Van Buren was nominated for President. The convention adjourned without naming the nominee for Vice-President, leaving that important officer to the Democracy of the States for their selection.

The Whigs in the October State election met with exhilarating success. So elated was the State Whig Committee, located in Baltimore City, over the result that it issued an address to the voters of the State, calling it a "signal and unexpected triumph which had crowned their efforts." The committee claimed "an overwhelming preponderance of Whigs in the Legislature, by so large a popular majority as to deprive the Democrats of the slightest hopes of success in the final result in November."

The House consisted of ninety-nine members, of which the Whigs elected sixty and the Democrats nineteen. The Senate consisted of twenty-one members, the Whigs returned fifteen and the Democrats six.

The 23d of October a further address was put forth by the Whig Committee. It closed: "Remember, to relax now is to incur defeat and to forfeit all honors and advantages of our past success. It is the last charge: Let the whole Maryland Line advance in solid column and in the language of the hero who was never beaten, 'The day is ours.'"

Duff Green, a self-willed and eccentric newspaper man, an advanced courier of the National American party, who edited the "Pilot," in the issue of his prospectus for his paper, expressed sentiments which did not meet with popular approval. He served notice of his intentions after the election was over to continue these utterances, especially "as to religious sects." The Whig Committee fearing his avowals might embarrass their party, issued an address in which they said, "General Green has an undoubted right to take such a course as his own judgment may approve." The committee had protested against his doing so, as a Whig party organ, and went on to announce their previous action. He had been repeatedly requested "not to do so; we now emphatically declare that the Whig party is not in any way, or to any extent, responsible for what has heretofore been published in the 'Pilot' on the subject of 'Catholicism and Naturalized Voters,'" and "will not be responsible for what General Green may be pleased hereafter to do."

A stirring Presidential campaign had followed the nominations of both parties. In Baltimore, from beginning to end, they worked to their uttermost. It was a closely contested struggle. The Democrats won by a majority of 31 votes. Partisans neglected business during the campaign, and excitement and enthusiasm were at their height. Lyceums, places of amusement and recreation were neglected under the commotion electioneering created. On the 3d of November, after nightfall, a collision took place between the rivals. The Whigs were at their usual place of assembling in front of the "Patriot" office when a fire alarm sounded and the engines passed on

their way to it. On their return from Old Town, the firemen were stopped by the dense crowd when they undertook to force their way through it. They met with opposition, and a battle with brick-bats was waged. A number of people were injured. The Mayor made a public address of the usual pacific character on such occasions, and peace was restored. At the fall election for President the city gave Mr. Van Buren 7,326, and Gen. W. H. Harrison 7,295 votes.

1841.

William C. Johnson was the nominee of the Whigs and voted for by them at the election of this year for Governor. He was opposed by Francis Thomas, the Democratic nominee. The result of the battle was for the former 6,386, and for the latter 7,435.

1842.

At the municipal election Solomon Hilten, Democrat, received 7,296 votes, being elected over Mr. Small, his Whig competitor, who polled 2,853 votes.

1843.

Daniel Webster was tendered a dinner in Baltimore the 18th of May by merchants of the city. It was sumptuously gotten up by the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. Around the festive board was that talent and wealth for which the city was famous. Mr. Webster, when responding to the toast allotted to him, referred to our agricultural pursuits; to our commerce on the seas; our manufactures in the shops and the necessity of tariff protection to the products of our home industries. In commerce we had rivals, but not superiors, and we should

guard all our energies by perpetually protecting them.

The election for members of the Legislature this year in the city resulted in a Whig vote of 6,564 and a Democratic vote of 6,484.

1844.

May 1st the Whig Convention assembled in the city of Presidential nominating conventions, holding its sessions in the Universalist Church. Great men made burning speeches, and Henry Clay, doomed never to be President, was once more placed in nomination for that high office. Theodore Frelinghuysen was elected as the nominee for Vice-President.

May the 2d was surrendered to a civic procession and a mass meeting held on the Canton race course grounds, under the auspices of the Young Men's National Whig Convention, which assembled contemporaneously with the nominating convention. The decorations on Baltimore street, down which the procession passed, were on a magnificent scale. An arch stood at Baltimore and Hanover streets, and one other at Calvert street. The ship *Tariff* was full rigged and manned with National banners flying. Implements of husbandry were represented and flags waved along the entire line. One banner, more artistically beautiful than all others, was of silk, having on it a perfect likeness of Henry Clay. It now hangs suspended in one of the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society.

When Canton was reached, the nominations were ratified. Daniel Webster was the lion of the meeting and cheered to the echo. Berrier, Thomas Ewing, John J. Crittenden, Metcalf Reynolds, George Evans, of Maine; Reverdy Johnson,

Thomas Yates Walsh, of Baltimore, and Clayton Botts; each in his turn was rewarded with the greatest gift an audience can bestow upon those who inspire it—spontaneous applause.

May the 27th the Democratic National Convention assembled in the city. The sessions were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Gay street. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was its nominee for President. Silas Wright was selected for the second place on the ticket, which honor he declined with thanks, and in doing so refused the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Wright was replaced by George N. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

The 27th of May, at Calvert Hall, a handful of Tylerites, whose chief had been ignored by the Whigs, whom he had abandoned, and by the Democrats who needed far more available material than existed in Tyler's construction, nominated that statesman for re-election. He does not appear to have been a factor in the ensuing contest, as this one act was his appearance and exit.

The State Whig Committee was unusually strong during this Presidential contest. Among those composing it were the following Baltimoreans: William Schley, George R. Richardson, Samuel H. Taggart, Thomas Yates Walsh, William H. Gatchell, John P. Kennedy and others, who were perhaps not so well known, but were of the highest standing in the community where they resided. The committee issued an address July 3, 1844, to the voters of the State, in which they said: "The accumulated confidence of our countrymen with the unwavering steadiness, the calm courage, the indomitable perseverance with which the great Whig party of the Union has stood to

its principles, under the extraordinary vicissitudes which it has been doomed to encounter, is a proud heritage. The occurrences in the career of the Nation through which the Democracy have piloted us is humiliating history. The offspring of Tylerism, it bears the mark of its paternity throughout, nor are its features mended by the new squint thrown into them by the infusion of Calhoun nullification." The threat of disunion was asserted to be held out to enforce the preponderance of a new issue. Mr. Polk was declared to be "a fit representative of the movement of immediate annexation." He was also arraigned and identified as a supporter of Mr. Calhoun in opposing the protection system, and the policy of distributing among the States the proceeds of public land sales. The question of the annexation of Texas was deplored as a bad precedent to be hurled into a political canvas. The committee charged that their opponents "had sought to turn to party purposes and action unfortunate occurrences in Philadelphia and other places, where differences arose between native born and naturalized citizens, mingled more or less with differences of religious opinions and observances. It may be sufficient to say that with these things we have nothing to do. They do not belong to the sphere of political controversies. The rights which the Constitution guarantees to naturalized citizens we would guard as sacredly as those which are the birth-right of the native born citizen; and as for the undisturbed enjoyment of religious belief, it is hardly to be expected that anything would be countenanced in Maryland that would infringe upon this holy right of conscience."

The address discussed the policy of the Whig party; its protective system and sound tariff for revenue, "adequate to supply the Treasury abundantly with money," and also the purpose of the party "to sustain the interest of domestic labor against the sinuous competition of pauper labor from abroad."

On the subject of the National currency the address was equally explicit, declaring "that the Government should have the control over it to such an extent as the soundness and safeness of the public convenience demand."

At the November election, Mr. Clay received in the city of Baltimore 8,413 votes, and Mr. Polk had 8,887 votes. Pratt, Whig, for Governor, received 7,968 votes, and Carrol, Democrat, 9,190. James O. Law, Whig, for Mayor, polled 7,971 votes, and John G. Davis, Democrat, 8,468, at the previous election in October.

The dawn of a movement was nearing which was to diversify American politics by a novelty unrivaled and unprecedented.

The American party had existence in Baltimore as early as November 5th, 1844. The Baltimore "Clipper" announced that it intended to support the principles of the American, Republican or native American party.

1845.

May the 5th a city convention of National Americans was held. May 13th an address to the public was issued. The object of the party was set forth to be the correction of prevailing abuses; the extirpation of foreign influence in American affairs; the prevention of fraud and America for Americans.

The 29th of August the American party

nominated its first ticket in Baltimore. Its nominees were: For Congress, Fourth Congressional District, a Mr. Duncan; for the House of Delegates, David Taylor, Joseph Breck, John C. Holland, David Parr and Josiah Balderston. The American candidate for Congress received 1,147 votes; John P. Kennedy, the Whig candidate, had 4,962 votes, and William Fell Giles, the Democratic candidate, was the recipient of 5,804 votes. Had Mr. Kennedy received Mr. Duncan's vote, he would have been elected over Mr. Giles by 395 majority. Probably he could not have obtained it, as the American party was composed of both former Whigs and Democrats.

In the city a Temperance ticket was nominated for the lower House of the General Assembly. At the election it received 212 votes. On the general result in the city, the Democrats elected their Congressman, the sheriff and the delegates. At the election held under the management of wards there were from twelve to twenty councilmen in consequence of increased population. The Democrats returned seventeen out of the twenty members composing the First Branch, and nine of the ten in the upper branch.

1846.

At the election held on the 17th day of October, 1846, one of the issues before the people was the question of holding the sessions of the Legislature biennially. Baltimore gave a majority of 694 against the innovation. The State secured the adoption of the measure by registering a majority in its favor of 4,655 votes.

The Whigs scored a triumph in the city,

securing both branches of the Legislature. Charles M. Keyser, Whig, for Senator, obtained over Joshua Vansant, Democrat, a majority of one vote, out of a total of 14,871. A subsequent recount increased his majority to three votes.

Col. Jacob G. Davis, Democrat for Mayor, was elected over Aaron R. Levering, Whig, by 106 votes.

1847.

In 1847, Philip Francis Thomas, Democrat, was elected Governor; his majority in Baltimore City over his Whig opponent, William T. Goldsborough, was 1,566. Goldsborough, although supported by the Whigs, declined to acknowledge his allegiance to that party. He was clearly an independent, disclaiming all party attachments, and appearing before the people without one-sided political opinions. In the Congressional contest McLean, Democrat, received 7,649 votes, and John P. Kennedy, Whig, 7,108 votes.

1848.

A State Convention of the friends of Gen. Zachary Taylor, presided over by Alexander Randall, was held in Baltimore April 26, 1848, in the Law Building. The gentlemen composing it professed to have previously belonged to both the leading parties. They were influential and many of them of intellectual caliber. This so-called State Convention "took time by the forelock," and without delay nominated their favorite for President.

This convention completely ignored tariff, finance, admission of Texas, war with Mexico and all other political questions, as no longer those of prominence. They issued a spirited address, ambitiously to the

people of the United States, in which they said: "The only remarkable thing that characterizes this movement of ours consists, we may presume, in this, viz: That we have met together in our representative capacity, as citizens, in the exercising of the rights of citizens without regard to party restrictions, and being of the opinion that Gen. Taylor is the only man who can unite the moderate men of all parties, and thus prepare the country for the severe ordeal through which our institutions may have to pass in the course of approaching events, we have chosen, without waiting for the permission of hasty conventions to act upon that conviction, and to unite our countrymen, who may upon reflection adopt the same views and resolve to act in conjunction with us." The convention was certainly the first to nominate Gen. Taylor.

The National Convention of the Democratic party, met in Baltimore in the Universalist Church, May 22, 1848, and nominated Gen. Lewis Cass for President and Gen. William O. Butler for Vice-President.

Gen. Samuel Houston, in the interval between the temporary and permanent organization of the Convention, was loudly called upon to make a speech. He finally complied and defended the constitutional right, the morality and justice of the war with Mexico. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was selected president of the convention, which proceeded vigorously to business. Mr. Humphreys, of Maryland, had introduced a resolution which was under discussion, declaring that a majority of all the votes of the convention, as regulated by the electoral votes of the several States, should be sufficient to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and that

such nominations afterwards receive the unanimous votes of the convention, when a panic was created by a crashing noise in the left gallery. The auditors began to disperse in the midst of great confusion. Some persons in the gallery in their eagerness to escape climbed down the posts which supported it. Those who were seated underneath the gallery hastily vacated their seats. One person leaped to the floor below. The alarm, it was afterwards learned, was caused by the breaking of the back of a pew, although a few doubting Thomases maintained that the gallery had settled two inches. What they said had its effect and the gallery was closed. The convention lasted five days and ended in a blaze of enthusiasm. It was followed by the holding of a ratification meeting in the square, and the usual amount of campaign oratory.

The nominations of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, made by the Whig National Convention, were received with delight in Baltimore. Tuesday evening, June 20th, a public meeting was held in Monument Square. Daniel Webster had promised to be present, but was prevented by indisposition and the advice of a physician to take care of himself. Hugh Burkhead presided. J. Morrison Harris and Robert W. Thompson, of Indiana, made the great speeches on the occasion.

The 28th of August presented a strange scene to the gaze of Baltimoreans. A Free Soil Convention met in Union Hall at noon. It was composed of twelve persons. There were no plaudits; no bands of music nor waving of flags. At 1 o'clock a temporary organization was effected, with Dr. John Rose in the chair and J. J. Wolcott and W. Lee secretaries. The declaration

of principles of the Free Soil party was read and several persons subscribed their names approvingly thereto. The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock. When it reassembled thirty persons were in the room. It first proceeded to elect permanent officers. David Gambriel, of Frederick City, President; Dr. John Rose and Robert Gardner, of Baltimore City; Edmund H. Lewis, of Baltimore county, and George W. Buck, of Prince George's county, Vice-Presidents. The secretaries were J. E. Snodgrass, J. J. Wolcott and Edwin Thomas. A State Central Committee, consisting of Dr. John Rose, John N. Buck, Darius Thomas, T. H. F. Lanford, Robert Gardner, William Gunnison, E. B. Cunningham and William Shepherd, was formed. Mr. Clayton, of Easton, Va., in his speech made an attack on slavery. Electors-at-large were named. They were David Gamble, of Frederick; Dr. R. F. Allen, of Kent county, and J. Hampton Williams, of Baltimore City. All other electors were to be announced by the State Central Committee.

The Whig State Central Committee, all of whom, as usual, were Baltimoreans, had among others composing it during the year the names of Isaac Nevitt Steel, Thomas Swann, Isaac Monroe, J. P. Kennedy, Trueman Cross, Stephen Collins, George Brown, J. H. Duvall, George E. Sangston, O. C. Tiffaney, John Pickell, William Chestnut and J. Morrison Harris.

November 2, 1848, they issued an address from which the following is extracted: "You have been told that General Taylor is a mere military chieftan without the requisite capacity or experience for the exalted station to which the people would desire to

elevate him. It is true that his life has been spent in the active service of the camp. He has grown grey in the faithful performance of duties which no man could have discharged with more ability than himself. But who has witnessed his past career, brilliant and successful as it has been, who would hesitate to place himself under the guidance of such a leader. During the long life of varied and reasonable public duty an honest man has yet to appear who would detract from the spotless purity of his name."

The result of the election in Baltimore City was, that Taylor received 10,406 votes; Cass, 10,990 votes, and Van Buren (the Free Soil candidate) 71 votes. In the four years' growth of population since the Presidential election of 1844, neither party increased its vote to any appreciable extent to the disadvantage of the other.

1849.

At the State election, held in the fall of 1849, in several of the counties of the State, the Whigs and Democrats united their forces under the name of Reform. In Baltimore both parties were pledged to a new State Constitution. The Democrats elected their ticket by an average majority of 2,118 for the House of Delegates. There was also an election for members of Congress this year, held Tuesday, October 4th. In the Fourth District Robert M. McLane was the Democratic candidate, he received 7,276 votes, which elected him over John R. Kenly, who polled 6,326 votes.

In the Third District, composed of the 16th to the 20th wards and Baltimore, Howard and Carroll counties, Edward Hammond, the Democratic candidate re-

ceived over Mr. Grey a majority in Baltimore City of 1,056 votes.

The Court House clique was active at this juncture. It was a junta of leading lawyers who confederated to control the policy of the Whig party, and to shape its ends for usefulness.

1850.

At the election in Baltimore for Governor in 1850, Enock Lewis Low, Democratic candidate, received a majority of 2,759 votes, and John H. T. Jerome, Whig candidate for Mayor, had a majority over Mabury Turner of 777 votes.

It was the practice of both parties to "coop" voters and supply them with whiskey and conduct them from polling booth to polling booth and vote them as often as convenient to do so. It was the practice of those having charge of the almshouse to permit the inmates to be conducted to the "coop" and incarcerated in readiness for their itinerary on election day. The Democrats usually had the advantage of the almshouse vote. One poor unfortunate about this period died in the "coop;" undaunted by the presence of a lifeless body the keepers of the place took his remains to a medical dissecting room and there sold it for five dollars and used the proceeds in rum for courage and solace on election day.

1850.

At the election held in 1850, the managers advanced a step further; they "cooped," as previously, and kidnapped as well. This was done by capturing their opponents and imprisoning them in some secure place and keeping them there until the polls were closed. Some of the most prominent citizens of the town were subjected to

such an indignity and afterwards laughed at for their misadventure. The Mayor of the city had a hairbreadth escape. The "coopers" sought to capture him on the day of the election prior to his voting, and only the fleetfootedness of his horse enabled him to escape their clutches.

1851.

The new State Constitution was adopted on June 4th, and Baltimore City was divorced from Baltimore county, and its legislative representation increased to ten delegates.

The Congressional campaign was a lively one in the fall of this year. Thomas Yates Walsh, Whig, received in the Fourth District 6,683 votes, defeating William Pinkney Whyte, who received 6,454 votes.

In the Third District Lynch, Independent, had in the city wards 1,333 votes, and Hammond, Democrat, 2,210 votes.

1852.

The National Democratic Convention assembled in the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, June 1, 1852, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Its sessions were intensely exciting. Congress adjourned to enable Senators and representatives to leave their seats in the National councils and be present at the deliberations of the convention. The city was filled with the strong men of the Democratic faith not members of the convention, but present for consultation.

On the third day the convention commenced balloting for a nominee for President, and forty-nine ballots were taken, when Gen. Franklin Pierce, who had seen service in Mexico, was nominated. William

R. King, of Alabama, received the nomination for Vice-President.

June 16th the Whig National Convention assembled in the Maryland Institute, and on the fifty-third ballot nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vice-President.

The evening of the 30th of June, a monster meeting of the Whigs was held in Monument Square. The Mayor presided with a list of Vice-Presidents headed by Thomas Yates Walsh. They were there to ratify the nomination of Scott and Graham. Twenty thousand persons attested by their presence their enthusiasm for their candidates. Numbers at a mass meeting were not conclusive factors as subsequent events demonstrated.

The 29th of August, 1845, the Native American party placed its first ticket before the public. Scott was the last of the Whig candidates for the Presidency. Clay and Webster, its illustrious leaders, were dead before another nominating convention took place and Whiggery died with them. The Whig organization was a patriotic circumstance of the past, worthy of the regrets and the tears that were shed over its fate. The Democratic party was the gainer by its dissolution. Reverdy Johnson, J. Nevit Steel, Severn Teackle Wallis, Thomas Yates Walsh, Charles H. Pitts, Richard D. Merrick, William H. Gatchel and many other Baltimoreans, whose names adorned the city's history, passed over into active membership of the Democratic party.

Throughout the years of the Whig party's existence in Maryland, it was composed of a membership not hostile to slavery, but disposed to yield the olive branch to the Dem-

ocracy; the sensitive champions of the right to hold in chains the colored man. The defenders of the "peculiar institution" charged the Whigs with being in league with the abolitionists and all their campaigns were vocal with such assertions. The agitation of the slavery question entered into every Congressional election and continued to do so until the hour when the clock of destiny sounded its doom.

1852.

In the afternoon of July 26th, a convention of the free colored people of the State met at Washington Hall, on Ploughman street. Its object was to consider the condition of the free colored people and to advance the improvement of their race status. James A. Handy was temporary chairman and James H. Walker temporary secretary. Disorder prevailed, caused by the action of many delegates who opposed the call, fearing hostility to their race would result in consequence. The auditors were out of harmony with the managers, and when some dissenting delegates asked permission to withdraw, they applauded with shouts of "That's right." It was reported that the Colonization Society had suggested to the convention to aid its scheme of sending immigrants to Liberia. This rumor caused the withdrawal of several delegates who left the convention. John H. Walker secured the floor and held it for one-half hour, during which time he emphatically denied the accusation. He declared the convention was held to inquire into the most feasible plan for improving the actual and intellectual condition of the colored race. If it was found this could not be effected on Maryland soil, then the enquiries would be ex-

tended to those counties to which the colored people were advised to immigrate, and inducements for such immigration would be examined and reported to the people. If, then, they saw fit to leave their homes and repair to those distant lands they could do so with a certain knowledge what would be their condition on reaching there.

Order was out of the question, and a riot seemed imminent. A dozen delegates were speaking at the same time. Rev. Darius Stokes, pastor of a Baltimore colored congregation, was saved from the clutches of the mob; ten or twelve of its ringleaders were arrested and then the convention to prevent further disorder adjourned for the day.

The 27th, it resumed its labors with William Tasky permanent president. The morning session was consumed in discussing the advisability of charging an admittance fee, but the proposition was dropped. A committee was selected on a platform of principles adopted, whereupon the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. When the convention reassembled a preamble accompanied by a series of resolutions was before it for discussion. The resolutions were discussed singly and two of them adopted; all the other resolutions with the preamble were laid on the table. Progress was reported and the convention adjourned.

The 28th, the third day of the convention, dawned. It met and recommended to the committee on a platform that they report a resolution in favor of immigration to Liberia. A discussion was precipitated; there were those of the opinion that such an expression as the voice of the convention would have a salutary influence on the colored people, and after investigation, incline

them favorably to a new home in a foreign clime. And there were others who were not in sympathy with this view; they believed such a position would be demoralizing. Several of the speeches showed talent, research and a familiarity with the subject.

The motion was laid upon the table and the following preamble and resolutions offered by John H. Walker as a substitute and as the platform were adopted with but a single negative vote.

WHEREAS, The present age is one eminently distinguished for enquiry, investigation, enterprise and improvement in physical, political, intellectual and moral sciences, and

WHEREAS, Among our white neighbors every exertion is continually being made to improve their social and moral condition, and develop their intellectual faculties, and

WHEREAS, It is a duty which mankind (colored as well as white) owe to themselves and their Creator to embrace every opportunity for the accomplishment of this mental culture and intellectual development and general social improvement; and

WHEREAS, We, the free colored people of the State of Maryland, are conscious that we have made little or no progress in improvement during the past twenty years, but are now sunken into a condition of social degradation which is truly deplorable, and the continuing to live in which we cannot but view it as a crime and transgression against our God, ourselves and our posterity; and

WHEREAS, We believe a crisis in our history has arrived when we may choose for ourselves degradation, misery and wretchedness on the one hand, or happiness,

honor and enlightenment on the other, merely by pursuing one of two paths which are now laid before us for consideration and choice; may we not, therefore, hope that our people will awaken from their lethargic slumbers and seek for themselves that future course of conduct that will elevate them from their present position and place them on an equality with the other more advanced races of mankind. May we not hope that they will consider seriously the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with the same privilege of exerting themselves for their own and each other's benefit; and

WHEREAS, In view of these considerations, and in order to commence the great and glorious work of our moral elevation and of our social and intellectual improvement, we are of the opinion that an organization of the friends of this just and holy cause is absolutely necessary for effecting the object so much to be desired, and we are therefore

RESOLVED, That we will, each and every one, here pledge ourselves to each other and to our God, to use, on every and all occasions, our utmost efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing preamble; and that we will now and forever hereafter engraft this truth in our prayers, our hopes, our instructions to our brethren and our children; namely, that degradation is a sin and a source of misery, and it is a high, an honorable and a blessed privilege we enjoy—the right to improve ourselves and transmit to posterity, happiness instead of our misery—knowledge instead of our ignorance.

RESOLVED, That while we appreciate and

acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result so desirable, but that, on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

RESOLVED, That in the face of an emigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in ourselves the capability of conducting our own public affairs in a manner at once creditable and well calculated to further among us the cause of religion, virtue, morality, truth and enlightenment—and to acquire for ourselves the possession and enjoyment of that elevated refinement which so much adorns and beautifies social intercourse among mankind, and leads them to a proper appreciation of the relations existing between man and Deity, man and his fellow-men, and man and that companion whom God has bestowed upon him to console him in the hour of trouble and darkness, or enjoy with him the blessings that heaven vouchsafes occasionally to shower upon our pathway through life.

RESOLVED, That in a retrospective survey of the past we see between the white and colored races a disparity of thought,

feeling and intellectual advancement which convinces us that it cannot be that the two races will ever overcome their mutual prejudices toward each other sufficiently to dwell together in harmony, and in the enjoyment of like social and political privileges, and we therefore hold that a separation of ourselves from our white neighbors, many of whom we cannot but love and admire for the generosity they have displayed towards us from time to time, is an object devoutly to be desired and the consummation of which would tend to the mutual advantage of both races.

RESOLVED, That comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies and Liberia—these being the places beyond the limits of the United States to which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, for there alone we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland the formation of societies in the counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising the means to establish and support free schools for the education of our poor and destitute children, and for the appointment each month of a person whose duty it shall be to collect such information in relation to the condition of colored emigrants in Canada, West Indies, Guiana and Liberia, as can be obtained by him from all available sources; which information shall be brought to these monthly meetings above alluded to and read before them for the



Mrs. Parker
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instruction of all in order that when they are resolved, if they should so resolve, to remove from this country to any other, they must know what will be their wants, opportunities, prospects, &c., in order to provide beforehand for any emergencies that may meet them on their arrival in their new homes.

RESOLVED, That as this subject is one of great importance to us and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people of this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be enquiry and discussion which, without committing any, may lead to accurate information and that a convention like the present one composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State and from Baltimore City, be held annually at such times and places as may be hereafter designated.

RESOLVED, That in thus expressing our opinions, it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one land to another must necessarily be a work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to the idea.

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend the ministers of the gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from the congre-

gations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educating the children of destitute colored persons of this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefit which would necessarily result from the development of their intellects and the bringing into fullest use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which distinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as ministers of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to the Legislature asking that they "be apprised beforehand of any action it might take in regard to the free colored people of Maryland." The resolution passed and J. H. Walker, J. A. Handy, William Perkins, Thomas Fuller and Daniel T. Ross were named for the purpose. The committee may have discharged its functions but there is no record that the Legislature ever apprised beforehand either the committee or anybody else but themselves of their purpose, as suggested.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee charged with attending "to all matters affecting colored interests" within the State, the convention finally adjourned.

This was Mayoralty year. The candidate of the Whigs was Mr. France and of the Democrats Mr. Hollins.

The election resulted in Gen. Scott receiving 9,558 votes, Pierce 14,035 votes, France 8,981 votes and Hollins 1,265 votes.

1853.

The Whigs re-nominated Thomas Yates Walsh for Congress. He was opposed by Henry May, the Democratic candidate.

Mr. May, in his canvass, vigorously assailed the record of his opponent in Congress, which had been of the most honorable and distinguished character. A vote which Mr. Walsh had given to establish a line of steamers from New York to a foreign port in Europe furnished the text. It was charged that he should have sought to have had Baltimore made the terminus.

October 19, 1853, Mr. Walsh addressed a mass meeting of his supporters at the corner of Madison and Eutaw streets.

It was an able address in which, referring to his past political career, he said: "I retired from the arena of politics to the practice of my profession thinking I had finally abandoned political life, but two years ago I was most unexpectedly nominated for the representation of the Fourth District, and I was solicited by a large body of citizens to accept the office of their representative in the hall of the Federal Legislature. I succeeded, but no personal exultation was mingled in my feelings of satisfaction at that success. Death had scattered those whom it would have most rejoiced."

On the subject of a protection tariff, Mr. Walsh said: "I believe our native industries ought to be protected. There were indications of a tendency to do justice to the mechanical portion of the population. Our navies and merchant marine are now equipped with Russian hemp which has driven our own rope makers out of the market. Is this unpardonable condition of things to be permanent? President Jackson had advocated the protection policy for materials requisite for national defense."

In the campaign, Henry Winter Davis made his first appearance on the Baltimore

stump. Tuesday, November 4th, he was advertised to speak with Mr. Walsh, R. T. Merrick and William H. Traverse in the Fourth Ward. He subsequently spoke at other meetings.

Both Mr. May and Mr. Walsh were able men, foemen worthy of one another's steel. They conducted active canvasses. The result was May's election, he receiving 5,630 votes to 5,300 votes cast for Walsh.

A Governor was elected at the same time, Bowie, the Whig candidate, receiving in the city 8,327 votes, and Ligon, Democrat, 10,876 votes.

In Baltimore the supporters of the Maine Liquor Law made a successful fight on that line, electing ten delegates by 964 majority. Their platform was warm with words denouncing the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. The delegates chosen were pledged to extirpate the traffic by remedial and effective legislation.

1854.

In the fall of 1854 the National American party nominated a straight ticket for the municipality of Baltimore. Samuel Hinks was the candidate for Mayor. He was opposed by William G. Thomas, the Democratic nominee. The religious sentiment and fervor of the community was violently roused and hostility to the Roman Catholics was bitterly engendered. Hinks was elected by 2,744 majority. The National Americans secured fourteen members of the First Branch and eight members of the Second.

1855.

In the election of members for the First Branch of the City Council in 1855, the Democrats carried Baltimore by 1,029 ma-

jority. Fraudulent elections of the grosser order had not yet held high carnival.

1856.

In October, the Mayoralty election occurred. Thomas Swann, a millionaire and a gentleman of high social position, was the American candidate for Mayor; he was elected over Robert Clinton, the Democratic candidate, by 5,067 votes. The election was the scene of disturbance, and great disorder prevailed. It was charged that illegal voting was practiced unblushingly.

October 17th, the National American party assembled in Baltimore. Its sessions were held in the Maryland Institute. Millard Fillmore was chosen its nominee for President, and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for Vice-President. At the election held in November, Baltimore recorded for Fillmore 16,900 votes, and for Buchanan 9,870 votes. Fremont, the Republican candidate, received 214 votes.

A battle royal took place in the Bel Air market house. The redoubtable Eighth Ward Limerick club marched to the Sixth Ward to participate in conducting the election. The boys there wanted no assistance and with guns and cannon they drove the invaders in the market house, where a systematic battle was kept up until dark. One cannon was captured by the Limerick contingent, but tumbled off the wheels while being hauled away. The Sixth Warders were much exposed during the battle but kept up their aggressions. Throughout the city episodes of a similar character took place. Eight persons were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Those unpensioned warriors have never been applicants for a bounty. A squad of police marched

to take the Eighth Warders prisoners but were themselves captured and finally paroled and released without exchange.

1857.

The American party held a nomination convention in Baltimore, at Temperance Temple, July 23rd, A. R. Sollers, of Calvert county, presiding officer. James B. Ricard, of Kent; Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester; C. C. Cox, of Talbot, and Thomas Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester, were the Gubernatorial candidates in nomination. Seven ballots were taken, the last with the following result: Ricard, 47; Purnell, 1; Hicks, 48. Previous to announcing the vote, Dr. Jarrett, of Harford, changed his vote to Hicks, giving him a majority. The convention adjourned until half-past three, when Mr. Hicks appeared before it accepting the nomination, and in doing so, he said: "It did his very soul good to talk about the doctrine that 'Americans should rule America.' He understood that a groom had been singled out for the nag that they had this day selected, but neither whip nor spur would be necessary for the animal they had put on the course." Wm. H. Purnell was nominated for Comptroller; Daniel H. McPhail for Lottery Commissioner, and W. L. W. Seabrook for Commissioner of the Land Office. Mr. Hicks reached his home at Cambridge by the steamer Kent, which was decorated with flags. As it glided down the river and bay it was loudly cheered by passing steamers. When at Cambridge, a cannon planted on the wharf belched forth its welcome. The entire population of the town escorted him to the court house, where a reception was held.

The Democratic Convention met in the

Maryland Institute Thursday, July 30th, and was presided over by Wm. T. Hamilton. Col. John C. Groome, of Cecil county, was nominated for Governor; Joshua R. Nelson, for Lottery Commissioner; James Murray for Commissioner of Land Office, and Bradley T. Johnson, Comptroller. The Fourth District American Congressional Convention assembled August 12th and nominated Henry Winter Davis for Congress. At the municipal election held in Baltimore, October 13th, the American ticket was elected with the exception of the Council candidate in the Eighth Ward. It received 11,898 votes to 2,000 votes for the Democratic ticket. The "American" of the 15th said that the election was a mere mockery of the elective franchise, accompanied by riot and bloodshed. The fighting men of both parties were out. Peaceable citizens abstained from the polls; naturalized citizens were not allowed to vote in some of the wards, and a native citizen could not vote in the Eighth. In the last named ward, a serious riot took place in which one police officer was killed and another wounded. In consequence of the disorder, Governor Watkins Ligon ordered the major general of the militia to hold himself in readiness to preserve order on the November election. His authority was disputed by Mayor Swann and a lengthy correspondence ensued between them. The Mayor was sustained by the legal opinion of Milton Whitney that persons enrolled and acting under the Governor's proclamation were not protected from individual responsibility to the criminal law for offenses committed by order of any officer in command, which opinion was concurred in by Frederick Pinkney, and a

further opinion of Grafton Dulaney, Wm. Price and Thomas S. Alexander. The Governor notwithstanding the counter opinion of Reverdy Johnson and others, was compelled to revoke his orders calling out the militia. Special police was appointed by Mayor Swann for the preservation of peace. Notwithstanding this there was much disorder which they were unable to quell. Mr. Hicks received 16,237 votes for Governor against 6,616 votes for Mr. Groome. J. Morrison Harris, in the wards of the Third Congressional District received 6,741 votes against 3,519 votes for William Pinkney Whyte. Henry Winter Davis, in the Fourth District, received 9,492 votes against 3,073 polled for Henry P. Brooks.

1858.

A reform movement developed itself in the fall of this year, but the time was not ripe for its expansion and assured success. The candidate of those associated in this cause was Col. A. P. Shutt, for Mayor. Early in September, 1858, they proclaimed their platform of principles, arraigning the dominant party for its violence. Col. Shutt, during the existence of Whiggery, had followed the fortunes of "Harry of the West." Since its demise he had remained without the pale of parties. In his acceptance he asserted: "The citizens of adjoining places are afraid to come to this city to transact business and their wives do not wish them to do so, fearing they may suffer violence." Mr. Swann having been re-nominated, in acknowledging the compliment, maintained that the percentage of lawlessness was not greater in Baltimore City than in other municipalities of its size. He was re-elected the 13th of October by a returned majority

of 19,149. So farcical was the performance that at noon of election day Col. Shutt withdrew from the contest and called on his friends to desist from further attempts to exercise the elective franchise. A curious feature in this election was, that the Fourth Ward gave Mr. Swann 2,507 votes out of a poll of 2,866 votes, and the Eighth Ward returned a majority of 3,307 votes for Col. Shutt. The latter was reported to have received 4,859 votes in the city, of which 3,428 were represented to have been cast in one ward, leaving 1,430 votes as the sum total of ballots cast in the other wards for Mr. Shutt. Disorderly proceedings were rampant in all the wards. The American ticket was marked on the back with a blue checkered stripe. Those who did not vote it were easily recognized. Stuffing the ballot box by men and boys was a mere pastime. For this outrage the American party has always been condemned.

Such a rankorous growth could not longer be permitted. The 15th of November subsequent to the election the City Reform Association met and issued an indignant address, setting forth its future plans and purposes.

1859.

In the campaign ensuing, sledge hammer blows were given by reformers that roused the public to action. The Baltimore American espoused their cause and as always happens in such a crisis, some of the most influential men in the American party co-operated with the reformers for its overthrow. Ten thousand people assembled in Monument Square on the 8th of September, William Woodward, presiding officer. The

President and Vice-President, according to the adopted resolutions, were instructed to appoint a committee of twenty of Baltimore's representative citizens, one from each of the wards, and they, at an early day, were to nominate candidates without regard to party; the best, most reliable and competent in the community.

Mayor Swann was invited to co-operate with the Reformers and throw his social and official influence with them. He declined and continued steadfast with his party friends.

The American party held a meeting in Monument Square November 2d. A procession of clubs marched through the streets of the city and filed into the crowded square where the meeting was in progress. Fire works and cannon were discharged. The Blood Tubs had the right of the line. One of their transparencies represented the operation of dipping the head of a voter in a tub of blood. The "Acorns," the "Live Oak Club" and the "American Pioneer Club" had cannon which they fired off from furniture wagons. The "Rough Skins" of the Third Ward; the "Red Necks of '76;" the Ashland Club of the Sixth Ward, and clubs from the Seventh Ward; the "Spartan Band," of the Eighth Ward; the United American Club;" the "Black Snakes" of the Eleventh Ward, with a motto, "Swindled but not Conquered;" the "Thunder Club" of the Sixteenth Ward; the "Tigers;" the "Decatur;" the "Enbolt Club," of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Mount Clair Club, of the Eighteenth Ward, were among those in line. The latter club had a blacksmith's forge on wheels with men at work making awls. "The Regulators," of

the Tenth Ward, appeared with Citizen Crab Ashby at their head, mounted on a mettlesome black steed. He was marshal of the club and wore a blue and pink satin sash, and held in his hand an awl about four feet in length; he proceeded to the speaker's stand, by riding rough shod through the audience, who gave way at his approach, and from a large chandelier he suspended his awl over the heads of the speakers. When he had retired the awl was removed. The stand had as ornamentation American flags with the inscription, "Henry Winter Davis, Fourth District, Union for the Sake of the Union, Baltimore City, O. K., J. Morrison Harris, Third District, Protection to American Labor," and in the centre was the picture of a swan, emblematical of Thomas Swann, one of the great political leaders of that party.

United States Senator Anthony Kennedy spoke of it "As a glorious demonstration and those who were present were doubtless influenced by the same motives which enlivened and enkindled the party in 1856, they were now called upon to act with the same vigilance and to make the same efforts that were then made as great and important issues would probably grow out of the present campaign. They were not dismayed by party misrepresentations or personal malevolence. The American party had the same high aims to animate them, the same duties to perform; the same cardinal virtues to develop and the same great platform to uphold. They had indeed great national principles to carry out, and to do this all sectional strife, squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage must needs be repudiated. It was in defense of great national principles that they were called once more to rally

around the great national standard of the party. The American party stood up for the rights of the States; the Union of the States for the sake of the Union, and for protection in the fullest sense to the rights of American citizens throughout the world."

Henry Winter Davis commenced his speech by saying: "The grand army of Americans is marching for the fifth time to victory. They were not about to engage in battle against a new enemy, but an old enemy disguised in a new uniform and called by new names; it had new lieutenants in front and old generals behind. Why, then, should Americans fear? They had smitten them in 1855, and in 1856 they had fought and conquered them in the disguise of independent candidates, and now it was neither Independents nor Democrats, for their opponents had revived and dug up the dried bones of the old court house clique and arrayed them for the conflict. There were the foreign legions for their left wing, the old Democrats in the centre and on the right the old line Whigs who had helped to elect James Buchanan, with a few renegade Americans to keep them company."

"The Reformers had declared war and he was ready for it, and no child's play, either. If they called the leader of his party a demagogue, he would return the compliment and say that they surpassed that. Come out on election day, not for the purpose of violence, but to put it down and to see that the laws are observed."

At the October election the Reformers carried the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth Wards, notwithstanding the asserted bad faith of the municipal authorities. The November election

followed for Comptroller, members of Congress and of the Legislature. At 2 o'clock the Reformers abandoned the field except in the Eighth Ward, where a native American always experienced the same difficulty in voting that the Democrats did in the other wards.

The 17th of November, a Reform convention was held. Severn Teackle Wallis called it to order and nominated George M. Gill, president. A committee on elections was selected to collect evidence of fraud and violence used at the late election and to present it to the Legislature. The committee was composed of William Henry Norris, Philip Francis Thomas, I. Nevitt Steele, S. T. Wallis and Nelson Poe.

The committee collected a mass of ex-parte statements in relation to the November election, it evidencing a lamentable condition of affairs. Adam B. Kyle was struck at the polls and raised his stick to resent the blow when he was surrounded by a crowd who struck him and fired pistols at him. His brother George, who had been shamefully set upon in a similar manner, went to his assistance, firing into the crowd. When within a few feet of Adam, he saw him fall, and as he did so, place his hand to his groin. He was mortally wounded and died that evening.

Mr. Wallis, in his testimony, described how the Tenth Ward polls were taken possession of by "Know Nothing" rioters, who assaulted Democratic voters with bricks and firearms, holding the place and permitting access only to those whom it was their pleasure to allow to vote.

Mr. Charles D. Hinks described Gregory Barrett in action, drawing his pistol and firing it five times. When he was tired of

toying with the pistol he called for rifles, raving and swearing that he would take the blood of Reformers. It did not appear that the rifles were produced or that Gregory killed any one. A man named McGonnigan, a curious name for a native American, who was one of the "Rip Raps," swore that no Reformer should vote unless he was dead, and the suffrage was exercised over his body.

The old practice of "cooping" seemed to have been restored; indeed it is doubtful if that well recognized and methodized plan of campaign procedure knew an interruption up to this period. John Justus Ritzus related how he and several others were conducted by a mysterious winding from one house to another until they were led into a dark room and kept there a few minutes; how several persons were cruelly beaten when discovered making an effort to escape; how they were searched and articles on their persons taken from them; how they were pushed and tumbled down into the cellar and found themselves in a dark hole full of men with one solitary candle; how they were kept cooped and finally separated into parties of threes and fours, given the American ticket and led up to the polls and compelled to vote it. Ritzus had a varied experience; he voted sixteen times. He changed his clothing seven times with other cooped individuals. The captain changed clothes with them. They were driven around in omnibuses packed full and voted ad libitum. Specific cases of cruelty were given. Crab Ashby was said to have set fire to the beard of an old German by the use of a lighted candle, burning the beard entirely off the poor man's face.

CHAPTER VI.

EVENTS FROM 1860 TO 1866; OR, THE WAR AND ITS TRAIL.

In the succeeding pages events of thrilling interest will be narrated. A nation in the throes of war presents the highest opportunity for its people to exhibit the loveliness of virtue and the abomination of vice; the elevation of a lofty spirit of patriotism and the degeneracy of national character.

The United States, in its great conflict, escaped as a people the loss of prestige; it came out of the struggle purified and healthier for the conflict. The succeeding pages invite attention not to the way in which men fought but spoke. In the addresses will be perceived the feelings that prevailed at the all critical hour when the fate of the Union lay trembling in the balance.

This chapter includes the aftermath of the war properly characterized, in the record of the years 1865 to '66.

1860.

The Legislature which assembled this year was Democratic and several measures presented by the Reform committee were enacted into laws. Among them were the police law, the election law and the jury law.

A movement was early made in the House of Delegates to expell the delegation from Baltimore. They were Charles C. Krafft, Thomas Booze, Robert L. Seth, George R. Berry, P. C. Crowley, Robert A. McAlister, Thomas M. Smith, Robert Turner and Marcus Dennison. These gentlemen made a vigorous defense of their rights

to seats and it was not until the last day of the session that they were declared vacant.

The police bill resulted in changing the personell of the force. George P. Kane was made marshal instead of Marshal Herring, and it was speedily transformed into an organization whose sympathies were Democratic.

Mayor Swann, on the passage of the several reform bills, disputed their legality and was vested by the Council with authority to test the constitutionality of the police bill. The commissioners of police named in the bill Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks and John W. Davis, after subscribing to their oath of office, applied to Judge Robert North Martin, of the Superior Court, one of the most learned and impartial jurists of his time, for a mandamus to compell the surrender of the station houses and their equipments. Judge Martin upheld the constitutionality of the act, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

At a mass meeting of the Union party held in Carroll Hall, Tuesday, April 13th, William Price said: "Henry Clay gave the assurance that a time was coming when a Union party would be organized to oppose a corrupt and profligate administration. It is fit and appropriate that on this day such a party should assemble; for it is the day on which the eye of that great man first saw the light of heaven and his

prophetic vision predicted the coming of this hour."

John P. Kennedy: "It is the birthday of Henry Clay; it is well to begin work on the fairest day of the vernal season. The effulgent rays of the sun had gilded the horizon in the early hour of the morning and would set in glory. A fit emblem of the man who was born on that day. It was a fortunate omen to meet on such a day and rally around the Constitution and express their veneration for that sacred document. But three or four months had passed since the whole land was in agitation, when men talked of a dissolution of the Union, and even the gloom of that moment had not yet passed off into unclouded happiness. Men still had a feeling of mistrust for each other."

J. Morrison Harris: "A period in the history of our country had arrived when men must look around them. As the mariner who goes to sea in fair weather and suddenly finds a storm raging around him, and prepares to meet it, just so it has been with this American people. The great ship of State has been hitherto sailing in safety, but fanaticism, foul and black, has raised a storm which it could alone engender, and this noble ship of State is sailing in a sea of agitation, and it behooves the people, the great American people, to say, peace, peace be still."

In the evening a meeting was held in Monument Square, at which Robert W. Thompson, of Indiana, spoke. He said: "I would rather be stricken dead than cast a vote for any man who would dare to assail the Union."

Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina: "The Democratic party could not save the

Union. They could not spare the time to save the spoils. They say the only way to save the Union is to join the Democratic party. I would sooner have the biggest awl in Baltimore run in me than do such a thing. How is it that the only party that can save the Union is the one always talking about dissolving it?"

Horace Maynard: "Persons talk of dissolving the Union—of a peaceable dissolution of it. The thing is impossible—the overthrowers would be crushed out in the attempt."

Thomas Swann: "I am not one of those who believe this Union will be dissolved. I do not think it is in the power of politicians to effect such an end. Our existence as a nation is not to be counted by days, but I trust by centuries."

Wednesday, May 9th, the National Constitutional Union Convention met in Baltimore at the Presbyterian Church, Fayette and North streets. The platform adopted recognized no political principles other than "The Constitution of the Country," "The Union of the States" and "The Enforcement of the Laws." The convention pledging itself "to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies at home and abroad; believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality which, under the example and constitution of our fathers has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect Union, established justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for

the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

A more thoroughly patriotic convention never assembled. It consisted of delegates of national reputations. The oratory was of a high order and abounded in love for the Union. Excellent speeches were made by Mr. Girard, of New York; William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi; Andrew Jackson Donaldson, of Tennessee; Washington Hunt, of New York; the president of the convention, Mr. Bowie, of Maryland; Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hilliard, of Massachusetts; Governor Brown, of Tennessee; Mr. Watson, of Mississippi; Hill, of Georgia; Thompson, of Indiana, and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, the last named a grandson of Patrick Henry, who proved to have inherited the fire and eloquence of his ancestor. The following extract is from his speech: "I cannot fight under any banner upon the earth than that which looks to the glory, the honor, and perpetuity of our glorious country as one whole country. The revolutionary blood that beats and throbs in my veins would prevent me from bearing aloft any other banner. There is a cry that comes to me from the battlefields of the Revolution. It comes! It is ringing in my ears! It is in the air that is around me! It comes from the bloody field of Guilford! It is the cry of my father's blood that appeals to me from the ground; the blood that was shed upon the field of Guilford—to be true to the Union. I intend to obey that voice and respond to that sentiment."

Mr. Henry showed himself to possess a keen sense of the humorous as the following extract will prove: "The other day I

saw some of the delegates returning from Charleston, and I declare to you that I never saw a more broken down and desponding set. They were tired, sleepy and disheartened, and I may say without any figure of speech, they were 'unwashed.' I said to them: 'Gentlemen, what upon the earth is the matter with you now? What has happened to you?' 'Oh,' says one man, 'Our National Democracy is broken up, and the lamentations of the whole world, I reckon, will attend it.' 'Oh, yes,' said I, 'I shed oceans of tears over the result.' They looked to me like the broken columns of Napoleon's army when they returned discomfited from Moscow."

He closed his speech with this peroration: "When I came to this beautiful city, I went to visit the Washington Monument. I was not satisfied to stand upon the ground and look upon his form up in the clouds, but I went up two hundred and fifty steps until I got as near as I could to George Washington himself. I wanted to get close up to him—I wanted to reillumine my fires of patriotism from his glorious countenance and beaming eye—and I thought when I saw him standing there with that paper in his hand, that it was his farewell address to the American people, and I thought I heard the marble lips say to me: "Do all you can here in Baltimore to save the Union."

"I thought I saw the inspiration everywhere upon his countenance—whether upon canvas or in marble—whether upon the sideboard of the common tavern, or in the creations of Stuart; I thought I saw upon his countenance an approving smile that seemed to sanctify our deed and hallow our enterprise. I heard as distinctly as I ever heard any word uttered, "Frown down all

attempts to sever the Union and to break the cords that bind us together as one people." This is the glorious mission you are called upon to discharge; this is the glorious undertaking that has brought us here. Our cause is right; our cause is just, and in the language of one of Maryland's best and most glorious patriots, now dead, upon whose grave the tears of a nation have been shed—he who, from his prison ship upon your own waters saw the enemy, and looked forth anxiously to see if the flag of the Union still floated from the battlements of your fort—in his language I will say:

"Conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this is our motto, in God is our trust."

The convention nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. In the evening of the day of their nominations, a ratification meeting was held in Monument Square. A large platform had been erected, on which were patriotic devices and at each end portraits of Clay and Washington. The center of the stand was adorned with an arch on which was mounted the coat of arms of the several States. In the center of the arch was a representation of the American Eagle; flags waved round it, while the Goddess of Liberty crowned the arch surrounded by a halo of glory.

The square was crowded by a mass of human beings, many of whom could not approach within hearing distance of the stand. Senator Anthony Kennedy presided. Henry Fuller, of Pennsylvania; Robert W. Thompson, of Indiana; Baillie Payton, of Tennessee; Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina; Johnson, of Virginia; Suitzter, of Missouri;

Ridgway, of the Richmond Whig, and Garnet, of Virginia, in succession entertained the audience nearest them. The Presbyterian Church received the overflow to the extent of its capacity. Thomas Swann presided, and introduced Andrew Jackson Donaldson, of Tennessee. "He had no doubt that the people of the United States would be perfectly satisfied with the nominations and would rally round their standard with glad enthusiasm and in such a manner as to spread terror in the ranks of those whose chief aim was to dissolve the Union. He was sure if Gen. Jackson were alive he would rebuke the spirit of faction and again declare that "the Union it must be preserved." For thirty years he had lived with the sage of the hermitage, a purer patriot or a more thoroughly honest man never lived. He should ever feel grateful to Maryland and to Baltimore for the support they gave to Fillmore and Donaldson in 1856." Parson Brownlow and Mr. Kendrick, both of Tennessee, closed the speaking. In the church it was Tennessee's evening, as all the orators were from that State.

The Democratic nominating convention at Charleston had adjourned to meet in Baltimore June 18th. It re-assembled at the Front Street Theatre. At 11 o'clock Caleb Cushing appeared on the platform at the hour for the meeting and thirty minutes later called the convention to order. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas were not called. They had seceded at Charleston. The question that perplexed the convention was the admission to their seats of other representatives. It was claimed by several members

that those who left could return and by others that right was strenuously denied. It was proposed that no delegates could be seated who would not pledge himself to abide by the action of the convention. A debate lasting six hours was conducted with acrimony. Excitement within and without the convention was at fever heat; madness ruled the hour; dispassionate judgment took its flight; those whom the Gods would destroy were violently mad. Slavery in the Southern States received its vital wound in Baltimore. At night excited men had possession of the pavements; they filled the hotel corridors and stood on the corners of the streets and discussed and quarrelled. Cabals were in session and intrigues darkened counsel and confounded wisdom. Two sets of meetings were addressed by Democratic speakers, who were as radically apart as the gold fields of Alaska are from the tea gardens of China.

The next morning the contesting delegations were referred to the Credentials Committee. The committee divided and on the fourth day of the session two differing reports were made to the convention. The majority was favorable to the seating of the Douglas delegates in the place of the seceders from Louisiana and Alabama, and of individual delegates from other States. The minority warned against such admissions and a quarrel instead of a discussion ensued. The bone of contention was shown to be the greed of slavery to obtain the vantage ground and to hold it. Fierce speeches of great vehemence were made by its advocates. One of the delegates from Texas was a dealer in slaves and thus expressed his belief: "Slavery has done more to advance the prosperity and intelligence of the white

race, and the human race, than all else together. I believe it founded upon the law of nature and upon the law of God." He gloried in being a slave dealer and thought he should "live to see the day when the doctrine" he "advocated would be the doctrine of Massachusetts and the North." He was mistaken, as yet the roll of Georgia slaves has not been called by Mr. Toombs beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument.

On the 22d the majority report was adopted and the seats of the seceders were occupied by Douglas men. Virginia, represented by thirty-seven delegates, withdrew. North Carolina, California and Oregon united with the Mother of States. Kentucky and Tennessee had not deliberately lost their heads and waited a while longer in retirement before doing so, consulting what course was most expedient. Scattered members from the Maryland and Missouri delegations were ready to join the bolters and finally accomplished that feat. The scene was dramatic and far more of a historical portraiture than it has thus far been represented. No scene in that theatre was ever half so tragic. Said Mr. Smith, of California, when on the eve of leave taking: "This convention has properly been held in a theatre, and upon that stage a play has been enacted this evening that will prove a tragedy of which the Democratic party will be the victim." The convention adjourned for the day, but night witnessed the continued commotion which its proceedings had provoked. Under the gas lamps perspiring men raised the tumult of their voices in a storm of discussion.

The next morning an explosion that shook the nation was heard when the con-

vention was called together; the chairman, Caleb Cushing, and others from Massachusetts seceded. Benjamin F. Butler was of the number; he excused them for their conduct by saying: "We put our withdrawal before you upon the simple ground, among others, that there has been a withdrawal, in part, of a majority of the States; and further (and that perhaps more personal to myself) upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention where the African slave trade—which is piracy by the laws of my country—is approvingly advocated." Those utterances produced a sensation far different in character from the radical sentiments that at that time had been expressed.

David Todd, of Ohio, took the chair. Quite a sprinkling of Southern delegates who were in favor of Mr. Douglas' doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty remained. Several of them made speeches in which devotion to slavery rather than to the Union was predominant.

Of the one hundred and ninety-four and one-half votes cast on the second ballot for a Presidential nominee, Stephen A. Douglas received one hundred and eighty-one and a half. On motion of Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, he was declared the unanimous nominee. The convention and the galleries frantically yelled, shouted and cheered. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief;" for a long while the shouting continued. It greeted a politically dead gladiator who lay lifeless in the Coliseum at the feet of the Lion of Secession.

Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, amid shouts of approval, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency. In two days' time he retired from the ticket. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted in his stead.

Was it an omen of the fearful overthrow awaiting the Democratic party, when from the centre of the floor one hundred and fifty delegates sunk below? The Credentials Committee had made its report when that event happened. The floor fell three feet and threw the settees and those on them into one wedged mass; they extricated themselves and fled.

Let us peep into the Maryland Institute and see what is going on there. Another chapter in convention history is being prepared. Two preluding chapters they may be called of a volume of subsequent ones which were written in pages of blood.

The delegations from Louisiana and Alabama, which were refused admission to the Douglas Convention, and the seceding delegates from that body, began their sessions Saturday, the 23d of June. The roll call was answered by New York, Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, California, Oregon, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Delaware and Pennsylvania, Caleb Cushing president; he informed them that their purpose was to organize "the true National Democratic Convention." Delegates whose purposes were the same as those in the convention assembled, who had been elected to one proposed to be held at Richmond, were invited to and accepted seats in this convention. The minority report made at the Charleston Convention and repudiated was offered and adopted. It set forth the slavery ideas prevailing among "the fire-eating" wing of the Democratic party. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President; he had eighty-one ballots

and Samuel S. Dickinson twenty-four. Breckenridge was unanimously nominated, Mr. Dickinson being withdrawn. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, was selected the nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

The speeches delivered during the sessions of the convention were inflammatory appeals, unhealthy in tone and influence. One by the gifted and eloquent William L. Yancey was especially rancorous and productive of harm. It closed the proceedings of the convention.

The partisans of Breckenridge and Lane, after their nominations, held a ratification mass meeting in Monument Square. The speakers' stand presented a brilliant aspect. On an arch of canvas lighted with gas from behind was this inscription: "The Gallant Defenders of the Constitution and the Union and of the Equality of the States," on each end of which was full length portraits of the candidates. Another motto was "Equal protection for the citizens of the States."

Six or seven thousand persons were in the square. No processions marched to the meeting; it was an enthusiastic gathering of earnest voters. J. Mason Campbell presided; in his short address he made the following hit, which was greatly relished: "The opposition was nothing but a giant. I am not afraid of giants, especially when they were little giants, like Douglas. Breckenridge's name is Jack, and from time immemorial Jack had always been a giant killer, so there is not much to fear from Douglas while Jack is in the field."

Humphry Marshall, a gentleman of portly stature, delivered a vigorous speech; he said among other things: "The present development in Northern politics of the

abolition element is a most serious obstacle to the peace and prosperity of the country." He regarded "the position of Judge Douglas in no other light than a tender to the Lincoln locomotive." He believed the slave States should take a firm stand or they would "be provincialized." He was "a non-intersectionist." The disregard of that doctrine was the cause of all the trouble in the party. "The question of going into a territory with or without slaves, of the meddling or non-interference of Congress in the matter, had given rise to nearly all the differences between the two branches of the party." "Shall the South submit to anything like this? To the people here assembled I will put this question and ask if they will submit to it? [Cries of "No! No!"] "This, then, is the issue—the only issue—and you have assured me of the position you occupy in the premises."

Ex-Governor Enock Louis Low evoked the memories of the place where the meeting was held, saying: "Once more I have the honor to stand in a spot consecrated not only by the memories of the illustrious men whose patriotism is inscribed upon yonder marble monument, but which is connected still more sacredly because it has been for more than a quarter of a century past dedicated to the gathering of the people when consulting upon the destinies of their country." "I would be false to my heart, I would belie the everlasting truth of nature, if I concealed the profound and inexpressible sorrow that I feel this night at the thought of having for the first time in my life to address a divided Democracy."

"If asked why I do not support Douglas, why I cling to the other wing of the party, it is because in the Southern section of the

party I find a united South. The entire Pacific and all the sound North were in the same ranks. Like Caleb Cushing, like Hallet, the framer of the Cincinnati platform; like Benjamin F. Butler, like Franklin Pierce and like Daniel S. Dickinson. We love the power of the party, we would love to keep it united, but we love the Constitution, as interpreted by Judge Taney, far better. That being the case, if part we must, in God's name, then let it be in peace. You stand by your favorite man—we stand by no man but by the Constitution."

"So long as Northern fanaticism can arm men, and squatter sovereignty prevails, where, I ask, is the territory that a Southern man can inhabit. A Southerner moves from his home into a territory where a squatter principle prevails, a county where the squatter on the public lands is entitled to regulate slavery. What chance, I ask, has he? There is not a man within the sound of my voice who does not know, under this state of things, that the Southern man could not compete with Northern abolitionism. The result would be that citizens of one section would be excluded from the common property of the Nation."

"I am no disunionist, but I now announce and let it go abroad that I repudiate compromise forevermore. I say that a people who compromise principle after principle will soon have no rights to lose. I am in favor of coming back to first principles and taking the Constitution alone for our guide. The South has never been sectional; she has always stood on the Constitution, except when it was compromising her constitutional rights."

"Douglas says that the Kansas-Nebraska act states clearly his principle of non-inter-

vention, but I say the principles of that act are in the Cincinnati platform and mean this—that Congress shall not establish or exclude from any territory or State slavery."

A distinguished lawyer of Maryland says that he argued this case before the Supreme Court and that certain matters, now at issue, were not included in the record, but he forgets that Judge Taney anticipated the objection, and says it is not outside the record. I hold that any man present, who has the power to understand anything, can take up Judge Taney's opinion and understand it as well as any lawyer in the land."

"What does the Judge say? That no African is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Aye, and the Court goes further, and when the question was presented as to whether or not the party was entitled to freedom and to citizenship, having been by his own confession a slave, and removing into free territory, then the question arose as to the constitutionality of the Missouri line, and the Court decided that Congress could not exclude the property of any citizen from any Territory, and that there could not be found in the Constitution any clause giving any less protection to slavery than to other descriptions of property. And if the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, no tribunal acting under it could dare to maintain that it was not. Hence no power, either legislative, executive or judicial, has the right to draw any such distinctions between States of the same confederacy."

"Is it not then decided that squatter sovereignty is an absurdity? If Congress has no power to extend slavery, surely a territorial legislature, a creation of Con-

gress, cannot exercise powers not vested in the creator."

Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas, in his speech said he was "a Union man." To the last part of it he asked who would go into Lincoln's Cabinet from the South. He was proceeding to state who when a voice called out, "Henry Winter Davis." "Yes," responded the Senator, "you have one man;" a voice suggested two, and named Reverdy Johnson as the other person who would go into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Wigfall proceeded to mention John Minor Botts, of Virginia; Pierce Soule, of Louisiana, and Sam Houston, of Texas, as gentlemen who would accept such honors. Continuing, he said, "There are, doubtless, a few others who would have the hardihood to outrage public sentiment." A voice suggested John Bell, of Tennessee, at which there were hisses. "Yes," replied the speaker, "and John Bell, of Tennessee. They would probably accept because by doing so they would go to Washington, for they could scarcely stay at home without securing a coat of tar and feathers in the service of such an administration."

The Senator closed his speech with the following paragraph: "But, fellow-citizens, if we lose this election, I tell you that troublesome times are at hand. We may then have a Union, but not a Union of thirty-three States. [A voice: "No, never."] I believe that the success of the Democratic party is the only means of saving this Union, and I further believe that without the success of the Democratic party it will be a Union not worth saving."

The Douglas wing of the Democratic party assembled in Monument Square the evening of July 9th to ratify their nomina-

tions for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. From eight to twenty thousand persons were present. Patriotic mottoes such as "The Federal Union it must and shall be preserved" were displayed in burning letters. Henry May was chairman of the meeting. Reverdy Johnson, Lambert Gittings, Thomas M. Lanahan, Dr. Milton N. Taylor, Robert T. Banks, Robert J. Brent, A. Leo Knott, Robert H. Carr, Henry F. Garey, Amos F. Musselman, S. J. K. Handy and William S. Reese were among a notable list of vice-presidents.

Mr. May closed his address with this invocation: "We are worshipers at the shrine of the Union, of the Union of the United States, with all its living burning principles. Let us carry those principles in our breasts and impart them to our children, and follow the teachings of the Father of our Country in his farewell address, let us love the Union and care for it with a zealous solicitude, as the palladium of our political liberties."

After a patriotic speech by the Hon. John S. Carlisle, of Virginia, and a further one from the Hon. F. J. Morse, of Louisiana, *Col. William P. Malsby*, of Frederick, was presented to the audience. Extracts are given from his speech.

"It was thus the Democratic party stood before the country at the moment of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas; a band of seceders then left the convention and made a separate nomination, their object being to divide and distract the National Democratic party. Even if the Democratic party had stood united and harmonious, the contest with the black Republicans would have been a severe and doubtful one at the best. Under these circumstances, gentle-



Mr. George Baker

men calling themselves Democrats make another nomination in the name of the Democracy—they make another platform. Did it occur to any individual of them that they were contributing to strengthen the Democratic party in its contest with the Black Republicans? Was not their act plainly one of division and disunion? Was not the inevitable effort of their nomination to divide and distract the Democratic party and render it an easier victim to the fanatical party of the North? The monstrous part of this spectacle is this. There are in the community in which we live scores of those who have heretofore lived as Democrats now combining to defeat its nominees, and do what? nothing more or less than the promotion of the election of Abraham Lincoln.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, what is this so-called Southern party? They call themselves, I believe, the Constitutional Democratic party. 'A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.' But let us look to the necessary results of their conduct. I have never understood the word 'nomination' to mean anything else than the choice of the duly elected delegates. The assemblage in the Maryland Institute was therefore as unauthorized and bold an attempt as was ever undertaken in the history of this country. They made their nominations and set up a platform, the main feature of which was Congressional intervention in opposition to territorial sovereignty. There never has been a party in this country claiming to be Democratic, until its inauguration by the seceders, that maintained this doctrine of Congressional intervention. It is a new doctrine in contravention of the platform of the Democratic party, under the

doctrine of which they have so often marched to victory. We, as Democrats, have always maintained that slavery shall neither be protected or prohibited by Congress in the Territories.

"The doctrine of intervention is the Black Republican doctrine. They demand Congressional intervention to prevent the introduction of slavery in the Territories. And the Southern seceders demand intervention to protect and establish it in the Territories. It is a doctrine, in either case, calculated to hold up our beloved country as a victim to the spirit of fanaticism.

"I have sought for an explanation as to why our Southern friends have left the Democratic party to follow after strange Gods. The only answer I have received is that he leaves you to go to a "united South"—a combination of Southern States deserting those who have stood by them at the North. Is there any difference, I ask, is there anything more objectionable in a united South than in a united North? Sectionalism is as objectionable in the one case as the other. It is a contemptible thought to conceive of a united South or a united North—one is as objectionable to every patriotic principle and sentiment as the other is dangerous to the permanency of the Union."

The Democratic City Convention was split during the Presidential contest of this year. There was a Douglas and a Breckenridge wing and they hurled at one another resolutions less harmful than had they been cannon balls.

At the Breckenridge Convention in Baltimore Thursday, August 9th, *John Ritchie* during his speech said: "The Bell men had no platform; the Republicans had a sec-

tional one; the Douglas men had one of expediency. The only course to pursue was to fight for the right and submit to nothing wrong."

Gen. McKaig, of Allegany: "I am sorry to say that in my county, Lincoln will poll a good vote among the Scotch and the Welsh."

Bradley T. Johnson: "It is the duty of the true Democracy to abide by the doctrines received from our fathers, to accept of no compromise, but if right to battle for those rights and maintain them."

Barnes Compton: "The Democratic party cannot be killed while defending the Constitution. It is the duty of all true lovers of this country to come forward and subdue fanaticism."

Thursday, August 16th, the Douglas wing of the Democracy met in convention in Baltimore. They decided on no compromise with the Breckenridge element.

William P. Maulsby said: "We are not engaged in battling for a forlorn hope. I for one trust that our efforts will succeed in crushing the conspiracy at present existing to dissolve the Union."

John B. Rowan, of Cecil county: "The reason the Breckenridge men seceded was a preconceived scheme of the Taney party to divid the Democratic party and thus effect the election of Lincoln as a pretext for the dissolution of the Union."

The Reformers were now in the saddle and a fair field in front of them. They held a meeting in the saloon of the Law Building in reference to who should be Mayor and Councilmen. Dr. Alexander C. Robinson presided. A committee of one from each ward was selected to report Independent Reform candidates. On the 29th of August

George William Brown was announced as the mayoralty candidate. Thomas Swann declined to be the standard bearer of the forces he had formerly led.

Mr. Douglas reached Baltimore Thursday, September 6th, and on the evening of that day spoke in Monument Square. "It was charged by him that Northern abolitionists and Southern secessionists agreed in principle. He was for burying Northern abolitionists and Southern secessionists in one grave." Charles F. Mayer, who introduced Mr. Douglas, spoke of him as "the missionary of the Constitution, bearing the flag of the Union, imperial in the wreaths of glorious principle and in the lustre of our national rank and power."

Wednesday, September 19th, the American party nominated Samuel Hinds for Mayor; he received for the nomination fifty-two votes to forty-eight cast for C. L. L. Leary. Mr. Hines in his speech of acceptance said "if elected he would take a pride in the administration of municipal affairs with scrupulous economy."

On Tuesday evening, September 27th, *Henry Winter Davis* spoke for two hours at the New Assembly Rooms. The following extract is taken from his speech. After declaring himself in favor of Bell and Everett for President and Vice-President, he said: "Is the Democratic party fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword which has allowed innocent and honest American citizens to be shot down in the streets of Washington by American soldiers? Is it fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword which has converted the army of the United States into a posse comitatus, to enforce the service of process and to subject the people of the Territories to military

rule? Are they fit to be intrusted with the sword who have wielded it so weakly in Utah, so illegally in Paraguay? Are they fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword who forgetful of all the obligations of international law have fired into neutral vessels in the port of Vera Cruz, so flagrantly and illegally that the very courts of the country had to discharge the captured vessels as not legal prize?"

"Are they fit to be intrusted with the finances who in a time of profound peace have run up a debt of some \$40,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Government during one year to nearly or over \$80,000,000; who thought the crisis of 1857 was a passing storm—a mere slight breeze that ruffled the surface of our mercantile transactions and did not go to the bottom of them—did not turn up from its very depths the sea of commerce, and leave strewn all along the vast coast of this Republic our greatest firms, and wrecked irredeemably by that great break up the commerce of the country?"

Saturday night, October 6th, the Reformers held a meeting in Ashland Square. *S. Teackle Wallis* spoke and said: "There is an absence of brick bats here to-night, as Mayor Swann would say. I suppose I am down among 'the infuriated Irish.' On the occasion of my last speaking in this square a pole had been erected here in honor of Henry Clay and I was on that side of the question. Since then until now I have not taken much interest in politics. The various changes of parties left me at sea, none of the parties having picked me up." He then proceeded to present the cause of Reform and Brown.

October 10th the municipal election took

place. Brown received 17,771 votes and Hinds 9,575 votes. Mr. Brown was serenaded, and in a speech he said: "The reign of terror is over and we have asserted the supremacy of the laws which were passed at the recent session of the Legislature."

During the fall campaign of 1860 a mammoth procession of "Minute Men," in favor of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and desirous of the election of Bell and Everett to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, paraded the streets of Baltimore. There were two thousand and eighty-nine persons in line. The men wore capes and caps and were provided with torches that flamed through the streets through which the procession moved. It was claimed to have been the largest political gathering in Baltimore since the Whig rally at Canton in 1840.

Cheers rose long and loud, while notes of music floated on the air from the throats of numerous bands. Transparencies, flags and banners made an imposing display. The windows of many houses were filled with ladies, who waved handkerchiefs and showered bouquets and flowers upon the processionists. Bells, large and small, filled the air with their clangor. The horses of the marshals had sleigh bells in profusion. Along the route of the procession many houses were illuminated; all Baltimore seemed to be on the sidewalks and enthusiasm was unbounded. The *American* described the scene at Washington Monument in this wise: It "was grand beyond the power of language to express. At an early hour every available position for viewing the procession in the neighborhood of the monument was occupied and on the broad platform that forms the base of the

noble column was gathered a large number of ladies, and from this point the view was exceedingly fine. The approach of the procession, as it came gliding over the rising ground a few squares south of the monument, was heralded by the glow of colored fires, which ever and anon shot up their blue and crimson rays. At first they resembled the delicate tints of the northern light, and then, as the coming multitude drew nearer and nearer, threw a broad glare over the living streams of gallant, manly forms that marched proudly on, cheered by the continuous plaudits of the masses of spectators that thronged the sidewalks, and the waving handkerchiefs and smiling greetings of the ladies. Soon the procession encircled the monument, and passed off westward toward Cathedral street, whilst as far as the eye could reach down Charles street came a stream of flaming torches, lighting up the whole thoroughfare and throwing a broad glare of light up to the very summit of the monument, illuminating the features of the Father of his Country and producing a most striking effect."

A mass meeting was held in Monument Square, presided over by the able chancery lawyer, Thomas S. Alexander. There was a long list of vice-presidents, selected from the most eminent citizens in the community. Mr. Alexander had never before presided over a political meeting. In his address he said: "The country wanted an adjustment of this difficulty upon principles satisfactory to the Union and to insure peace and quiet in all coming times. They must promote it by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation, by the election of men whose associations and antecedents and professions all assured them that the Union was the object of their

affections and aims, and the maintenance of it what they lived for."

Charles F. Goldsborough: "If Lincoln is elected no man can tell whether the sun that rises that day shall set in all his glory, or go down the western hills baptized in the blood of his country. There was yet within the border States a feeling true to the Union which would say to the North 'stand back' and to the South 'come no farther,' and to the politicians who have been gambling with the interests of the country 'stand back and make room for better men.' When the people come forth it would be with a universal shout in behalf of the Union as it is and the Constitution as our fathers made it."

A. B. Hagner, in the course of his remarks, observed: "The Presidential campaign was characterized by sectional feeling, and I do not hesitate to say that the Democratic party was wholly answerable for it. The Wilmot proviso contributed to this result and who but the great Union party could remedy it?"

John E. Smith, of Carroll county, spoke in favor of perpetuating the unity of the States, and the inseparable relation of each of them to the other, and declared that "the Union candidates will restore the country to a state of quietude and peacefulness."

There was an incident of a different cast in the events of the night. The first Republican procession marched through the streets, and the first mass meeting of that party in Baltimore was held in the Front Street Theatre.

The torchlight procession of the Wide Awake Republicans was formed at the corner of Gay and Fayette streets; it was composed of native born and German citizens, most of its personel were laboring people.

They numbered one hundred and sixty persons. Their chief marshal was ex-Councilman William Beale, who had as his aid Gregory Barrett. The men in the ranks were provided with green capes and slate-colored caps with trimmings of red, and they had with them lighted torches. They proceeded in single file to the Holiday Street Theatre, where they were joined by the German Turners. The Minute Men were in occupancy of the square, but received them in silence and without demonstration of any kind; conduct exhibited by them at other points later on in the evening, when the Wide Awakes were guarded by the police and followed by a derisive howling mob.

In front of Marshal Kane's office the angry crowd threw stones and rotten eggs. The marshal of the police appeared, followed by fifty policemen, who made a way for the procession by pressing aside the crowd. Shriner's brass band headed the line, followed by a pioneer corps of thirty Chinese lanterns; immediately behind the band was borne a transparency on which was emblazoned the names of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The procession began its march, animated by inspiring strains of music; then pandemonium seemed unloosed. On Baltimore street it passed through dense crowds, yelling and hissing, cursing, swearing, and pressing toward the men in line as close as the police would permit. At the end of the line the rabble, to the shouts of "Breck and Yancey forever," rushed along like a mad wave set in motion by an earthquake, showering epithets and indulging in expressions of derision and contempt. At the corner of Charles and Balti-

more streets the marchers were saluted with "cheers for Breckenridge" and shouts of "down with the niggers." The crowd increased and when Howard street was reached a rush was made for the line, with yells and hisses. The police resisted manfully and drove the masses back. Down Eutaw to Pratt and thence to Charles street there was less hostile demonstration, although the mad crowd still followed. At the corner of Charles and Lombard streets the Wide Awakes encountered the head of the Minute Men's procession; they made an opening for them to pass down Lombard street. And now the disorderly element groaned and shouted and threw stones and eggs furiously; a half brick destroyed the only transparency borne in the line; its lights were not extinguished and it was held aloft above the moving column. Fresh instalments of rotten eggs were produced every minute, even women joining in the violence. To the credit of the Bell and Everett men it can be said they uttered no word of unkindness nor committed a single act of violence. At Franklin's Lane and Lombard street the crowd compelled the Wide Awakes to make their way through the people on the sidewalks. After struggling through they reformed and proceeded on the route to the eastern section of the city, retracing their steps to the Front Street Theatre, where a Republican meeting was in progress. Passing a house on High street several women were seen with a basket filled with rotten eggs pelting those in the procession. The Wide Awakes reached the theatre at nine o'clock, and passed through another exciting ordeal; they were pelted, hissed and stoned until the last man had passed into the building.

The meeting in the theatre was a large one, many ladies being present occupying seats in the dress circle. The second tier was filled by persons some of whom were disposed to be disorderly. The parquette having been reserved for the processionists, was occupied by them.

On the announcement of William E. Coale as president of the meeting the assent was drowned by hisses from the galleries. The vice-presidents were Charles Carroll McTavish, Edmund Smith, Dr. George Edward Weiss, Francis S. Corkran, James F. Wagner, Leopold Blumenberg, Dr. George Harris, W. Greenfield, James Bruner, Dr. William E. Waterhouse, W. Rapp, Daniel Donally, Dr. W. W. Handy, James C. Coale, John Bradwood, Dr. A. Wisner, H. J. C. Tarr, G. W. Martinet, William P. Kimball, John Brooks, R. S. Curtis and M. D. McComas. The secretaries were Dr. Henry Risler, J. M. Grant, W. Parkhill, G. S. W. Sloan, W. Christopher, A. C. Fowler and W. E. Coale, Jr. It is needless to say that they received the uncompensated hisses called forth on that constitutional occasion for the exercise of freedom of speech.

During the delivery of the chairman's address he was interrupted by great hissing in the galleries. While he was proclaiming, "free speech is tolerated and like freemen we are permitted to utter to the world our sentiments," hisses and shouts drowned his voice. When he claimed his political rights as a citizen he was stormed at by a volley of abuse. Stung to the quick, he exclaimed: "I have for years been followed and am now followed by a pack of paid puppies, who—" He was not permitted to finish his sentence; the excitement in the galleries swept be-

yond all bounds of decorum; hiss followed hiss in unbroken volume until they spent themselves and were succeeded by a shout of applause.

The Rev. French S. Evans, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a gentleman of culture and intelligence, of good character and standing, made a moderate speech, in which he said: "All of us are bound by the same ties to Baltimore and her glorious renown." The sentiment, although a good one, was hissed. He proceeded: "When we all look to yonder shaft, raised to the memory of our country's greatest and best—when we look upon that monument erected to the memory of those who fought and bled for liberty, is it any matter of wonder that we should feel the same patriotic emotions? We are one people. We must be one people, however we may differ in opinion." There were those in the audience who did not share in the patriotic sentiment; they greeted it with hisses and cries of "No! No!" The speaker proceeded: "Can any one think of a separation of those ties that bind us; can any man for a moment think of the suicidal policy of destroying the Government, of spreading devastation and internal strife, with all the horrors of civil war upon the greatest country the sun shines on?" That appeal was met with an outburst of "Yes! Yes!" and more hisses. Undaunted, Mr. Evans, as though searching for a common ground acceptable to all who were present, continued: "There are the different factions arrayed against each other. There are the Douglas men, the Breckenridge men, the Bell and the Lincoln men. Now which of these themselves are in opposition to their country. None of them. They all have their

way of doing things. I believe as stern a patriotism prevails among the Breckenridge men as in other parties. I believe all have one common end." The disorderly part of the audience was determined on disagreeing, so they shouted "No! No!" and raised a storm of hisses. Changing his tactics, the speaker went on to say: "I stand here to-night to reason with you. I stand here as a Southern man." The declaration was thought to be funny and provoked immediate laughter, with a repetition of a volley of hisses, some irreverent scamp shouting, "The old grey-headed —." His next sentences being met with similar interruptions, Mr. Evans folded his arms and pathetically exclaimed, "Father, forgive them; oh! forgive them, they know not what they do." A renewal of the disorderly scenes followed. The speaker persisted in getting off his speech to its finish; he went on to say: "You cannot make me angry, I will not reply to you in harsh terms." Then, after uttering a few more sentences, he came to a dead halt for several minutes. A rotten egg had been thrown from the upper lobby through a half opened door and instead of falling upon the head of the speaker, as was intended, it struck upon one of the columns supporting the third tier and broke, splattering over a large number of people, who upon the instant scattered as if a bomb had exploded. The disorderly hissed and shouted. The speaker attempted to go on. His remarks for several minutes could not be heard, and when he sought to resume he was interfered with by coughs, laughter, shouts and the blowing of noses. At this hour the Wide Awakes entered the building, greeted with groans and "bahs" for "Lincoln" and "down with the Wide

Awakes." The galleries groaned and the Wide Awakes cheered, shouting aloud to drown the hisses. Finally the rivalry died out and Mr. Evans attempted to resume his address, but was unable to go on. He asked them to look at his grey hairs, but was answered by the question, "Is your sister white?" Exhausted and disgusted he gave up the struggle and retired.

The *Hon. E. Joy Morris*, of Philadelphia, next ran the gauntlet, when hisses and groans were indulged in. Cheers for Breckenridge and Lane rang through the building; three groans for Lincoln were given; there were cries of "Woolly heads and niggers" in the pit. The Wide Awakes, goaded to madness, started to invade the galleries where the disorderlies were stationed, but abandoned the movement. The Breckenridge contingent in the house were determined to suppress the speaking, and for ten minutes they succeeded in their purpose. At the end of that time Mr. Morris succeeded in uttering a few further sentences, when shouts and jeers broke forth again. A. C. Williams, a Wide Awake who enjoyed a reputation among the old volunteer firemen as a man of grit and personal courage, appeared on the stage and cried out to his comrades: "On 'em and turn 'em out. Put every — out." With a shout the Wide Awakes leaped over the barriers out into the lobby; the Breckenridgites swarmed downstairs and the advance guard of both parties became engaged. Williams was early disposed of, being pitched downstairs. The police stationed themselves between the contesting parties, when with shouts and imprecations the combatants retired to their former positions. Williams had an inconsistent career in politics; dur-

ing the Union war he was pronounced in his advocacy of it, and usually a member of his party's conventions. He held office under Governor Swann and followed him into the Democratic fold, and died a member in good standing in that organization.

Mr. Morris made one more ineffectual effort to be heard; his gesticulations could be seen, but his voice was inaudible. A cry arose, "Wade in Republicans;" Gregory Barrett and four others, Barrett flourishing a revolver, leaped into a stage box. The police were again successful in quelling the movement; they cleared the upper galleries. The lobbies were occupied and hootings recommenced. Mr. McTavish undertook to be heard; he was called "a d—d Englishman" and commanded to sit down and hush up. A song service was introduced, when the police drove every person in the building outdoors but the Wide Awakes. It was a late hour and no further effort was attempted at speech-making. And this is the history of the first effort of the Republican party to hold a public meeting in the city of Baltimore, in behalf of "free speech, free soil and free press."

The Wide Awakes returned to their headquarters, Gay and Fayette streets. Stormy scenes would have taken place but for the intervention of the police. When the line was broken, cheers were given for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the members dispersed.

A union, or Bell and Everett mass meeting was held Saturday, November 3d. *John V. L. Findlay* spoke, and in the course of his remarks said: "By next Tuesday the Breckenridge party will be dead, and on that day we will place this epitaph on its stone, 'Here lies the Democracy, it lied

during life, and here still it lies. The party was so discredited and dead, that even Spauldin's glue, which has the merit of having mended a dog which had been cut to pieces could not again cement its shattered fragments."

J. Morrison Harris: "There is a black cloud hanging over our country like a pall which will give great trouble if Lincoln is elected. If Breckenridge is elected there will be a continuance of the agitation, but if Bell should be elected the whole country will have cause for rejoicing."

At the Presidential election in Baltimore, Bell received 12,619 votes; Breckenridge, 14,850 votes; Douglas, 1,502 votes, and Lincoln, 1,084 votes.

Wednesday, November 26th, a Palmetto flag was displayed by the Southern Volunteers' Association at the Liberty Engine House. It was unfurled amid hisses and groans. The association was pledged to go to the assistance of South Carolina when that State should secede. *Mr. Frank Pammel Brooke* made a speech, in which he said, "That a force of at least five thousand brave souls should be organized at once, and in a little while it would amount to fifteen thousand, to resist the invasion of the peoples rights."

Saturday night, December 1st, *Robert C. Barry* delivered a speech concluding as follows: "The light of the sun on his bright passage from the golden portal of the Orient until he sinks amidst the gorgeous radiance of declining day, streams on no land more lovely, more blest with every good perfect gift than ours. By the consecrated memories of the past, by the blood of our patriotic fathers that has fertilized, by their dust that has hallowed to us this

soil of liberty, I conjure each one and all, at all times and under all circumstances, to use every fair and honorable effort to advance its interests and elevate its destiny. Let us pledge each to the other 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors,' that in the hour of National darkness and National danger, if need be, the blood chambered in our hearts shall flow in one commingled stream in defense and preservation of our liberties and the Federal Constitution, the rock whereon is builded the glorious fabric of our National prosperity, greatness and union."

Hon. A. H. Handy, a native Marylander, who had located in Mississippi, was accredited by the Governor of that State to call on the Governor of Maryland, in advocacy of concerted action between all the Southern States. Governor Hicks declined to receive him. Mr. Handy visited Baltimore, and on the night of December 19th, 1860, delivered an address to fifteen hundred people in the Maryland Institute. On the rostrum were Zenas Barnum, Beal H. Richardson, William G. Harrison, George W. Herring, William D. Hughes, William H. Purnell, William Nelson and Coleman Yellott. Mr. Harrison presided. Mr. Handy was received with three cheers. The purport of his speech was "that he had been appointed by the State of Mississippi a commissioner to the State of Maryland to counsel with the authorities in the present crisis. Not for the purpose of rousing or exciting the feeling of the Marylanders upon the great questions pending. His father and grandfather were Marylanders and he was born upon her soil. He wished to secure the co-operation of Maryland and Mississippi to defend those sacred institutions left

by the fathers to the people of the South. Mississippi, as heretofore, was for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. If any man said that Mississippi is disloyal, that man he would brand a libeller. Should Mr. Lincoln be elected the institutions of the South would be prostituted and subverted. In Mississippi the people believed that the institution of slavery was ordained by God and sanctioned by humanity.

"It was an institution ordained for the amelioration of the condition of the slave, and there is a moral duty imposed upon the slave-holder to protect his slave. Those at the North say slavery is forbidden by God—is not sanctioned by humanity, and that slaves cannot be held without sin. These ideas have long been entertained and instilled into the Northern mind until they now believe such teachings to be the truth. They have agitated the subject and denounced the institution until the country is shrouded in gloom. Commerce and every source of prosperity has been submerged by the 'irrepressible conflict,' which has determined that all States must either be free or slave. The South cannot do without slavery; the cotton and other interests will not admit of it, and we do not intend to be without it.

"The project of the North is first to abolish slavery in all the new territories, at the military posts and in the District of Columbia. Thus slavery would be confined to the States where it now exists, and in a few years would be excluded altogether, because the new States to be admitted as free will have such a preponderance, that they will overpower and crush out the last vestige of slavery.

"Mr. Lincoln's position is, that slavery shall be kept where it now is, and no one will be permitted to travel beyond the limits of his own State with his slaves. We have as much right to sell them as we have to sell our horses and cows, or any other property. Another movement to be inaugurated in Congress was, that Northerners shall be permitted to express their abolition views in Southern States—to send incendiary publications throughout those States, calculated to incite insurrection and cause the slaves to cut the throats of their masters.

"It is not their intention to interfere with slavery where it exists, but they intend to excite the minds of the slaves and make them so much dreaded that the States holding them will be forced for their own safety to set them free. Abraham Lincoln would have postmasters and other officers throughout the South, to facilitate the circulation of those incendiary documents, and thus encourage slaves to rise and kill their masters.

"It is argued on the other hand that Lincoln has yet done no overt act, and that it is to be hoped he will not perform any act contrary to the Constitution. That he will not dare to carry them out. Let me tell you that Abraham Lincoln is a brave and self-willed man, and will not betray the parties that elected him upon those pledges. We have his promise and pledge made when a member of Congress, and when he ran against Mr. Douglass in Illinois, that he will do so, and his acts will be violations of our rights.

"They have trampled under foot the Constitution by passing laws nullifying its provisions with regard to slavery, and we can

but expect that he as their representative will carry them out when in the Presidential chair. The election of Abraham Lincoln is a violation of the Constitution, and shall we wait until he acts?" [Cries of "No."] "Men are already elected to execute their laws of oppression upon you, and will you submit?" [Cries of "No," "No."] "Mr. Lincoln is approaching with the sword of office in his hands, and when he gets in, you may rest assured he will act. We have expostulated, prayed and beseeched those people to recognize and accord us our rights, but they have scorned and spoken of it only as Southern thunder. We of Mississippi are of one opinion that these things cannot longer be endured. We must now stand upon and demand our rights.

"It is said that Congress has power to settle the question. Why, they have appointed a committee of thirty-three, and they are now busily engaged in doing nothing. This committee consists chiefly of Northerners. One of them is from your State." [Hisses.] Referring to Henry Winter Davis.

A scene of wild excitement ensued, several persons who had been intently listening to the speaker rose from their seats and cheered for Henry Winter Davis, others responded in hisses, some one crying out "Oh! he is a black Republican." Cheers rang out for Bell all over the hall, and there was counter-cheering for Breckenridge, mingled with cries of "put him out." After further cheering and hissing the disturbance calmed down.

Mr. Handy, proceeding, said: "This is no party matter, every son of the South was deeply interested in it. Some of the warmest advocates of Mississippi's course were

friends of Mr. Bell. This committee for the most part were black Republicans, and will never recognize slavery as a Constitutional right. Just put the question to them: Do you recognize slavery as a Constitutional right? and they will explode immediately. There is nothing to be expected from them except a delay that will ruin the country. The fugitive slave law has been disregarded and set aside. They won't believe in it, and if they won't believe in Moses and the prophets, they won't believe in any one, though he comes from the dead.

"Mississippi was opposed to calling a convention of all the slave-holding States. There is not time for it between this and the 4th of March. Legislatures would have to be called together, and this could not be done in season. Maryland and Texas have difficulties in the way of an immediate convening of their Legislatures. But suppose the convention was called, was there any probability that they would agree before the 4th of March. Not at all. It would take longer time to deliberate. But there was a still stronger objection. It was contrary to the Constitution.

"It would be a meeting of the States held in the Union to deliberate on the dissolution of the Union. This they cannot do. If the Union is to be broken up, each State must act in her sovereign capacity. They must go out of the Union one by one as they came into it. We of Mississippi do not see that there is to be anything gained by a convention of all the Southern States. Our views, as I present them for your consideration, are that each Southern State shall secede from the Union."

At this point further disorder transpired. There were hissings and cheerings and cries

of "put the black Republicans out." Then followed cheers for the Union; cheers for Governor Hicks; cheers for South Carolina, and hisses.

The speaker resumed when the confusion died out, saying "he was not there to arouse their passions. He was in his native State to speak the truth and he could not be deterred by hisses. If the views he presented were not sound ones reject them. We have tried all expedients to secure our rights which the wits of man could devise, but have failed. We do not take this step for the purpose of breaking up the Union, but to have our rights guaranteed.

"Our fathers fought to make these States free and sovereign, and afterwards agreed to enter into a compact with the other States. This is the contract that has been trampled upon. We want our rights under the Constitution and we are determined to have them out of the Union if we cannot have them in. It is said the Constitution has nothing in it giving a State power to secede. This is true. It has nothing in it giving you the power to have a legislature or municipal government in your city, but all powers not given to the General Government and enumerated in the Constitution were reserved to the States, and they have the power to resume their sovereign rights whenever they shall see fit to do so.

"Suppose, for example, that the State of Maryland, for the preservation of her rights, should withdraw from the Union, would not the act of coercion to bring her back make her subjugated and disgraced, and not equal to the rest of the States by reason of her subjugation. Therefore, the act of coercion is, in itself, the destruction

of the Union, because it destroys the equality of the States. Permit me to say something upon secession. We do not propose to go out of the Union for the purpose of breaking up the Union. We go out for the purpose of getting our rights in the Union. The withdrawing is to have amendments made by the Northern States, so that we may have guaranteed us our rights forever. We only want our rights protected, and we want the guarantee that they shall not again be trampled upon. We want them now and forever. If the question is not settled now and finally we will go out and form a provincial government, and wait until it is settled, and then come back. If it is never settled we will stay out. We want no new laws, we are satisfied with the Constitution and the Supreme Court, but we want those laws we have fully and faithfully enforced. This is the position of Mississippi, and I think it is the position of Maryland.

"If the Southern States are severed from the Northern States—which I hope may not be the case—it will be as the amputation of an arm to save the body. He would not advise Maryland, but before Mr. Lincoln comes into power Mississippi will be out of the Union. We do not intend that Lincoln and his myrmidons shall have power and dominion over us, unless such amendments are made to the Constitution as will settle the question forever.

"It has been said that if the South secedes she will be overrun by troops. For this we are prepared, as is also South Carolina, and if Northern men are disposed to make a raid upon us like the John Brown raid or any other, we will say to them come on. But before they do so we would advise them to contemplate the bravery of South

Carolina troops at Cherubusco, and of the Mississippians at Monterey and Buena Vista, and then try to imagine how the sons of the South will stand when their homes are besieged and the lives of their wives, daughters and sisters are at stake."

A. K. Handy, subsequent to the Civil War, returned to Maryland and settled in Baltimore, where he practiced law. He did not live a great while after his return, but died and was buried in his native State.

Saturday, December 22d, a meeting was held at the Universalist Church on Calvert street to request Governor Hicks to convene the Legislature, in order that Maryland's attitude in the pending trouble might be determined. Judge John C. Le Grand said: "Whether to convoke the Legislature is proper I know not. I entertain, myself, some doubts upon the subject. But I will say that no man whom it would be safe to trust outside of a lunatic asylum will doubt for a moment that the times are full of peril and alarm, and that the time for decided action has come."

William H. Ryan: "Maryland must be the great battle ground, and if Mr. Lincoln shall be inaugurated on the 4th day of March next, I see not how a disruption of the Government can be averted. The fearful calamity must come, but woe unto that man and party by whom it comes."

Mr. William H. Norris: "The leading ideas of the Republican party are free speech, free press and free soil. The first meant the right of Beecher and Seward to go into Southern fields and preach insurrection as a sacred duty, and the second meant the dissemination of documents which would incite a servile population to murder and rapine."

The election was a thing of the past and a new era opened up. Governor Hicks refused to do the bidding of the "Peace Men;" "The Neutralists" or "Secessionists." He had been a Whig; a Native American and was undoubtedly a Union man. He was not a Republican, nor was he a Radical, but a Conservative, who had owned slaves, and while not wedded to that institution, he made no war upon it. He was determined to keep the State out of the Southern vortex, and his conduct applauded at the North was denounced at the South. The "Peace Men," "The Neutralists" and "The Secessionists" undertook to coax, flatter, cajole and to drive him, and were unsuccessful at each turn. An unwise letter, written in a vein of sarcasm and irony, was used to impeach his fidelity and was the justification offered derisively by many a speech-maker for his secessionism. The history of that letter was this: Governor Hicks at the date of its writing, November 9, 1860, was doing all in his power to thwart the wishes of those who were against the Union. Edwin H. Webster, a Union man, intimate with the Governor, wrote to him about furnishing a Bel Air military company arms. Mr. Webster, on receiving the Governor's reply regarded the answer as pleasantry and handed it to the captain of the company. The letter follows:

"I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your favor introducing a very clever gentleman to my acquaintance (though a Demo). I regret to say that we have at this time no arms on hand to distribute, but assure you that the earliest possible moment your company shall have arms; they have complied with all required of them on their part. We have some delay in consequence

of contracts of Georgia and Alabama ahead of us, and we expect at an early day an additional supply, and of the first received your people shall be furnished." Here was a good place for the Governor to have signed his name, but he broke off into levity and furnished the means of wronging himself by his enemies. It was not dignified for a Governor to jocosely suggest of the company, "Will they be good men to send out to kill Lincoln and his men? If not, suppose the arms would be better sent South. How does the late election sit with you? 'Tis too bad. Harford has nothing to reproach herself for."

That communication has been characterized as of murderous and treasonable import by Mr. Scharf, who must have known better. Horace Greeley ignorantly quoted it seriously. Webster, to whom it was written, maintained it was a jest. He was a steadfast Unionist; he and the Governor voted for Bell and Everett. In the election referred to by the Governor, Harford county cast its vote for the Union ticket. Webster was an adviser of the Governor's against the cabalistic Southerners. He subsequently commanded a Federal regiment and was a Union Congressman—a queer sort of a man for any one to make a suggestion of a treasonable purpose.

1861.

Thursday, January 10th, a mass meeting of the Union people of Baltimore was held in the Maryland Institute, at which Archibald Sterling, Sr., presided. *Wm. H. Collins* speaking, said: "Maryland is not our country, she is but a part of it, though a grand pageant part. She has but an area of 10,000 square miles, whilst our country

contains 3,000,000. She has less than 1,000,000 people, whilst our country numbers 30,000,000. The people of Baltimore know that our true country extends from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande and the sunny regions of the South, and from the resounding shores of the Atlantic over lowland and mountains, valley and hills and plains to the Pacific, where we look out upon China and Japan.

Augustus W. Bradford: "How shall Maryland best act to avert the dangers of disunion. Maryland is the heart of this Union so long as it can be preserved. Maryland, the Belgium of this Union, so soon as it shall be dissolved, her local position, the conservative character of her people, by a long and well known attachment to the Constitution and the Union, demand that they shall well consider the step that is so important to her weal or woe."

Reverdy Johnson: "Let it be our purpose and our ardent wish to take counsel with our countrymen, our brethren, East, West, North and South. Patriotism knows no latitudes when true to the teachings of a noble ancestry. It clings as we do with a loyal attachment to the Union of our fathers, which they gave and commended to us as the ark of our political safety. Let us be faithful to all the obligations which the Union imposes on States and citizens, and to all the rights and powers which it confers on the united whole. Let us resolve that prudent counsel, patriotic efforts, gratitude and reverence for the great dead, and solicitude for the peace, honor and happiness of the living and love for the countless generations that are to follow and respect for the opinion of the world, already condemning

us in anticipation of our possible treason against hope, willing, anxious, resolved to sacrifice individual opinion, yield conflicting prejudices, frown down party, flattery, strife, the grating voice of the demagogue leading to nothing but political partisans, drive into exile the designing traitor and in a patriotic and fraternal spirit resolve to amend what may be defective, define what may be doubtful in the charter of our liberty."

A conference meeting of citizens was held in Baltimore January 10th and 11th for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position of the State of Maryland in the then crisis. Wm. Grason was elected president. A series of resolutions were adopted, asking the Governor to convoke the General Assembly. In the event of his refusal, the committee was to prepare an address to the people of Maryland, requesting them to send delegates to a convention to assemble in the city of Baltimore at the earliest practical day. *Wm. Henry Norris* said in his speech: "They were all Unionists in the truest sense of the word. He wanted no war, nor do we want a black Republican master. *Mr. Henry May* was of the opinion that the people should take the reins of Government in their hands. He had an abiding faith that Governor Hicks would act with wisdom and prudence.

A meeting was held at the Maryland Institute Friday, February 12th, *Dr. A. C. Robinson* in the chair. He said: "At a period of such danger to the Union from whatever source that danger flows, does it become Maryland to shrink from her duty and remain silent? Are her people mute and cannot talk, cowards and dare not speak?"

W. H. Norris: "Our great Confederacy is on the eve of dismemberment, if it has not already been finally disrupted. Yet at this time when State after State is falling from its Confederation, when Maryland might do so much to avert by her counsel, and her noble example, the last dreadful disaster, her influence has been paralyzed, and her high fame tarnished by an unwise and degrading inactivity."

Robert M. McLane: "They have entered their protest through Mr. Lincoln's chief minister, who had from his place in the Senate counseled his people to fight for the Union as a last resort; fight with whom? With our brethren of the South? By the living God, if the Administration dare to bring its black Republican cohorts to the banks of the Susquehanna for such a purpose, that river shall run red with blood before the first man shall cross it. I for one pledge my life and my means to march with you to the banks of the Susquehanna, to forbid the passage of these invaders."

S. Teackle Wallis: "The State of Maryland, so far as the expression of the will of the people is concerned, was the State of Mr. Hicks and his clique. The Governor mistrusted the Legislature. If he does not call it together, the next best thing is for the people to call it. We see that six States have gone out of the Union. The idea of bringing them back by coercion is fallacious."

E. Lewis Lowe: "We only ask one thing, that we should be permitted to decide Maryland's destiny at the ballot box; if an arbitrary Governor refuses our request, we will raise the standard of revolt against him."

A Maryland conference convention met

at the Universalist Church, Calvert street, 13th of March. The delegates had been elected at meetings called for that purpose throughout the State. One hundred and sixty-five accredited representatives were elected, not all of whom were in attendance. The sessions of the convention lasted two days, and were controlled by the ultra Southern sympathizers. Men of State prominence were J. H. Gordon, William Walsh, Thomas J. McKaig, James M. Schley, Thomas G. Pratt, Luther Giddings, S. T. Wallis, William H. Norris, Benjamin C. Preststman, Joshua Vansant, Charles H. Pitts, Ross Winans, Ezra Whitman, John C. Brune, Albert Ritchie, George S. Brown, Robert M. McLane, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Henry C. Dallam, T. Parkin Scott, W. F. Frick, John Swan, Robert C. Barry, Pleasant Hunter, John Merryman, William P. Whyte, D. M. Perine, Daniel Jenifer, James T. Briscoe, Walter Mitchell, Dr. Jacob Showers, John C. Groom, Hiram McCullough, Col. Jacob Wilson, Daniel M. Henry, Washington A. Smith, E. Griswold, Bradley T. Johnson, E. Louis Low, John Ritchie, J. M. Kilgour, John C. Walsh, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Joseph W. Wickes, William D. Bowie, John Contee, Ex-Governor Grayson, Judge R. E. Carmichael, Isaac D. Jones, Levin Woolford, Chapman Billingsley, Dr. C. C. Cox, George Freaner, R. H. Alvey, A. K. Syster and J. Thompson Mason. Several anomalies presented themselves, Dr. Cox and his colleagues, of Talbot, were not to take their seats "unless a majority of the people of the State shall sanction a call of the convention." Worcester county was represented by two sets of delegates, one of them a Union representation and the other in sympathy with

the objects of the convention. The latter was admitted. *Judge Chambers* on assuming the duties of permanent president of the convention, spoke in part: "Much division of opinion exists among the people of Maryland as to the proper course to be pursued in this grave emergency. But both parties, it must be conceded, are composed of able and earnestly patriotic citizens, each anxiously desiring to promote the best interests of the State, and neither can be justified in justice and reason for holding in any less charitable or respectful consideration those differing from them in opinion."

This convention, as I understand it, is called for the purpose of ascertaining—so far as could be ascertained by consultation with the representatives of all sections of the State—the course which is best for Maryland to pursue in the present crisis."

Mr. Chambers declared himself to be "for the Union as long as there is a prospect of maintaining it." He was "for the Union just so long as it could be maintained consistently with the honor and dignity of Maryland," and did not think any reasonable man should go further.

The sentiments of the convention were best expressed in the resolutions and the address to the public, which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were to the effect that Maryland "in the present crisis" should be represented by agents "authorized to confer and act with our sister States of the South, and particularly with the State of Virginia. That "authority" can only be conferred "by a convention of the people of the State." "In the opinion of this meeting, the Legislature not being in session, a full and fair expression of the popular will is most likely

to be heard by a convention, called by the recommendation of the Executive." It was asserted that the Governor was inclined to such action in the event of the Peace Congress failing in its objects. Such contemplated conduct of the Governor was approved. And to allow him time for action, "the convention will adjourn until the 12th day of March, unless intermediately the State of Virginia should secede from the Union." In that event and the failure of the Governor "to call a sovereign convention of the people of the State," that convention was to be reassembled by its president, to recommend "to the people of the State, the election of delegates to such a sovereign convention." It was "the sense of the convention that the secession of the seven slave-holding States" was caused "by the aggression of the non-slave-holding States, in violation of the Constitution of the United States." That Maryland was geographically so situated that it must "act with Virginia," and if they failed in asserting the "Constitutional rights" of their "citizens in the Union," then to confederate "with our sister States of the South." "The honor of" Maryland forbade that "it should permit its soil to be made a highway for Federal troops sent to make war upon our sister States of the South." It was the "opinion of" the "convention that an attempt" of the United States "to coerce" the seceded States would result in war and the destruction of the Government itself."

The address to the people of Maryland in part said: "The Southern Rights, men of Maryland, have been persistently charged with being secessionists and disunionists. This accusation is most unjust and inexcusable, inasmuch as their policy has ever



W. H. V. Baldwin, Jr.

been clearly and frankly defined and proclaimed. Immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States by a sectional party—which avowed principles and purposes in violation of the Federal Constitution and hostile to the honor, peace and sovereign equality of fifteen States of the Union—it becomes apparent to many wise and patriotic men in this and other border slave-holding States, that an effort would be immediately made by the secessionists of the cotton States to effect a disruption of the Confederacy. There was good reason, however, to believe that in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, a majority of the people were sincerely in favor of the Union, provided that the non-slave-holding States would immediately, by Constitutional amendments, give to the South reliable assurances of protection in their rights of property, and a complete recognition and guarantee of their political equality. It was evident that these States designed only the co-operation of the border slave States. That such co-operation was not obtained is greatly to be regretted. Hence the secessionists of the cotton States were left in absolute control of the public sentiment, and succeeded in inaugurating the policy of separate State action, which resulted in separate State secession, and has culminated in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, the leading spirit of which now informs the country that the time for reconciliation has passed and all hopes of a reconstruction of the Government gone. It was precisely to prevent this calamitous result that the Southern Rights men of Maryland, as early as last November, most earnestly recommended the early election

of a convention of the people of Maryland.

They believed then, and believe now, that if Maryland had taken a decided stand her example would have been followed by the other border slave States, not one of which in fact has so deep an interest in this crisis as herself. Her geographical position—making her the seat of war in the event of collision—and her relations with the District of Columbia, continue to render her position in this crisis one of paramount difficulty. We were satisfied that the border slave States—that is, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—acting in concert with North Carolina and Tennessee, by calling a convention of all the Southern States, last November or December, could have controlled the action of the cotton States by the adoption of a manly policy. If they had adopted such a basis of settlement as the Crittenden resolutions, and presented it to the North as the ultimatum of the South, we believe that it would have been adopted; that public opinion at the North would have driven the leaders of the black Republican party into submission to a demand so clearly right and moderate, and that the Union would have been saved. The co-operation of the cotton States, who were then really in the majority, would have been enabled to stem the torrent of secession, which they were powerless to do in the absence of aid and encouragement from the border slave States.

At all events, even if it be possible to suppose that the Northern States would have deliberately rejected so reasonable an offer of peace and fraternity tendered by a united South, it cannot be considered probable that fanaticism would have returned to draw the sword of Civil War against fifteen

States and eight millions of brave and war-like people. Civil war would have been impossible. It is untrue, therefore, that the Southern Rights men of Maryland desired the election of a sovereign convention in order that they might carry Maryland out of the Union. Their earnest purpose, on the contrary, was to prevent secession and disunion by a formidable movement to obtain such a settlement as could alone preserve the Union, and failing in that, then to avert the calamities of fratricidal war by a peaceful separation. Maryland did not perform that great duty. We do not design to cast reflections on any who differ from us in opinion. They may be honest; but that they have pursued a fatal policy events have rapidly demonstrated.

The inaction of the border slave States has resulted in the secession of seven States and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and what is infinitely more, disastrous to the hopes of the friends of the Union, it has given time and opportunity to the uncompromising leaders of the black Republican party to arouse the war spirit of their people, under the plausible pretext of *enforcing the laws and protecting the public property*, and to consolidate the masses of the Northern States in a determination to coerce the South, as indicated in the recent speeches of Mr. Lincoln; and we all understand that coercion is civil war. It is useless to argue the right or proprieties of coercion. There stands the fact that the seceded States have officially declared that any attempt to retake the forts or to collect revenue within their limits will be resisted by force of arms, and we know that such a war commenced in any one State will necessarily become general.

Thus it happens that the peace, honor and safety of the border slave States are involved in events which they have not inaugurated and cannot master. Instead of being the arbiters of Southern destiny, they are now driven to accept consequences which they might have controlled.

It is now, we fear, too late to remedy this great error, or to accomplish reconstruction by the instrumentality which we solemnly believe would have prevented disunion. Nevertheless, "whilst there is life there is hope," and we regard it as the most sacred duty, as it is the highest interest of the border States, to make this last effort to re-establish the noble Government which was constructed by the genius and baptized in the heroic blood of our fathers. In any event, it is now left for them to decide their future destiny, if dissolution be final. In that case, we suppose there can be no doubt that the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of Maryland is loyally and thoroughly with the South. Maryland would never subordinate her action to that of any other State, yet she cannot forget that the power, conservative principles and geographical position of Virginia make it eminently proper, if not absolutely necessary, that she should unite her fortunes to those of that State. Virginia will not leave the Union unless it becomes impossible for her to adhere to it consistently with her honor, her Constitutional rights, her independent sovereignty and her domestic peace and safety. Maryland stands precisely upon that ground. If Virginia is compelled to go, Maryland will certainly be unable to remain; because the interests and rights of both States are identical. Hence the Southern Rights men of

Maryland are prepared to co-operate with Virginia in all her patriotic efforts to re-construct the Government upon a sound Constitutional basis; or if the sad alternative is forced upon them, then unite the fortunes of Maryland with those of Virginia and the South, hoping for peace yet prepared for war, should that condition of her independence be ruthlessly imposed upon her by the fanatical cohorts of the irrepressible conflict.

Having waited anxiously for the action of our State authorities, and being still anxious to obtain the sanction of official recognition, we nevertheless believe it to be the right and duty of the people to act for themselves, with decision and promptness, in this crisis. Maryland, therefore, should place herself in position to be ready to act in concert with Virginia and the other border slave States at a moments warning, which can only be done authoritatively through a sovereign convention. We still hope the Governor will convene the Legislature without further delay, or advise by proclamation the election of a convention; but should he fail to do so, we shall hereafter call upon the people to assert their sovereign power and to decide for themselves the destiny of their children and their children's children, as their revolutionary fathers did in the face of the greatest Empire of Europe. All that we ask—all that we shall demand and insist upon—is that the people of Maryland may settle at the ballot box those great issues which no other power on earth has the right to decide for them."

Henry Winter Davis, a member of Congress from Baltimore City, in an address issued January 2d, 1861, to the voters of the Third Congressional District, set forth the

views of the Unionists of the city and State, which were unfavorable to the convening of the Legislature or to the calling of a convention; he wrote: "There are yet men in Maryland who seem madly bent on revolution; and conspirators beyond her limits instigate and aid their efforts. To the success of their schemes the convocation of the Legislature is essential. In securing that object many unite, who are strangers to their purposes and blind to the consequences of what they are doing—men who honestly think there is danger it might avert, or that there ought to be an agreement or understanding with Virginia, or who are moved by sympathy with neighboring agitators, or wish to gain party advantages, or play a political game, or are interested in the corrupt and active lobby."

"They are all the allies, conscious or unconscious of the revolutionists."

"The revolutionary agitators existing elsewhere in the Republic, will be aggravated by a call of the Maryland Legislature. It will look like sympathy with the revolutionary States. It will dishearten the friends of the Government of those States. It will inspire the revolutionists in the central States, now in a hopeless minority, with new hopes. It will tend to destroy the moderate feeling of the free States in dealing with the existing discontents. It will greatly embarrass the President, who must maintain the authority of the laws, and is entitled to the individual support of the people of Maryland for that purpose."

"The halls of legislation will immediately become the fruit of revolutionary conspiracy. Under specious pretexts the people will be implicated, by consultations with other States, by concerted plans, by inad-

missible demands, by extreme and offensive pretensions, in a deeply laid scheme of simultaneous revolt in the event of the inevitable failure to impose on the free States the ultimatum of the slave States. Maryland will find herself severed from more than half the States, plunged in anarchy and wrapped in the flames of civil war, waged by her against the Government in which we now glory."

"In the face of such consequences what justification, what excuse is there for convening the Legislature?"

"Within its Constitutional power it can do nothing and there is nothing for it to do."

"The only danger to Maryland in the present crisis is that rebellious States may destroy the United States; and that to her is absolute ruin; but against that her only and her sufficient security is the power of the United States Government, supported by the loyal devotion of the people outside of the disaffected States. Maryland cannot suppress revolution in South Carolina, and neither South Carolina nor any other State threatens Maryland with invasion or any other danger. Congress and the President are vested exclusively with the power to enforce the laws of the Union; and every person in Maryland, as well as in all the other central slave States, is bound to obey the orders of the President for that purpose, anything in their laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature can therefore do nothing in the matter."

"But many persons clamor for the Legislature, in order that it may agree with Virginia, or with other slave States on a course of conduct. The Constitution forbids any

agreement between Maryland and any other States for any purpose."

"Not only does the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution declare that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation;" but it also says "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with any other State or with a foreign power." And act sixth declares this Constitution to be the supreme law of the land of Virginia, as well as of Maryland, and that the members of the several State Legislatures, and also executive and judicial officers of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

"Are the members of the Legislature to violate their oath? If not, there can be no Constitution. If they are, then it is not to preserve the Constitution, but to promote its destruction by revolution, that the Legislature is to be convened.

The Legislature can, within its Constitutional power do nothing. It is unconstitutional to make any agreement with Virginia as it would be with England and France.

An argument to consult, to have any common purpose, any concerted action, is expressly forbidden; for, if allowed, the United States might be defied by a coalition too powerful to be suppressed without arms, and the laws of the Union be enforced only at the hazard of civil war. The prevailing discontent, the inflamed state of public feeling, which now prompt men and States to consult, are the very dangers the Constitutional prohibition was intended to guard against. Southern States only now think of a coalition; but what should we

say of a free State coalition to repeal the Constitutional guarantee of the slavery interest?

A convention of the central slave States is equally unconstitutional, dangerous and needless. Whatever it can do, which is not unconstitutional and mischievous, can be better done without it. Is it to propose amendments to the Constitution?

No body authorized to amend could even consider the proposals.

But Congress, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, can call a convention of all the States, and that can remedy every grievance.

Is it to secure agreement on the same amendments? Their representatives in Congress are the Constitutional representatives of the States, in the only body where the States are permitted to consult; and they can then move any amendments they may concur in, thought to be necessary; and those amendments will, under the Constitution, be formally sent for approval to all the States.

Is it to agree upon demands to be made on the free States, on refusal of which nothing is to follow?

Then, why assemble it?

But, is the purpose of it to combine the central slave States in demands on the free States, accompanied with the menace of revolution, in the event of their refusal to submit to the dictation?

Then, the convention is a treasonable assembly to levy war for the overthrow of the Government.

Such a consultation among the central slave States, when no voice from the free States will be heard, and their feelings and wishes will be wholly disregarded, and when

the more extreme opinions of the slave States will predominate is likely to result in a demand of concessions wholly impossible to be obtained, accompanied by the implied pledge not to be satisfied with anything less; and on the refusal of the free States to submit to terms thus dictated without any consultation with them, the revolutionists will precipitate the whole of the consulting States into revolution. This, I believe to be the most natural result of the proposed consultation. I presume the revolutionists have not been so dull as to overlook it.

Maryland is not ready to be entrapped. Her people are the best guardians of their own interests, duty and honor. It is for them now to demand of those who counsel a convention of the slave States to specify whether there are, in the words of President Jackson, "any acts so plainly unconstitutional and so intolerably oppressive" to them that they are willing to tear the Government to pieces in pursuit of redress.

If there be such acts, then convene the Legislature; assemble a convention; concert with Virginia measures of resistance in default of redress; but also let the people prepare their hearts for war and their fields for desolation and their children for slaughter. Let them prepare for an era of prescriptions, complications and exiles. To be followed by anarchy and to be closed by the rude disposition of the sword."

February 8th, the States Rights City Convention convened at the Law Building and debated the calling of the Legislature in special session.

S. Teackle Wallis: "Governor Hicks assumes to act for the people without their authority."

H. Clay Dallam: "Maryland's voice

shall no longer be stifled by the usurpations of her executive. She must declare in no uncertain sounds that if the crisis must come, that then her destinies are with the Southern States."

Henry May wrote: "The course of Governor Hicks in denying the sovereignty of the people in this crisis is an abuse of public trust and a violation of the cardinal principles of free government."

Tuesday, March 12th, the State Conference Convention resumed its sessions in the city; few of its delegates were present. Resolutions defining the position of the body were presented, discussed and passed.

On the second day of the session, a proposition was reported for a Border State Convention; the delegates to be elected by Congressional Districts or State Conventions. A committee of five was appointed to visit the Virginia Convention and assure them of the cordiality and sympathy of Maryland.

The 18th of April, a Union mass meeting was called for the 22nd of that month, in Monument Square. It never assembled. The exciting events of the 19th created a riot and an uproar that subdued every vestige of Union sentiment. At a meeting in Monument Square on the 19th, the Mayor, George W. Brown, uttered in his speech these words: "I do not wish my position misunderstood. I deplore the unhappy occurrences of to-day. Disagreeing with the spirit and object of the President's call for troops, Maryland being yet a member of the United States, regularly summoned to the National Capitol, I have felt it my duty to protect them at the risk of my life." The last declaration of the Mayor was received with a storm of groans.

William P. Preston: "Let no more troops pass through Baltimore." The crowd thundered in response, "We won't, indeed. Never."

Severn Teackle Wallis: "If the blood of our brethren shed in the streets of Baltimore to-day does not speak to the heart of every man in Maryland, then the human voice may well be dumb."

A Mr. Wetherd, an ex-member of Congress, in his remarks informed the palpitating crowd "that the 7th Regiment of New York was on the way to fight through Baltimore." The announcement set it wild and shouts of defiance caused the air to shake and tremble at the vehemence displayed.

Judge William L. Marshall (he was afterwards elected by the Unionists judge of the Court of Common Pleas), condescendingly announced "that he was ready to do whatever Mr. McLane thought he ought to do."

Mr. Robert M. McLane was regarded as a warrior on the scent for rivers of blood and bent on extracting it from Yankee veins. He had let the troops slip over the Susquehanna without procuring a drop of the precious elixir. He now informed the town "that he stood pledged to resist the passage of troops through Baltimore," when he heard "blood was being shed in the streets of Baltimore," he visited the Mayor's office "to offer his services."

And asked the Governor, whom he met there, whether he would lead them? Whereupon the crowd showed its sympathetic feelings for that official by asking why Mr. McLane did not choke him? To which he replied, believing the Governor "intended to place the State in an official attitude

of honor," he had told him he stood ready "to fight under him as a lieutenant."

[The name of Mr. McLane nowhere appears in the captured roster of the army of the Confederate States. His postoffice address during the war was Paris, France.]

At this juncture, William L. Marshall, the gentleman above alluded to, a Kentuckian, a brother of Thomas F. Marshall, and a professing Republican, in great exuberance of soul was moved to exclaim: "Oh! we'll fight 'em without arms. They ran from our stones to-day!" His declaration was greeted with laughter and vociferous cheering. They were possibly laughing at the remark, more likely at the man who made it.

George M. Gill was about pronouncing one of his ponderous solemn orations when a body guard of citizens appeared with Governor Hicks. The Governor informed the audience "that he had ever been devotedly attached to the Union. The Union was now apparently broken, but he trusted its reconstruction might be brought about."

He had stirred up the hornets; vehement shouts of "Never!" "Never!" groans and hisses darkened council and interrupted free speech.

The Governor regained his breath and changed his tactics, resuming, he meekly added, "But if otherwise, I bow in submission to the mandate of the people. [Cheers.] If separate we must, in God's name, let us separate in peace, for I would rather this right arm should be separated from my body than raise it against a brother."

The Governor on concluding his address received slight cheers. He immediately proceeded to the Fountain Hotel. On his way he was followed by a crowd who held

him in slight regard. Those composing it eyed him unfavorably but did not commit any overt acts.

Governor Hicks called the Legislature in special session at Annapolis, Friday, April 26th. "For the safety and comfort of the members," a change was made in the designated place, and Frederick was named by proclamation of the Governor, dated April 24th. While "safety and comfort" were alleged, the real reason was to surround the Legislature by the influences of the Union sentiment of Frederick.

The Know Nothing members from Baltimore City, in the Legislature, had been, on the last day of its session, deprived of their seats, and a special election was held to fill those vacancies. The Constitution required ten days' notice of an extra session, and the code three weeks' notice of all special elections. The sheriff, by authority of the warrant of the Democratic speaker of the House of Delegates, gave notice of the election. The Board of Police directed the holding of the polls and a revolutionary election in defiance of law was conducted.

John C. Brun, Ross Winans, Henry W. Warfield, J. Hanson Thomas, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles H. Pitts, William G. Harrison, Lawrence Sangston, T. Parkin Scott and Henry M. Morfit, a few days before the "called election" had been placed in nomination by the Democratic party. On the day of election they received 9,249 votes out of a total voting population of 30,148. They were unopposed and took the seats of men in the Legislature whose title admitting its taint was better than their own.

The meagerness of the vote encouraged and emboldened the Union men of the city, April 30, Union meetings were addressed by

Dr. Joseph Roberts, Baltus H. Kennard, J. M. Kimberly and William Price. The Federal appointees returned from hiding. Henry W. Hoffman, Collector of the Port; William H. Purnell, Postmaster, and Franklin Corkran, Naval officer, took the places to which they had previously been appointed by President Lincoln.

In answer to an invitation of Lambert Gittings, W. H. C. Wright and G. L. Dulaney, who had addressed a communication to Henry May, asking him to become a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Mr. May responded affirmatively under date of May 13th. On the 17th of the same month, Henry Winter Davis was nominated over John P. Kennedy, the Union candidate, to oppose Mr. May. Davis received in the convention 41 votes, and Kennedy 18 votes. Mr. Davis, in accepting his nomination, made this denial: "Those who charge me with having encouraged rowdism at the polls were malicious and deliberate libellers."

An effort was made to induce Mr. Kennedy to become an Independent Union candidate for Congress. It was encouraged by Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the "American." Mr. Kennedy declined, saying, "There are already two candidates before the people to distract the vote of the district—a decision sufficiently perilous to the hopes of the friends of the Union."

May 21st, the Union Convention of the Third Congressional District reassembled in Temperance Temple. It had adjourned to enable the rival candidates for the nomination, who were John B. Seidenstricker, Robert Turner, A. W. Bradford, C. L. L. Leary and J. Morrison Harris, to communicate in writing to the convention their views

on the issues of the hour. Mr. Harris' letter was objected to as non-committal, and Dr. Brooks offered a resolution "That we will nominate no man for Congress who is not willing to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States by force of arms or by any other Constitutional or lawful measures which may be deemed necessary."

Mr. Harris had set forth in his letter "The idea of subjugating and holding the seceding States, I believe to be neither practicable nor wise. While, at the same time, I would sustain the general Government against aggression and defend the Capitol of the country against assault."

C. L. L. Leary, whose letter was a ringing declaration pledging himself to support the Federal Government in every emergency, was nominated on the sixth ballot. In his speech before the Convention Mr. Leary said: "So long as there remains a single thread of the flag to hang to, there will I be found."

A Maryland Union Convention, ignoring party lines, consisting of delegates from the counties and city of Baltimore, assembled in the latter city in the large audience hall of the Maryland Institute. It was composed of leading and influential citizens of the Commonwealth, among whom were Hugh Ely, Robert S. Rogers, S. Morris Cochran, Gen. Edward Shriver, James T. McCullough, William A. McKillip, J. D. Gough, S. A. Gray, J. B. Ricand, Anthony Kimmel, A. Bowis Davis, William P. Maulsby, Joshua Lynch, C. L. L. Leary, James L. McDougal, Dr. Perry Kinneman, William S. Reese, James L. Parr, Job Smith, Robert Turner, Rev. Fletcher E. Marine, William Silverwood, Benjamin Deford, R. S. Matthews, John W. Woods, John C.

King, Joshua Harvey, August Mathiot, J. Faris Moore, Samuel T. Hatch, Robert Tyson, P. G. Sauerwein, John J. Danaker, Edmund Wolf, Henry Stockbridge, John E. Smith, Col. J. Merrick, James A. Gary, Gayson Eichelberger, Lawrence J. Brengle, James Cooper, Frederick Schley, Charles E. Trail, Thomas Gorsuch, Upton Burman, George Vickers, James M. Vickers, Jesse K. Hines, Howes Goldsborough, George R. Goldsborough, John S. Sellman, William Mead Addison, Alexander B. Hagner, William L. Seabrook, Frank H. Stocket, George M. Russum, P. W. Downs, John W. Wilson, Augustus W. Bradford, Richard J. Gettings, William B. Hill, Dr. Thomas Fisher, James L. Ridgley, Dr. D. S. Gittings, Dr. William H. Mace, John C. Holland, Christian Gore, Rev. John T. Von Bokkelin, Pleasant Hunter, William Kirkwood, Malcolm Wilson, Henry W. Archer, John Silver, George W. Kenley, J. J. Michael, Edwin H. Webster, Samuel S. Moffit, William J. Jones, James W. Clayton, Alexander Evans and John B. Seidenstricker. It is apparent from the foregoing names that it was a representative gathering of leading citizens of standing and notable from the fact that it was the initiatory of the organization of the Union party which existed in Maryland throughout the war.

Hon. J. B. Ricand in accepting the permanent presidency, in his speech said: "We have met in troublous times, our once happy country has been rent, divided, sundered; State after State has withdrawn from the Union until eleven have gone from us, and left to the remainder the noble duty of doing all they can for the Constitution and the Union." "Let the spirit of compromise

actuate us that we may speak words of peace to our distracted country. We are one of the old thirteen; one of the seven States yet composing the Union, and by our efforts, seconded by old Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, peace and unity may yet be restored."

The Convention adopted an address to the people of Maryland, written by S. S. Moffit, strongly denunciatory of secession and declaring that the violated law must be vindicated. The resolutions adopted declared that the revolution in progress "was without excuse or palliation;" that it had "in view one object—the destruction of the Government and the division of our country into two or more fragments—and that the redress of actual or supposed wrongs in connection with the slavery question forms no part of their views or purposes." The resolutions expressed a disbelief "that the masses of people" in the bounds of "the so-called seceded States are justly chargeable with the crime of revolution" and affirmed "that the people of Maryland are unalterably determined to maintain and defend the Government of the United States of America," and to that end "will support the Government of the United States in all legal and Constitutional measures, the adoption of which may be necessary to resist the revolutionists in the States." The previous Legislature was arraigned for charging that the people of Maryland were "humiliated" or "subjugated," that intimation was characterized as a "gratuitous insult to the people." The ninth resolution set forth "that whilst the people of this State will sustain the Government in the most efficient, active and thorough measures necessary for the suppress-

sion of the rebellion," yet "they will insist that no spirit of animosity or vindictiveness towards the seceded States shall enter into those measures. They will insist on the people of those States being recognized and treated as brethren and fellow-citizens of a common country, whose errors must be restrained, but in a spirit of fraternal kindness, whenever and as soon as that spirit shall be enabled to find an opportunity for its ministrations." The position of the Union men of Maryland was defined in the following resolution: "While they concur with the present executive of the United States that the unity and integrity of the National Union must be preserved, their view of the nature and true principles of the Constitution, of the powers which it confers, and of the duties which it enjoins, and the rights which it secures, as it relates to and affects the question of slavery in many of its essential bearings, is directly opposite to the view of that executive. They are fixed in their convictions amongst others, that a just comprehension of the true principles of the Constitution forbids utterly the formation of political parties on the foundation of the slavery question. The Union men of Maryland will oppose to the utmost of their ability all attempts of the Federal Government to commingle in any manner its peculiar views on the slavery question with that of maintaining and defending the just powers of the Government. It is at the same time just to declare that these avowals are induced by a jealous anxiety to avoid further difficulties and complications rather than by a conviction that anything to which they relate has occurred in the history of the Government since the

assumption of power by the present executive."

A time for holding a State Convention was fixed for the 15th of the following August, when candidates for Governor and Comptroller were to be nominated and the President of the Convention was charged with appointing a State Central Committee of ten persons from the city of Baltimore and two from each county in the State. How long the party was to subscribe in the language of Mr. Schley "to the beautiful platitudes" which it had promulgated we shall see in the course of this narrative. Mr. Bradford, in urging the adoption of the resolutions, said he "was no advocate of the present executive of the country." He had "for one week occupied a room adjoining his, yet had never had the curiosity even to look at him," but he was "bound to declare that the world had witnessed no such statesmanlike forbearance as that evinced in the course pursued by the present administration."

Thursday, August 15th, the Union Convention, William H. Collins presiding, nominated Augustus W. Bradford for Governor. The vote stood Bradford, 54; Nesbit, 20; Pearce, 21, and Weisel, 1. A change made in the vote gave Bradford 93, when he was unanimously nominated. The Convention resolved "that the Constitution of the United States and the Acts of Congress are the supreme laws of the land."

Thursday, September 10th, a State Peace Convention met in Baltimore. I. Nevitt Steele, in the chair. Henry W. Archer and Gen. Benjamin C. Howard were contestants for the Gubernatorial nomination; Howard was successful, receiving 71 votes to 25 cast for Archer.

September 13th, Mayor Brown and the following members of the Legislature were arrested by order of the military authorities: Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, J. Hanson Thomas, T. Parkin Scott, Henry M. Morfit, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles H. Pitts, William G. Harrison, Lawrence Sangston and the following newspaper men: Thomas W. Hall, Frank Key Howard, also Henry May, member of Congress; Leonard G. Quinlan and Mr. Dennison, delegates from Baltimore county. They were taken to Fort McHenry. September 18th, further arrests of members of the Legislature followed. They were incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

Wednesday evening, October 16th, *Henry Winter Davis*, at the request of a large number of merchants, mechanics and business men, delivered an address at the New Assembly Rooms, which was a marvel of logic and rhetoric. In the course of that address he said: "And Maryland, too, is she disloyal? ["No, no."] "There are those who say so in our midst; there are those who say so abroad; there are those in power who believe it, and there are those who are not in power, but who skulk about in the darkness of the alleys of this great city and carry whispering to the ear of power their slanders on their fellow-citizens, or spread them broadcast by the press all over the country, until Maryland stands almost in as ill repute as if she had lifted her hand in arms against the Government that she adores and will maintain; and because of one deplorable and humiliating event, the result of weakness in some of our rulers and of treachery in others, there are those in one great region of this country who treat the State of Maryland as the whole South late-

ly treated the whole North." * * * * Is Maryland then disloyal? Has she ever for a moment, hesitated, even? It is more than can be said for any other State south of Mason and Dixon's line, but Delaware. Have the people of Maryland ever hesitated as to the side they should take in this great struggle? Did she hesitate when the commissioners from Alabama and from Mississippi sought to associate her to the plotting of their treason. Did she hesitate when her Governor resolutely for three decisive months refused to convene her traitorous Legislature, lest they might plunge her in the vortex of rebellion? Did she ever hesitate when cunning politicians pestered him with their importunities, when committees swarmed from every disloyal quarter of the State, when men of the first position sought him and attempted to brow-beat him in his mansion? Did she swerve when they, failing to compel him to call the Legislature, attempted the vain formality of a mock vote throughout the State to call a sovereign convention by the spontaneous voice of the traitors of Maryland? Did they hesitate when in almost every county, even in those counties which were strongly secession, at the election for that Convention, the disloyal candidates were either defeated or got votes so insignificant as to create nothing but disgust and laughter throughout the State? Did they hesitate when that wretched remnant of a Convention met here amid the jeers and the scoffs of the people of Baltimore at the Maryland Institute—to do nothing and go home? What was it that enabled the Governor to resist the perpetual applications for the convocation of the Legislature? Are we to suppose he had courage and resolution to face down and over-

bear the will of the great majority of the people of Maryland? or was it not because, knowing the people who had elected him, their temper and their purposes, he felt that however severe the pressure might be on him, where one person sought the meeting of the Legislature there were thousands who stood by him in his refusal to convene them." * * * * "And had Maryland been then as people now presumptuously assert that she is, Abraham Lincoln might have taken the oath before a magistrate in the corner of some magistrate's office in Pennsylvania, but he would not have been inaugurated where his predecessors were inaugurated in the august presence of the Capitol of the country."

On the expiration of Governor Francis Thomas' term of office as Governor in 1850 he retired to the top of a high mountain in the Allegheny range beyond Cumberland, in consequence of domestic troubles. There he had built two log cabins; one of them he occupied and the other sheltered two men servants. When the Union question assumed fiery prominence he left his hermitage and appeared among the people of western Maryland, thrilling them with his eloquent invocations to stand by the Federal Government. He was nominated and elected to Congress, an honor he had previously enjoyed for a period of years. He was invited to Baltimore to speak; his past prominence drew an immense turnout to the Front Street Theatre, where he appeared on the evening of Tuesday, October 29, 1861. Such parts of his speech as are given are personal to himself.

"Fifteen years of my life have been passed in seclusion and retirement. During that time events have transpired that have

brought about the terrible calamity with which the country is now afflicted. Old party associations have been broken up and the people have come out under new organizations, formed under motives and inducements that I have had no opportunity to understand and properly judge.

"Yes, fellow-citizens, it was here in this hall that the first step in that terrific drama, in which we are all called to take a part, was taken.

"Their purpose was too transparent; I never could have been a blind tool in their hands to demoralize the great Democratic party and thus open the way for their terrific conspiracy, having for its purpose the destruction of our great and glorious Nation.

"All their clamor about Southern rights and the protection of slavery in the Territories was the most shallow and miserable pretense in the world. We were told that the enforcement of the fugitive slave law was the essential element of Southern rights without which a dissolution was inevitable.

"During ten years of Congress I never joined in any debate on the subject of slavery. I always shunned it as a subject for demagogues, and clearly foresaw that it was introduced for the purpose of bringing about the designs of disloyal ambition. And I contend that this is a war of ambition—a war of plunder—a war for the destruction of the very institution we are called upon to draw our swords to defend.

When they ask me to sympathize in their rebellion because those engaged in it are slaveholders, I loath with contempt the imputation of pecuniary motive conveyed by the plea. They might as well ask me to sympathize with them because they own

horses. I am a Marylander and a slaveholder, but whilst I glory in being a Marylander I also glory in the revolutionary renown of our ancestors. I glory in the result of their labors, because I am a citizen of this great Nation, with no sectional affinities, and no local animosities. My proudest title is to be considered an American citizen.

Although prepared myself for this rebellion, I ought not to be surprised that many Marylanders did not see the catastrophe. Being able to stand at the standpoint I have now reached, and looking down through the vista of the past, I hope it will not be tiresome to my hearers for me to repeat some of the reasons that impelled me long since to look forward to the consummation of the unholy purposes of these demagogues.

Full twenty years since, when occupying my seat in the House of Representatives, I was surprised one morning after the assembling of the House to observe that all the members from the slave-holding States were absent. Whilst reflecting on this strange occurrence, I was asked why I was not in attendance on the Southern caucus assembled in the room of the Committee of Claims? I replied that I had received no invitation.

I then proposed to go to the committee room to see what was being done. When I entered I found that little cock sparrow, Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, addressing the meeting, and strutting about like a rooster around a barn-yard coop, discussing the following resolution, which he was urging on the favorable consideration of the meeting:

"RESOLVED, That no member of Congress representing a Southern constituency

shall again take his seat until a resolution is passed satisfactory to the South on the subject of slavery."

I listened to his harangue, and when he had finished I obtained the floor, asking to be permitted to take part in the discussion. I determined at once to kill their treasonable plot, hatched by Calhoun, the Cataline of America, by asking questions.

I said to Mr. Pickens, "What do you propose we shall do? Are we to tell the people that Republicanism is a failure? If you are for that, I am not. I came here to sustain and uphold American institutions—to defend the rights of the North as well as the South—to secure harmony and good fellowship between all sections of our common country.

They dared not answer these questions. The Southern temper had not then been gotten up. As my questions were not answered, I moved an adjournment of the caucus *sine die*. Mr. Craig, of Virginia, seconded the motion and the company was broken up.

We returned to the House and Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania—a glorious patriot, then as now—introduced a resolution which temporarily calmed the excitement.

I am not afraid to address a Maryland audience, and to express my peculiar views on this exciting subject, even here in Baltimore. In all this question of slavery I boldly assert that the South has been the aggressor; not the people of the South, but the demagogues of the South.

I stand where Mr. Clay stood when he said, "So help me God, I will never vote for the introduction of slavery in a territory where it does not exist," and there I will ever stand so long as I have power to give

utterance to my sentiments. I may be called a black Republican, an Abolitionist, but I care not. When I was charged in western Maryland as being unsafe, as being an Abolitionist, I was the owner of sixteen slaves. Why, sir, the puny fellows who thus assail me if blacked would not have sold for as much as some of my little black boys.

The principles on which I place myself have been sanctioned in western Maryland, and even from my boyhood have I maintained them. They have been vindicated by the people selecting me as their representative in Congress by 10,000 majority, given by a generous and confiding people, who on the same enunciation of these opinions chose me as the chief magistrate of Maryland.

The secessionists of this State in control of its Legislature have in a most non-patriotic manner, sought to cripple the General Government. I am favorable to the utmost exercise of all the powers of the Government to prevent such aims."

The address was of two hours duration, and took a wide range, discussing all questions prominent at that time as National issues.

During the Gubernatorial canvass a meeting was held in Monument Square Monday evening, November 4th. *William H. Collins* presided. His fatherly speech is given: "People of the city of Baltimore—of all political parties, who are in favor of the Constitution of the United States and the Union of all the States thereunder, as the grand and master principle, to the promotion and perpetuation of which all political questions and opinions are to be held in strict subordination—I am here by your

side, with life and fortune. In this struggle, honor cannot be lost, though life and fortune may; for honor and love of country, like the twins of Siam, walk hand in hand, bound together by indissoluble ties.

In my younger days the country was divided into two grand old parties, one led by Clay and Webster, the other by the fiery courage of Andrew Jackson. In those days there was no question about the Union. All were for it. On this question those great leaders occupied common ground. When the Union was assailed the two great parties and their leaders stood shoulder to shoulder, forgetful, for the time, of all other issues. In reverent homage to this high example, we now propose to plant the standard of our country on this ancient and sacred platform. We invite all Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats, who are faithful to the ancient Democratic creed, 'Our Union it must be preserved.' We invite the old line Whigs, the more modern Americans, and all others, without destruction of party name, who are for the Constitution and liberty—and Union now and forever one and inseparable—to unite with us in one common effort to revive and restore the fading patriotism of our people, and to plant our country once more in the bonds of a common brotherhood, with her foundations resting deep and sure on the rock of the people's love. These are our objects; and he who can serve our country best and loves her most, let him be our leader, no matter where he lives, or by what name he may heretofore have been known.

Our object is to maintain the unity of our Government in the full extent of its Constitutional powers; to remove all just causes of complaint on the part of our people, whether

in the South or the North, in the East or the West; to strike dead the hydra of abolition and secession which is seeking to seduce the loyalty of our people as did the serpent the innocence of our parents in the Garden of Eden; to win back, in a council of all the States of our Union, the affections of those who are discontented by every just, generous and brotherly concession.

Let no one propose to divide this, our country. Broad as is its area, and various as are its climate and productions, we are one people—bound together by the ties of common interest, blood, language, religion, laws and history. She was not the mother who consented to divide the living child. It was the counterfeit who said "Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it." The ear of the Hebrew King caught the tones of nature and he wisely decided that she was the mother who said "O, my Lord, give her the living child and in no wise slay it."

We have always been one people. In our Colonial days, in our revolutionary struggles, in the days of the old articles of confederation, in the declaration and subsequent acknowledgment of our independence, under the present Constitution, we have always been one people. He who seeks to divide this people seeks to divide that which God has joined together by indissoluble ties.

To the people of Baltimore, who, thirty-five years since, received me a flaxen-haired youth, and who have ever treated me with a kindness and indulgence far beyond my merits, until I am now a worn and shattered man; to the people of the Eastern shore, the home of my ancestors from the early period of its settlement, where, on the waters of the Pocomoke, the Annamesex,

the Monokin and the Wicomico, my young thoughts took their earliest form, where my affections, without a shadow of subsequent diminution, became bound up in my country, whose history and early struggles it was my delight to study, whose future grandeur was shadowed forth to my young imagination to an extent scarcely equal to the records of her history since; to the State of Maryland, not the less dearly loved because it embraces these, the cradle of my youth and the home of my manhood; to these dear objects of my love—subject and subordinate only to the sacred homage I owe to my country—the heart of the old man turns with an affection not so fresh but stronger and truer than in the days of his youth.

Bound as I am to the State of Maryland by every tie that can rivet human affection, I thank God that her safety and honor, in my best judgment, can only be maintained in the Union; thank God that I am not called on by that higher and holier allegiance to my country, which I acknowledge and will ever pay, to sacrifice the welfare of the State of Maryland on the altar of my country's safety.

To the people of Baltimore, to the people of the Eastern and Western Shores, I here declare my deep conviction that your only safety is in the arms of the Union, under the Constitution. At the same time I choose—for the sake of the rising generation, and in the humble hope that the words I now utter may rest in the memory of some of you after my heart has ceased to beat—to say to you now, that in my poor judgment, American patriotism claims for our country a higher, holier, wider and more lofty allegiance than that we owe to the State of our

birth. Our country! Our Union! It is our glory, our strength, our shield, our supporter, our protector, and when I contemplate its grandeur, I feel that my poor heart, when it gives its first deepest, truest and most reverential homage but feebly repays the unmeasured blessings it bestows.

"Allow me, fellow-citizens, to express my profound acknowledgments for the honor conferred by appointing me to preside over this meeting and to give utterance to my most fervent prayer to the Almighty God that he may be pleased to stand by us in these our terrible trials, as he did by our fathers in the days that are past, and that we may once more present to the world a noble example of Constitutional liberty, resting for its support on the affections of a people always faithful and loyal to the Constitution and the Union."

Augustus W. Bradford, the Union party nominee for Governor, said: "To be nominated for chief magistrate of the State was an honor," but as far as personal considerations were concerned, he neither desired or solicited it. The office was surrounded by cares, responsibilities and difficulties that no man would seek; the circumstances of the times alone induced him to accept the nomination.

From his youth up he had been taught to reverence the country in which he lived second only to that of the Deity, and he could not, if it was in his power, prove recreant to his duties in that respect. He had been taught to attribute all the blessings and privileges which the people of the country enjoyed to the spirit of the Constitution and the importance of the Union of the States. It was a school in which all had received their political education, not only

those native to the soil, but those of all lands finding for the first time in their lives political protection for themselves and their interests.

He denounced the cunningly devised fable of the secessionists as being more cruel than was even practiced by the ambitious tyrants of the Old World. Such were the great benefits of the country in the New World that the people scarcely knew they had a Government, and such was the confidence the Government had reposed in the people that it had scarcely ever resorted to a strong exhibition of its power. But a new policy of statesmanship had sprung up, and it was based upon a sort of individual combination to plunder the Government, to seize the public property, to rob and imprison the people, and to declare that State sovereignty was superior in every respect to that of the whole country. There were acts of gross usurpation which should be condemned and reprehended by every man.

It was not necessary to go beyond the bounds of Maryland for illustrations of the ruinous effects of secession. The old flag which had been baptised in blood and canonized in the War of 1812 had been repudiated on the 19th of April, under the edict of a few miserable politicians. The patriotic men of Massachusetts were cowardly assailed on their march to the Capitol. Some of the men who voted \$500,000 for the defense of the city and \$200,000 for the purchase of arms to prevent the passage of Government troops through the city, were now daily preaching peace, and praying at night that the morning's sun would witness the triumphal entry of Jeff Davis into Baltimore.

The South fostered a spirit of aristocracy,



John J. Cavanaugh
— III —

the very bane of a true Democratic form of Government, and that unholy ambition was the cause of secession.

Let Mr. Pratt and his aristocrats attempt to despise these men as mudsills of society, posterity will write them down as the heart of the Union. It had been alleged that Maryland would follow Virginia. Follow her? No, never! Abandon the Union? No! for in that Union she has advanced to such a degree of prosperity, her inhabitants enjoying such protection that they never would think of abandoning the glorious old flag.

Reverdy Johnson: "Our path is clear to remain faithful to duty and honor. To stand by with unflinching attachment to the Union."

October 9th, the Union Councilmen were elected by a vote of 9,250. At the election in November, Bradford, Union candidate for Governor, received 17,722 votes to 3,347 in the city, recorded for Howard. The remainder of the Union ticket was elected by similar majorities.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, arrived in Baltimore and stopped at the Eutaw House, where two thousand of his friends collected with a band and serenaded him in the evening, after which he was called upon for a speech. Mr. Breckinridge appeared upon the eastern portico of the hotel and was enthusiastically received. When he attempted to speak, the crowd which had increased rapidly, showed signs of turbulence. There were cheers for the Union, for "General Scott" and for "Henry Winter Davis." The friends of Mr. Breckinridge loudly cheered him, the cheers lasting several minutes. Upon their conclusion, he returned his thanks for the honor

paid him, and then referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens had again and again been outraged in their dearest Constitutional rights, and in all respectful inquiries as to the charges against those who had been suddenly torn from their homes and families, nothing but contemptuous responses were returned. "Do you," he asked, "call this liberty?" [Cries of "No, no," with hisses and shouts of "Oh, dry up, you traitor," &c., &c.]

Resuming, Mr. Breckinridge claimed that he was "pleading not the cause of the rich and the powerful but of the poor and the weak." [A voice: "You lie and you know it," followed by general hisses.]

The speaker suggested that those who did not desire to hear him need not continue present. This sentiment was cheered by a part of the audience and hissed by another portion of it. The two elements set in motion towards each other and the policemen engaged in using their espantons.

Mr. Breckinridge said: "Those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses, were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters that bound them," which was the signal for renewed cheering and hissing, followed by more disturbance.

"You poor fellows may hiss me," said the speaker, "but your children will bless me." [Here a voice exclaimed: "Oh! go to South Carolina and be d—d to you." This proposition was discounted by vehement cheers for John C. Breckinridge. The police and the crowd who were creating the disorder made a rush toward the crowd who were cheering, when several men were severely beaten by the police.]

Mr. Breckinridge: "If you don't intend

to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you, remember. If I did not know that the squad of men now disturbing this assemblage were no exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore, I should despair of your city. Since the times when Constitutions were designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as those enacted by the administration had ever occurred. Liberty existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand, and a mere form of government on the other, the form would perish but the principle would survive."

At almost every sentence the speaker was interrupted with cheers and hisses; there were cheers for Jefferson Davis and cheers for Gen. Scott. A large number of men suffered at the hands of the police, so that Mr. Breckenridge sorrowfully exclaimed: "I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt on my account." The audience shouted "Go on Mr. Breckenridge," and then three cheers were proposed and given for "Jeff Davis," and the "Southern Confederacy." A fight took place, which had the effect of thinning out the crowd, the timid ones making a stampede.

Mr. Breckenridge: "It is evident the disturbers are but few in numbers. Are they afraid to hear a Senator speak words of truth?" The inquiry was met by personal allusions not complimentary to the speaker, which were replied to by persons in the crowd, "Oh! never mind them; they are from the almshouse and the jail; they are the Dodge police." These cries were re-

plied to in this wise, "You had us on the 19th of April, now we have got you." "Remember the week of terror."

Mr. Breckenridge: "I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying sticks and wearing brass badges. Here, as in the United States Senate, I will enter my protest against the usurpations of the administration, and I trust in God that the day is near at hand when the evil career of these bad men will receive a summary check." He then retired into the reception room, where he was surrounded by his friends. Loud calls were made for Mr. Vallandigham, who declined to appear.

1862.

A Union meeting was held Monday, July 28th, in Monument Square. Governor Bradford presided, and in the course of his speech said: "It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that there are continually lurking in our midst those who are constantly looking for some means to aid, comfort and assist those now seeking to crush us. The rebels who openly avow themselves command your admiration, but the private, skulking, conspiring traitor, the moral guerilla of this war, is the most despicable of all traitors, without the courage to fight for his own country, or any other." The Governor spoke of his efforts to raise four regiments for the United States service, and said: "I have assurances that when these four regiments are completed, they shall form a Maryland brigade with a Maryland man in command."

Henry W. Hoffman hoped that the Union men throughout the State would realize

the fact that the time had arrived for decided operation; there was a class of quasi Union men who were clamorous for the Constitution as it was.

William H. Collins: "The Government has called for more troops in order to put down rebellion. It wants additional soldiers in order to replace those lost in and about the Chickahominy."

Christopher C. Cox: "In such a contest there can be no neutrality. Every man is either a friend to the Government or aiding the insurrection." He closed with this peroration: "Be thou enthroned above that banner. God of battle, guard it with thy lightning, fan it with thy breeze, avenge it with thy thunder, may it advance as now, in a cause holy as thy light, may the hand that would dare pluck one star from its glory be palsied, may treason fall blighted beneath its shade."

One of the resolutions proposed a test oath to be administered by the military authorities to the disloyal, who were to subscribe to it or be sent South.

Wednesday, August 20th, Gen. Cochrane, was the guest of the municipality of Baltimore and made a speech in Monument Square, in the evening at a meeting presided over by Mayor Chapman. Gen. Cochrane's speech was devoted to his prison experiences in the South, in favor of prosecuting the war, and defending his Irish fellow-countrymen from sympathy with the South. He was followed by Richard O'Gorman, who discussed the subject of secession. Patrick McLoughlin, of the Baltimore Bar, called on his Irish fellow-citizens "to rally to the defense of the Union and the Constitution."

At a meeting of the Union State Central

Committee, Wednesday, August 26th, Mr. Swann was elected chairman of the committee and Mr. J. V. L. Findlay secretary.

Mr. Swann spoke, saying: "Repelling again and again all claims on the part of the general Government, or any State Government, to interfere in our domestic concerns, and deeply sympathizing with the holders of slave property, whose interests have become so seriously compromised by the existence of this war, I cannot but indulge the hope, that the impartial counsel we may give to the subject, will receive the consideration to which it is so eminently entitled.

1863.

The members of the Unconditional Union State Central Committee held a meeting Wednesday, September 29th. This body was appointed by virtue of resolutions passed by the Union League State Convention. They were the radical element of the Union party, and the advocates of unconditional emancipation. William B. Hill was elected president, John Needles secretary, and Henry W. Hoffman treasurer. An address was issued to the people of Maryland, urging them to vote for the ticket which the State Convention had placed in the field.

Friday, September 11th, the Union State Central Committee issued an address to the people of the State, signed by Thomas Swann, John P. Kennedy, Columbus O'Donnell, John B. Seidenstricker, Thomas C. James, George Manly, Augustus M. Price and John V. L. Findlay, in which they expressed themselves conservatively on the subject of the extinction of slavery. They said: "The only regular and Constitutional method of dealing with a subject like this

is by direct appeal to the people, in the mode which they have chosen to indicate. Any effort to participate in a speedy settlement of the question, unless by common consent, is hardly likely to receive the countenance of any large portion of our citizens either for or against slavery in Maryland." The views set forth in the foregoing address condemned the advocates of peremptory emancipation, and declared "that Maryland would never consent to be driven by violence, in the regulation of her domestic concerns."

Tuesday, September 15th, the Unconditional Union party issued an address to the people of the State, which was signed by William B. Hill, Henry W. Hoffman, Horace Abbott, James E. Dwinelle, S. F. Streeter, John A. Needles, Robert Tyson, Milton Whitney, William H. Shipley and William H. Baltzell. There was no dodging the question with bated breath, but the planting of themselves firmly on the policy of President Lincoln on the subject of emancipation, and favoring the proposition for a State Convention.

The 23d of June Henry H. Goldsborough was nominated for Comptroller and William L. W. Seabrook for Commissioner of Land Office by the Unconditional Union party. The address to the people pronounced "slavery already dead, and that only the skeleton was left. The sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true interests of the State and Nation. At the same time, we are fully persuaded that this can only be accomplished by at once bringing the people face to face with it, in the election of such men only as are willing to discharge their whole Constitutional duty, by accepting their full measure of respon-

sibility in calling a Constitutional Convention at the earliest moment practicable." The address was lengthy, and in details bristling with points unanswerable. The issue between the Unconditional and Conditional Union parties had now become a wide gulf. The Conditional Union men pruned the regular ticket of the names not satisfactory to them and nominated Reverdy Johnson, Jr., for Judge of the Circuit Court against William Daniels, who was the candidate of the Unconditional Union party. William Alexander had been regularly nominated for Judge by the City Convention, but being objectionable to both factions of the party, they made nominations against him.

The evening of Wednesday, October 28th, a meeting of Unconditional Unionists was held in Monument Square. The bright gas jets over the stand formed these words, "The Union, Emancipation, Goldsborough." The Eighteenth Ward had a transparency on which was emblazoned: "Freedom dawns in Maryland. We go for emancipation. There is but one Union ticket." The Washington Union League bore a transparency at the head of their line, on which was inscribed: "Slavery degrades labor. No fellowship with Treason. No parley with Traitors."

John Lee Chapman presided.

Henry Winter Davis: "We have presented resolutely the question of emancipation, and on the 4th of November twenty thousand majority will ratify in advance the opinion of the people of Maryland.

"Three years ago Abraham Lincoln received in the State of Maryland only about 2,000 votes; now his administration receives a support of three-fourths of all the people

in Maryland, receives the unanimous support of every loyal man in Maryland, and stands opposed by no one but the traitors of Maryland, and now instead of being a small fragment of your population, struggling for recognition, we have to state that the administration is supported by the whole body of the people of Maryland, and the administration recognizes those people as its supporters."

Other speakers on this occasion were S. P. Chase, D. F. Claudy, of Louisiana; James A. Garfield, William B. Kelly, Samuel Galloway and Hon. John Covode. H. H. Goldsborough, Unconditional Union candidate for Comptroller, defeated S. S. Moffitt, Conditional Union candidate, receiving in the city 10,545 to 367 for Moffitt. Edwin H. Webster, Union candidate for Congress in the Second Dist., had no opposition; his vote in the seven lower wards was 4,436. Henry Winter Davis, in the upper Baltimore district, was elected without opposition by a vote of 5,965. John L. Thomas, Jr., regular Union party nominee, defeated J. V. L. Findlay for the office of States Attorney, the former receiving 8,709 and the latter 1,905 votes. The vote for Judge of the City Circuit Court was: Daniels, Unconditional Union Independent candidate, 3,168; Johnson, Conditional Union Independent candidate, 1,315; Alexander, regular party nominee, 6,109. The "American" in commenting upon the result of the election in its issue of November 5th said: "Maryland yesterday proclaimed itself a free State. The vote for Goldsborough was the test on speedy emancipation, and Baltimore has given a vote so nearly unanimous on the question, so far as the loyal voters are concerned, leaving no room

for doubt, after the aggregate result in the State. A Legislature largely in favor of emancipation, and three at least of the five Congressmen are avowed emancipationists." This same paper editorially stated: "The candidates for Judge of the Court and States Attorney were elected, they have the gratification of knowing, however, that they owe us no thanks for their success."

1864.

April the 1st of this year a meeting of those favorable to a Constitutional Convention was held in the Maryland Institute. *Henry Winter Davis* said: "We have made our nominations; our enemies have made theirs; and the question is, which of the two are to fill the seats of the convention? Are we to have a convention opposed to emancipation, and trust to the moral power of the coercion of the popular vote to compel them to discharge their duties? Or shall we have a convention composed of the gentlemen we have nominated, who go there for the purpose of executing the will that the people have expressed, and who, when they get there, will have the manliness and the resolution to act up to the duties that have been prescribed for them? That and that only is the question. * * * *

"The slavery interest, of course, struggles vigorously to maintain its domination. It has been heretofore your master as well as the master of the slaves. One-fourth of the people of the State have ruled it by the existing Constitution. They have used their power to take to themselves the lion's share of our political honor and to cast upon you the ass's share of every political burden. The political power has been down in the rotten borough counties of St. Mary's,

Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and over in Somerset, Talbot and Queen Anne's. Their slaves have been exempt from equal taxation.

"Their laws have compensated slaveholders everywhere for their slaves when they forfeited their lives by violation of the law. The taxes have been imposed upon the city of Baltimore; the taxes have been imposed upon the northern and western portions of the State. The laws have been passed at the dictation of the southern portion; the burthens have been borne by the northern portion. In the south, south of the Patapsco river and south of the Sassafras river, you have about one-fourth of the white population of the State, and you have one-half of all its political power."

Tuesday, June 7th, the National Union Convention met amid unbounded enthusiasm in the Front Street Theatre, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. When Lincoln was first a candidate for the high office to which he was elected, a small band of his followers were suppressed in their efforts to express their preference for him in that place. At noon Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, called the convention to order and nominated Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, president pro tem. The reverend gentleman several years previous was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Baltimore and Lloyd streets. William Dennison, of Ohio, was subsequently made permanent president. Some of the greatest men of the Nation were members of that convention. It was two days in session and spent the greater part of its time over con-

testing delegates and the admission of delegates from Southern States. Glowing speeches were made and genuine outbursts of true eloquence were heard. The platform was pronounced for maintaining the Union; punishing rebels; in favor of the extirpation of slavery within the limits of the United States; extending thanks to the soldiers and sailors who had defended the flag, and promising what has since been fulfilled to the letter, that to them "the Nation owes some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance."

Other planks in the platform approved and applauded "the practical wisdom," "unselfish patriotism" and "unswerving fidelity of Abraham Lincoln" in discharging the duties of his high office; his Emancipation Proclamation and the employment of slaves as soldiers and demanding for them the laws and usages of civilized nations; the fostering of foreign immigration and the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific; that the faith and credit of the Nation must be kept inviolate and declaring that the people of the United States "can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power" to overthrow a Government on the Western Continent.

Lincoln received the votes of all the States for nomination—four hundred and eighty-three—save the twenty-two votes of Missouri, which were cast for Gen. Grant. They were transferred to Mr. Lincoln before the vote was announced. Two ballots

were necessary for the selection of the Vice-Presidential candidate. On the last ballot Andrew Johnson received four hundred and ninety-four votes, Daniel S. Dickinson seventeen, and Hannibal Hamlin nine. The convention accepted an invitation to visit Patterson Park Hospital, where over one thousand wounded soldiers from all the loyal States of the Union were being cared for. Thanks were expressed to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore "for the excellent arrangements they had made for the accommodation and comfort of the convention."

It will be observed that the convention met not as a Republican convention, but as the National Union Convention. During the war the Republican party was so called; it included men of distinctive opinions on all other subjects but the paramount purpose of maintaining the Union.

The evening of the day on which the convention adjourned sine die, a ratification meeting was held in Monument Square. A prominent motto was, "The Heel of the old Flag Staff shall Bruise the Rattlesnake's Head." Mayor John Lee Chapman presided. Thomas Swann was the first speaker, followed by Parson Brownlow, Horace Maynard and the Rev. Mr. Gaddis, of Ohio. Brownlow four years previous had been in the Bell and Everett Convention; he had declared his intention to have his coffin so constructed that openings would be at its head and foot, so that if "a secessionist or an abolitionist came in at one end he could go out at the other." His political advancement to Republicanism was the natural outcome of being a Unionist.

Mr. Swann, among other things, had this to say: "Abraham Lincoln is the first, last

and only choice of the Union party of the State of Maryland. We mean to support him because the rebellion commenced without provocation under his administration, and we desire it shall terminate before any one else is permitted to hold the place which he now holds so acceptably to the people." "It cannot be denied that negro slavery has been the cause of this rebellion." "A practical emancipationist, I have endeavored to keep pace with the public judgment, which has been progressive ever since the war commenced." "In Maryland slavery has fallen by the hands of the rebellion. Maryland is virtually a free State now, and will be free by a vote of her people in a very few days. As well might we tamper with the force of a mighty torrent as to undertake to curb the determination of the people upon the subject of slavery." "The doom of slavery is fixed, and the shackles will be stricken from the hands of every bondman within the limits of this free country."

The Legislature provided for a Constitutional State Convention, which assembled in June of this year. After a session of eighty-nine days, the new Constitution abolishing slavery was on the 27th of August ordered to be submitted to a vote October 12th for ratification or rejection. By one of its features the Maryland soldiers in the Federal service, in the field, were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage under provisions providing for the taking of their vote.

Baltimore City, under the new Constitution, had its representative basis in the General Assembly fixed at three Senators and eighteen delegates.

The Unconditional Union Convention on the 23d of June nominated Archibald Ster-

ling, Jr., as its candidate for Mayor of Baltimore. John Lee Chapman on the same day by another body of Unionists was placed in nomination for that office. September 22d the Unconditional Union men of East Baltimore held a meeting on Broadway and Eastern avenue. The resolutions adopted were favorable to the election of Lincoln and Johnson and denounced the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton as a method to embarrass the Government and prevent its restoration to its rightful authority. They declared that the new Constitution received their cordial support, and the principle of emancipation was dearest to their hearts. John Lee Chapman was held to be the regular nominee of the party and not Archibald Sterling, Jr., the nominee of D. H. Hoopes and the men who sympathized with him. They declared that Reverdy Johnson in supporting the Copperhead candidate nominated at Chicago, does not astonish that portion of the people of Maryland who know him best. Thomas Swann made a speech setting forth the reasons why the new Constitution should receive the support of every true Union man.

A Maryland Democratic Convention met in Baltimore September 29th at the New Assembly Rooms. Oden Bowie called the convention to order. He observed: "There were two roads on either of which they could travel. One is through a relentless war of subjugation and extermination, and the other is by the peaceful counsels of the Democrats of the country." The nominations of McClellan and Pendleton for President and Vice-President were heartily acquiesced in. The platform of the party was approved. The electors were named and the oath prescribed by the convention to be

taken by all voters before voting for the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution was denounced as illegal.

During the interval between the submission of the new Constitution and its adoption by the people a wordy warfare for and against it was carried on in the columns of the different newspapers, participated in by the leading minds of the State.

On the night of October 10, 1864, the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson, and the proposed new Constitution of the State abolishing slavery, met in Monument Square. Gen. John R. Kenly was the chairman of the meeting. He delivered the following address:

Fellow-Citizens of Baltimore: "I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over this meeting. I esteem myself especially fortunate that a kind Providence has permitted me to be in your midst at this time, to unite with you in freeing our State from the blight of slavery, and to assist you in your efforts to re-elect that honest citizen, that fearless and incorruptible patriot, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States. I am proud of this opportunity to express to you, my own fellow-citizens of Baltimore, that I stand now where I stood nearly four years ago in your midst, to uphold with you this Federal Government of the people, and to stand to the death by the man of the people, Abraham Lincoln. To aid you, my fellow-citizens of Maryland, in ridding yourselves of slavery, I shall cast my vote for the adoption of the Constitution about being submitted for your suffrages. I shall do so because by the adoption of this Constitution we shall relieve our State of the blighting influences

of that institution, which has ever been a curse and a hindrance to the prosperity and happiness of those people in whose midst it has existed. As long back as I can remember, I have been a consistent and conscientious opponent of slavery, and there are some in your midst who can bear testimony to this fact; and if I can, by any act, aid in removing this blight from the people of Maryland I shall consider it more praiseworthy and manly than any other political act of my life.

"Some fourteen years ago this square was filled with citizens of Baltimore, agitated by the discussion of a question somewhat similar to the one before you. A new Constitution was about to be submitted to the people; parties were divided; all was confusion so far as party organization existed, because there was one element in that proposed new Constitution which shook old prejudices, and hence broke up old parties. The main feature of that new Constitution, the Constitution under which we now live, was the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Most of my old party, most of my profession differed. I cared for nothing else than that feature. I looked to that through all the intricacies, and all the doubts, and all the influences of the wise men, and the distinguished lawyers, who were appealed to at that time. I looked to that. I voted to adopt that Constitution because it abolished imprisonment for debt. And can any man doubt, entertaining the views which I did then, that I would now do other than vote for the abolition of slavery? May God grant that we may be as successful in our efforts at this time.

"Another object of this meeting is to elect Abraham Lincoln and to give him a

worthy coadjutor in Andrew Johnson. The suppression of this rebellion and the maintenance of the authority of the Federal Government over the entire Nation will be, in my judgment, fully accomplished with the gallant army which we have in the field, by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, for "the last ditch" of the rebellion is the hope of the defeat of our ticket and the election of the nominees on the Chicago platform. Rebels in arms in the Southern States, those not in arms in the Northern States, aye, and every opponent of the Federal Government, are now by every specious and varied pretext directing their efforts to prevent the election of Mr. Lincoln.

"These are not the only classes that know that the election of Mr. Lincoln will not alone crush the rebellion, but will give peace to this country. I beg leave to refer to a few extracts from the last confession of Mr. Jefferson Davis made a few days ago in Macon. He regretted that he was meeting the people in a time of adversity, and he called their attention to the absolute necessity of sending him more troops; his language is remarkable as coming from him, because it exposes that which I and thousands of others knew to be true, but which has ever been ignored by the press of the Rebel States. He spoke thus: [The General read from the speech of Mr. Davis, that two-thirds of his soldiers were absent, sick and wounded, but most of them without leave.] It appears then from this despondent language that two-thirds of their army was away—two-thirds, mark you. Some were sick, some were wounded, but most of those two-thirds were absent without leave. There are at this time a hundred thousand

men waiting for you to give them peace by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Come forward then, my fellow-citizens of Maryland, drop and forget all your private feuds, all your sectional differences. Come up, shoulder to shoulder, and keep step once more, as you have heretofore done, to the music of the Union, and on November next you will give the homage of free Maryland and her electoral vote to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson."

A letter of Mr. Lincoln's, which has been forgotten by the public, dated from the Executive Mansion, October 10, 1864, and addressed to Henry W. Hoffman, was read. "A convention of Maryland has framed a new Constitution for the State; a public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore to aid in securing its ratification by the people; and you ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction of slavery. It need not be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I feel sure the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which ever could bring this Nation to Civil War. I attempt no argument. Argument upon the question is already exhausted by the abler, better informed and more immediately interested sons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall by their votes ratify the new Constitution."

The vote on the Constitution in Baltimore

was for the adoption 9,660, and against 2,079; Chapman, for Mayor, 11,334; Sterling, 3,284.

The Union Convention met in Baltimore Tuesday, October 18th, and nominated Thomas Swann for Governor. He was made the unanimous choice of the party. Christopher C. Cox for Lieutenant Governor received sixty-two votes against forty for Capt. William Frazier. Mr. Swann, the nominee of the convention, had announced that no matter who saddled the horse of emancipation, he meant to ride it. He appeared before the convention and declared "that not the least of our causes for thankfulness and congratulation, when we shall have emerged from the war in which we are now engaged, will be that Maryland will find herself in the category of free States.

One of the resolutions adopted congratulated the Union men of the State that Reverdy Johnson had left them and was with the traitors to his country; that the opinion lately announced by him, which was to the effect that any one could take the oath prescribed by the new Constitution and violate it without perjuring himself, was a pretext of the rebel voters of the State to swear to wilful perjury.

Friday, October 21st, Charles E. Phelps was nominated for Congress by the Union Convention in the Third Congressional District. John V. L. Findlay, Baltis H. Kennard and John P. Kennedy were placed in nomination, all of whom were subsequently withdrawn, excepting Col. Phelps, who was nominated by acclamation. In accepting the nomination he maintained that he "had always looked to the Constitution with reverence and its test should be his

guide. It became necessary, however, in treating with those who had disregarded all the principles and rights under the Constitution, in tearing that instrument to pieces, that precedent should be made and followed too, and that recourse should be had to the highest law, the safety of the people; that when danger to the great cause was threatened, and the old paths entirely covered from view, that it would be necessary to press on, even out of beaten paths. He should support Lincoln and not McClellan, for the country would be in an ignominious position should McClellan be elected President. He had been in favor of the movement having for its object the framing of the new Constitution. In peace he was a conservative, in war a radical."

The nominee of the Democratic party for Governor was Ezekiel Chambers and for Lieut. Governor Oden Bowie. At the election on November 8th Abraham Lincoln received in Baltimore 14,826; McClellan 2,890. Webster, for Congress, in the lower seven wards, 6,233 votes; Kimmell, Democrat, 1,136. In the Third District Phelps had 8,468; A. Leo Knott, Democrat, 1,648; Swann received for Governor 14,446, Chambers 2,337; Cox, for Lieutenant Governor, 14,725, Bowie 2,827.

The Democracy was totally wrecked. Its leading members were in retirement and out of politics. A few men sought to elevate its banner and keep it floating to the winds. A young lawyer, since dead, Andrew J. Wilcox, and associated with him, A. Leo Knott, William Kimmel and others guided its destinies in these its darkest hours.

1865.

At the election in Baltimore, Tuesday,

November the 7th, John L. Thomas, Jr., Unionist, who was nominated to succeed Webster, appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore, received in the seven lower wards for Congress 2,040 votes, and William Kimmel, Democrat, received 54 votes. The vote as cast was 5,504 in the twenty wards of the city; 10,842 were registered and 5,338 did not vote.

1866.

The Constitution of 1864 disqualified from the exercise of suffrage those who sympathized with the Southern States in their rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Soon after the inauguration of Thomas Swann as Governor he conceived the idea of repealing that part of the Constitution disfranchising certain citizens. This was then the issue in the State.

On Wednesday, January 24th, a convention met in Baltimore, presided over by Montgomery Blair, favoring the repeal of the registry law of Maryland. As a result of its deliberations an address was issued to the people in favor of restoring to their political rights those who had been disfranchised. A committee was appointed to visit Annapolis to urge on the Legislature the repeal of the objectionable Constitutional proviso. The committee waited on the Legislature on January 26th.

Mr. Blair made a lengthy address, and Mr. Pilkington, of Baltimore City, moved a resolution of censure, which was laid on the table.

On Friday, February 2d, the City Union Convention met at Temperance Temple and adopted a series of resolutions opposed to the repeal of the disfranchising provisions of the State law.

Mr. C. Herbert Richardson moved to endorse the votes of Francis Thomas and John L. Thomas in the House of Representatives, and disapproving of the vote of Charles E. Phelps, on the subject of fixing the basis of representation, which was adopted. This resolution, with others passed, were presented to Governor Swann by a committee appointed for that purpose. The Governor regarded one of them as reflecting upon himself.

A meeting favorable to the policy of Andrew Johnson was held in Baltimore Monday evening, February 26th. It was attended by the friends of Governor Swann and the Democrats. A new party was proposed to be known in Maryland as the Democratic Conservative party. Lieutenant Governor C. C. Cox presided and led off in a speech unlike those he had heretofore delivered in his active political career. Of the other Baltimore speakers, there were William Price, John M. Frazier, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and I. Nevitt Steele. The tone of the speeches was laudatory of President Johnson, for his policy towards the Southern States, on the subject of their readmittance into the Union, and of the attitude of Governor Swann in determining to overthrow the disfranchising provisions of the Registration Law.

The Union party was now divided into two wings, the Swann wing having allied itself with the Democrats, while the Simon pure Unionists met the counter movement of their opponents and formed the Republican party.

A meeting for such a purpose was advertised in the Baltimore American on the 28th of February, to be held in the Front Street Theatre, Thursday evening, March 2d. The

call was addressed to "those who voted for Abraham Lincoln," and who wished "to support the loyal men of the Nation, through their representatives in Congress," and to "provide terms of admission for the rebellious States." By this movement the Unconditional Union party passed out of being in Maryland, and for a second time the Republican party was ushered into existence and became a permanent organization in this State.

Those who were its sponsors at its second birth were William J. Albert, J. H. Stickney, Coates and Brothers, E. M. Keith, George B. Cole, Joseph M. Cushing, J. B. Eastman, Henry James, George A. Pope, Henry W. Hoffman, George C. Maund, William Daniel, R. H. Stirling, James Carey Coal, Alexander Murray, H. M. Hutchinson, E. Merrifield, John A. Nedles, George Rost, R. Stockett Matthews, C. Herbert Richardson, Henry Stockbridge, William B. Hill, Dr. W. R. Way, F. C. Meyer, Charles Crozier, Oliver M. Disney, William Abbott, H. Katz, Joseph S. Lynch, John S. Blades, William H. Hebden, Thomas A. Bean, John W. Randolph, Andrew W. Denison, Robert Tyson, John J. Jacobson, Marcus Dennison, A. Stirling, Jr., Gen. Francis Segel, Orlando F. Bump, Henry W. Drakely, Michael Warner, John L. Reed, George L. Perry, George A. Miles, E. F. M. Faetz, H. Richardson, C. W. Dunlap, William M. Marine, Christian Bartell, F. Taylor Darling, J. Clayton, Joseph E. Pilkington, W. G. Smithers and Son, William Schaufner, Daniel Holiday, John B. Hays, William Fensley, John Hughes, Walter Moxly, Jr., H. C. Larabee, John C. Graham, Joseph J. Mailhouse, Daniel Plowman, George G. Stevens, William T. Price,

Edgar T. Taylor, Caleb B. Hines, Jehu B. Askew, John T. Graham, Patrick H. McGill, Clemens Lamping and Henry C. Denison.

1866.

Mr. Cox and his committee, March 1st, presented President Johnson the resolutions of the meeting of his friends in Baltimore, and on the evening of that day Front Street Theater was filled with the shouts of Republicans, William Daniel called the assemblage to order and William J. Albert presided. There were seventy-two vice-presidents, among whom were Gen. Franz Sigel (at that time a citizen of Baltimore); Michael Warner, Henry W. Drakely, Marcus Denison, William H. Cathcart, William Adreon, Alfred Mace, R. Stockett Matthews, W. B. Hill, J. H. Stickney, Mitchel B. Fields, Henry Stockbridge, Gen. A. W. Denison, Samuel M. Evans, J. B. Askew, Archibald Sterling, Jr., S. T. Hatch, J. T. Randolph, William Daniel, Randolph Norwood, Jos. M. Cushing, W. M. Marine, Anton Weiskettle, William Schnauffer, E. F. M. Faetz, C. Bartel and Joseph J. Mailhouse.

The resolutions recognized Congress as the law making power and called for the punishment of those who had been engaged in treason and approved Governor Swann's position on the Registry Law of the State and announced their belief that he would uphold it.

Senator *Creswell* spoke, saying: "Congress will endeavor to impose such terms upon the admission of rebels as will insure their loyalty and protect the loyal people." Senator Trumbull, Congressman McKee, of Kentucky, Senator Nye and Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., spoke. The latter gentleman said: "Is it right to the loyal millions that the people who went into rebellion

should receive all the benefits of the Union until they can give to us some guarantees of future peace and security?"

Tuesday, May 1st, the Executive Committee of the Union party, held a meeting in the Post Office Building. Those present were W. H. Purnell, the Postmaster, and chairman, who called the meeting. Thomas H. Mules, Robert M. Proud, William Price, E. H. Price, Samuel M. Evans, L. Blumenberg, John V. L. Findlay, William Thomson, W. Kimball, J. L. Thomas, Jr., and J. M. Frazier.

Mr. Findlay introduced a series of resolutions, one of which "endorsed the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson as wise, patriotic and Constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion." Another resolution "believed Mr. Swann in accord with" the resolution and pledged support of his Administration.

Those resolutions caused counter-resolutions. Mr. Thomas introduced one in relation to a repeal of the Registration Law and opposing it, and moved its adoption as a substitute for Mr. Findlay's.

Mr. Evans presented a resolution denying the right of the Committee to lay down a party platform, and ordering the calling of a State Convention.

A general discussion occurred, and it was ascertained that the body was divided radically. A State Convention was refused by a vote of 4 in its favor to 8 against it. Those in the affirmative were Evans, Thomas, Proud and Kimball. The Registry Law resolution of Mr. Thomas was defeated by a vote the same as the previous one.

The reconstruction policy of Congress and the endorsement of Governor Swann's administration was disposed of by Evans

and Company voting for the Congressional method and against the Swann resolution. The other eight held to their views with equal tenacity and voted for Johnson, Swann and Democracy.

In the "American" of May 4th appeared an address to the people of Maryland signed by Thomas, Evans, Proud and Kimbal, charging that the Democrats were engaged in overthrowing the Registration Law and that the President and Governor were in sympathy with them, and calling on the people of the State to organize and prevent it.

May 12th a card appeared in the "American" under the signature of Governor Swann endorsing the course pursued by Purnell, Price, Findlay, Blumenberg and those other gentlemen who acted with them and deploring the attacks on President Johnson.

May 24th the Unconditional Union Convention endorsed and sustained the reconstruction policy of Congress, and demanded the rigid enforcement of the Registration Law of Maryland, and pledging its support to the convention called for the 6th of June, recognizing in the call for it the reason which induced the policy of emancipation that made Maryland a free State.

The followers of Governor Swann and President Johnson met on the same evening and endorsed the policy of both of these statesmen. They placed themselves on record as opposed "to any and all of the wiles and hybrid schemes by which partisan agitators are seeking to retain or secure political power by using the negro as a battering ram against our securities and inalienable rights."

The Unconditional Union Party of the State met in the Front Street Theater on June 6th, Mr. David Scott, of Cecil county, in the chair temporarily.

Mr. Archibald Stirling: "There are some people who have left the Union Party for its good, and this convention is here to-day to say that the men who adopted the new Constitution, the men who elected Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, that the Union men of the State stand to-day where they have always stood, and if there is any difference it is because some people have deserted it. We do not intend to go either to the Democratic party, the Andrew Johnson party, or any other party, except the great National Union Party, and if Andrew Johnson don't stand on our platform it must be because he has left us." Senator Ohr, of Allegheny, was made permanent president of the convention.

He said: "It is not for us to submit to rebel dictation, but it is for us to dictate, what are the issues and what is to be their fate."

Resolutions were passed in favor of maintaining the Registry Law, and a State Central Committee was constituted and appointed.

June 21st a mass meeting was held of the friends of Johnson and Swann in Monument Square. One of the mottoes that emblazoned the stand was "No affiliation with Rebels or Radicals."

Mr. Swann said: "I wish to be understood as standing between those who are endeavoring to force universal negro suffrage on the one side, and the support of disunionists on the other."

July 21st the Conservative Convention met in the new assembly rooms. Mr. Pur-

nell called the meeting to order. He said: "A portion of the Union State Central Committee endeavored to drag us into the trail of men who are prostituting the principles of Free Government for the purpose of securing and perpetuating partisan power. They have endeavored to divide the Union party of the State, and have partially succeeded. The blood be upon their heads."

John Frazier was made president of the convention. He said: "That the people of this country will stand by Andrew Johnson. The bolters from the State Central Committee are favorable to negro suffrage."

Montgomery Blair: "What are the guarantees upon which the Republicans desire power, there is a little bit of negro in the case. A little while ago I was a black Republican, I am progressing and getting white rapidly."

After the adjournment of this convention it was ascertained that the large majority of its delegates held places under President Johnson in the Federal offices of Maryland.

A Democratic City Convention met in Baltimore August 6th, and it endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson. Of Governor Swann it said: "He merits our earnest commendation for having unmasked the fallacy of the radical faction in this State, for the zealous support of the President's policy and for the spirit of impartial justice he has manifested in regard to the execution of the Registry Law." The Registry Law was declared to be "oppressive and unjust, which must be submitted to while on the statute book, but which should be repealed." The invitation of the State Union Convention to co-operate with them in sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was adopted. A Democratic State

Convention met in Baltimore August 8th, which strongly endorsed "President Johnson and his conciliatory policy and nominated delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, commonly known at the time as a Peace Convention.

The Unconditional Union Convention met in Baltimore August 15th, George W. Sands in the chair. The policy of Congress was endorsed and it was resolved to sustain the Registry Law. Robert Bruce, of Allegheny, was nominated for comptroller.

The nominees of the Unconditional Unionists for Congress in the Baltimore districts were John L. Thomas, Jr., in the Second, and Joseph J. Steward in the Third.

At a convention of Conservatives, held August 31st, Charles E. Phelps, was re-nominated for Congress in the Third District, defeating George W. Herring for the nomination by a vote of 51 to 14.

September 7th Mr. Phelps accepted the nomination in a speech in which he said: "In connection with the diseases that trouble men, the Radicals may catch their malady, the Johnson epidemic, after November, and perhaps die by it." Mr. Phelps charged that his opponent, Mr. Stewart, was in favor of negro ascendancy and white degradation." He then asserted: "I have never been a Republican, I am not a Democrat, and I do not expect to be. I believe in Republican principles, and though the majority must rule, the minority must be heard."

In the "American," Tuesday, September 11th, appeared an address of the Boys in Blue to the public, denouncing "Conservatives and Copperheads," and endorsing "Congress," and proclaiming "that the soldiers and sailors of Maryland would be

found in the front line of the battle contending foot to foot and hand to hand with traitors." It was extensively signed.

A soldiers' convention was called of those who believed in President Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstruction for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention which was to assemble in Cleveland. Gen. John W. Horn was made chairman of the meeting. He said: "They had put down one rebellion, and now another was looming up, and he saw no difference between a rebellion at one end of the road and another at the other end. They must put down the latter and administer a rebuke to those engaged in it, to be felt from one end of the country to the other. The resolutions applauded President Johnson for adhering to his policy unaltered by threats and denunciations.

Col. Phelps in a speech declared "That he believed that the danger to the country came from the North, where it was least likely to be looked for. No one should be frightened by the cry of rebel sympathizers and Copperheads." One hundred delegates were elected to the Cleveland Convention.

September 13th a meeting to unify the Unconditional Union men of the seven lower wards was held in the Third ward. *Hon. John L. Thomas*: "God has made the white the superior race, and he who fears the social or political advancement of the negro degrades himself."

W. M. Marine: "The restoration of the party to power of which Andrew Johnson is high priest, would be to the impairment of the Union. Johnson and Swann in their leagued betrayal of the Union party find themselves in harmonious accord."

The convention of the Boys in Blue on the 19th of September was an enthusiastic concourse of ex-Federal soldiers. They mustered in strength to offset the three hundred that formed the previous Johnson soldiers' convention gathered together under the direction of Gen. Horn, a brave and accomplished Federal officer. Col J. K. Pangborn, of New Jersey; Gen. Franz Sigel, of Baltimore, and Capt. L. M. Haverstick, editor of the "Baltimore County Union," delivered addresses at the convention. Party fealty seemed to be the only object of the convention after the passage of patriotic resolutions and the making of speeches it adjourned.

Sturdy Gen. Andrew W. Dennison, impassive as a statue, uttered this sentence, closing his speech: "Organize in your districts, in your counties and in your wards. In your precincts organize! Organize! And then, in October and November, when you see the enemy advancing, let a glad shout ring out of 'up boys and at them.'"

Gen. Sigel: "The time has come when we must speak boldly. When we see the President of the United States with all his vast powers attempting to make himself the umpire of the issues of the day it becomes the duty of the people to hold the balance of power."

In the October election, John Lee Chapman, Unionist, received for Mayor 5,392 votes, and Harvey, Democrat, 2,601 votes. At the November election John L. Thomas, Jr., in the seven lower wards, obtained 2,869 votes, and Stevenson Archer 3,026 votes. In the upper wards of the city Joseph J. Stewart, Republican, received 4,596 votes, and Col. Charles Phelps, Conservative and Democrat, 5,548 votes.



*James Truly
James Clark*

CHAPTER VII.

EVENTS 1867 TO 1874 INCLUSIVE, COMPRISING A PERIOD OF DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY.

In 1866 the election was adverse to the Union party and it was dislodged from power. By the Constitution of 1867 the Democrats entrenched themselves in place and remained fortified without serious attack until 1874.

The Republican party was unpopular in consequence of its advocacy of colored education and the bestowal upon the colored man of the right of suffrage. It made small impress upon public sentiment. Imperceptibly, as time passed, the embers of dislike and prejudice on the part of the calm thinking Democrats, inch by inch gave way, and hostility was engendered to the continuance of the reigning party in power. The story which this chapter unfolds relates to the years of Democratic ascendancy, when it held sway unchecked and unfettered in the city of Baltimore.

1867.

The Democrats opened an early campaign this year. On the evening of September 10th they were massed in Monument Square. Governor Swann was now an oracle of that faith; he delivered an address on the ratification of the new Constitution; on national affairs and the Radicals, whom he charged with dividing the country. "No State could be kept out of the Union. The moment you recognize the right of Congress to separate one State,

that moment you break up the Union. Ten States are transferred from the Anglo-Saxon to the negro race. That issue is presented."

A Baltimore City Republican Convention charged with the nomination of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Bench, Sheriff and other municipal and State officers, was held Saturday evening, October the 5th.

The proceedings of the convention proved interesting from the fact that Robert North Martin, judge of the Supreme Court, had declined to be a candidate for further judicial honors, having been legislated out of the judgeship of the Superior Court of the city under the new State Constitution of this year. In disgust he retired to private life.

Judge Martin was a native of the Eastern Shore. He had been sent to Congress when twenty-five years of age, and early in life was promoted to the bench. He ranked as a great and impartial judge. He was eccentric and unsociable, recognizing only a few acquaintances. In early life a false and cruel pride caused him to insist upon his brother fighting a duel, in which he was killed. The offense was slight and an honorable adjustment possible. The death of his brother darkened the remaining days of the judge, whose life and personal conduct

has had no parallel in the romance of eccentricity.

Judge Martin was personally disliked but judicially popular. The universal wish of the Bar was for his retention on the bench. He had been a Democrat, but during the war was an uncompromising Union man. He decided the first case testing the constitutionality of the legal tender act, upholding it. When passing upon the various prayers submitted to him, he grew eloquent, and his metaphors were finely wrought. He spoke "of the plumes of the Nation dragged in the mire of secession, compelling Congress to resort to the measure to save the existence of the Union." Ex-Governor Bradford, of New York, who was engaged in the trial of the case, on his return home, gave it as his opinion that "there was not such a clear-headed judicial mind in all New York State as Judge Martin."

Before the date for holding the convention, Judge Martin was prominently mentioned for nomination. It was thought he might be elected on the Republican ticket, as he had refused the Democratic proffer of selection in their convention. The Judge, to prevent the further consideration of his name by his Republican friends, published a card of declination. The convention met, and for Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench he was placed in nomination. The *American* report of what transpired stated: "William M. Marine nominated Judge Robert N. Martin, and moved to make the nomination unanimous."

Samuel T. Hatch said that before having this motion put he wished to have some one there present vouch for Judge Martin's Republican principles. The party had already had too much of taking things for granted,

and a crisis had now come when no one who did not stand fairly on the platform of the party should be put forward as a candidate.

Henry C. Harris (a colleague of Mr. Marine from the Fourth ward) said that he believed every delegate there present was a true man or else he would not have been sent there, and he thought that the gentleman's remarks were an insinuation upon the gentleman who had nominated Judge Martin.

Mr. Hatch disclaimed any such intention.

Mr. Marine said that personally he could not speak of Judge Martin's politics. During the war he had been a Union man; he was opposed to the judiciary system of the new Constitution. Since the close of the war he had refused to admit rebel lawyers to practice in the Superior Court; after the Court of Appeals had decided in these lawyers' favor, Judge Martin had doubted his own power to admit them. In a case involving the legality of the legal tenders of the Government, Judge Martin had charged most eloquently on behalf of the contention of the Government.

The motion to make Judge Martin's nomination unanimous was lost by two votes. Mr. Marine withdrew his name; the only hope for his acceptance was thought to be in his unanimous nomination. Col. Faetz nominated Gen. John R. Kenly, and a delegate renewed the nomination of Judge Martin. Kenly received 66 votes and Martin 34.

The nominees of the convention were for Chief Judge, John R. Kenly; Associated Judges, Hugh L. Bond, John C. King, George C. Maund and William Daniel Bond declined, being subsequently nomi-

nated for Governor, and Cornelius L. L. Leary was substituted.

William Alexander, who was one of the retiring judges elected by the Union party, and whose service on the bench was popular, became a convert to the Democratic theory in politics. He was a candidate for renomination as judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, before the Democratic judicial nominating convention, receiving only a few votes. That Convention nominated for Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench Thomas Parkin Scott, and for Associated Judges George W. Dobbin, Henry F. Garey, Campbell W. Pinkney and Robert Gilmor, Jr. Robert T. Banks, Democrat, was opposed by Gen. Andrew W. Denison, Republican, for Mayor.

Tuesday evening, October 22, a mass meeting was held by the Republican supporters of Bond for Governor and Denison for Mayor, at the square bounded by North, Holiday, Fayette and Lexington streets. The foundation walls of the present City Hall, then in course of erection, were on a level with the streets, and a platform was laid over the entire space. The stand stood near the corner of Fayette and North streets, facing east, and the audience packed every inch of available room.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., presided. He said in the course of his speech: "The banner which we carry to-night covers neither turncoats (an allusion to Governor Swann), nor traitors. It does not cover the man we have placed in power, who has turned to cringe at the feet of rebels. The little band of voters in this city, consisting of nine or ten thousand men, stand ready to vote their principles. During the war the Union men kept the city and State in peace, and every-

body, friend and foe of the flag, slept calmly under the protection of a loyal police."

Judge Hugh L. Bond, arraigned the convention held at Annapolis: "It had left the Legislature to say whether the common people should have any education or not. The Republican party advocated free education to all. In every engineering work in this State, where scientific ability was to be employed, we had to take a man educated out of the State, or get one from abroad, and the reason of this was that Maryland was without free public schools. The Republican party pledges itself that they shall be had. In Charles county, in 1790, there were ten thousand negroes and the same number of whites, and now there were only four thousand eight hundred whites in the county; unable to find employment, many persons had moved away. In Baltimore there was work for ten thousand men to do, and twenty thousand men to do it. What was to become of the children of these men? The Republican party said 'educate them.'

"Every citizen had a right to bear arms, and yet an order had been issued similar to those issued in April, 1861, depriving men of their rights. If the authorities could not suppress a riot without resorting to illegal means, they ought to resign and let some one have their offices that could."

Gen. Adam E. King: "The party would give the ballot to the negro because he was a man. Equal rights before the law was the party's platform. It had been the cry of every struggling Nation since the world began. More than two hundred years ago, a soldier in one of the fruitless struggles for liberty lay dying upon the shore of the ocean, and with the last remnant of his strength he traced upon the shifting sands

the words 'Liberty and Brotherhood.' The soldier died, but the motto lived and has come down to us through all the changes of time to be the motto of the Republican party."

R. Stockett Mathews: "We come here to address ourselves to your intelligence. We belong to a party that places its heart against the bosoms of the liberty loving people of all climes. We leave to the other side the effete and obsolete issues of the past. We do not belong to that class of people who make a living by digging up dead bodies and selling them. The Republican party is a living thing of the present. In the beginning of that party its advocates were stoned and driven from the rostrum, and yet the party grew. War broke out and it prospered. 'It struck a barren treasury and money poured forth; it stood upon the sea shore and called for a navy, and its sails whitened the sea;' it stood upon the mountains and called for troops, and their tread shook the country. No epoch poet can speak of the glory of the party befittingly for all it has done. And yet the rebels of this State say it is dead. They could not kill it with the bayonets of their soldiers, nor can they dig its grave by their ballots. It stands to-day stronger than ever, because all the traitors have left it, and the dog (a reference to Governor Swann) has returned to his vomit. Let them raze your school houses to the ground, they know well each is an army full of weapons to destroy them. To finish their work and do full service to the devil, they should not only oppose education, but should tear down the churches and destroy not only the common school system, but also the common church system. The

Democrats might as well try to back up the waters of the Chesapeake until they overflow the Blue Ridge as to try to crush out the Republican party in this State. It may be a fight of one hundred years, but we will win. Democrats could not lead and deceive the people of Maryland, when all over the world men were putting the crystal goblet of liberty to their lips."

Gen. Hollen Richardson: "When I came to Baltimore two years ago there were not one hundred red-hot Radicals in the State, now there is a legion."

Baltus H. Kennard: "Ask the Democrats who saved the country, and in candor they must answer, the Republican party. During the war Democrats turned up their noses at Union men holding the offices, now they are willing to take them by means of a revolution."

William M. Marine: "Henry Winter Davis in his grave clothes we idolize. Thomas Swann in his Gubernatorial robes we despise. One was a true, courageous leader, sincerely honest; the other, a chameleon without fixed political principles. Swann and his adherents are dwellers in the enemy's camp. We who are the followers of Henry Winter Davis are an army of thirty thousand honest advocates of universal manhood suffrage in this State; determined to contest every inch of ground with our opponents. We are not to be dismayed by temporary defeats. The Republican party is composed of men who have done the work of a century in a year, by striking the shackles from the limbs of the slaves. We have placed ourselves squarely upon our platform of principles, and we will fight it out on this line, not if it takes all summer, but if it requires from now un-

til the dawn of eternity. We will unfalteringly move on, constantly pressing upon the heels of our enemy, until our advancing columns shall be greeted with the plaudits of victory.

"It is a source of pride to me that I am a member of Maryland's grand army of freedom. There is not here a black face that is not an index of as honest a heart as those possessed by the responsible Police Commissioners, who issue oppressive proclamations without warrant of law. I favor the enfranchisement of the blacks not because their votes are desirable, but because it is a great matter of right. Our grand army of freedom is marching on to victory, and the question for Maryland to determine is, will it join in this forward movement, which is bound to triumph, no matter what conclusion may be reached by the majority of the people of this State at the coming election.

"The policy of inaction on our part must not prevail because we are in a minority. Now is the time to press the fight in earnest. We must call to our aid the courage and conviction that guided us safely through the Civil War. When Mr. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, dissatisfaction prevailed and the Democrats were successful in the elections that followed. Think you on the subject of opposition to emancipation they could carry the country now? No sane man will say so. When there shall be an ending of the discussion of the question of universal manhood suffrage, we shall behold written upon the tablets of legislation a higher law than any the country has heretofore known, which shall give to all men, not alone the right of liberty, but of the ballot for its protection."

Shortly after the foregoing meeting another was held by the Republicans in Hollins' Hall. The principal speech was delivered by *Gen. John R. Kenly*. He concluded as follows: "I am unequivocally in favor of giving the colored man the right of suffrage, and in making him equal before the law, because it is right, because it is just, and because I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe that if situations were reversed and the whites had been the slaves to the blacks, that there would have been found those of that color who would have fought to free the whites. I hold that taxation without representation is as much tyranny now as it ever was; that the payment of taxes and good behavior constitute a claim to citizenship which, if denied by a community, indicates a want of intelligence and a lack of Christianity unworthy a civilized State. And why with these views some of our friends may ask, do you oppose action which may give the ballot to the colored citizen of Maryland? I answer: Because in caring for the rights of the colored man I do not want to infringe upon the rights of the white man; because I want the colored man when he gets the ballot to get it with the friendship and not the enmity of the white; and because I love peace, and believe to attempt to force the white people of this State to accept the interference of Congress would be unwise, and fraught with evil to our whole people. The evil is that our white fellow-citizens do not understand the colored, for it is their misfortune that there are black fools as well as white ones.

"Men of Maryland, native born Marylanders, you know our colored people well; you know that their women nursed and waited upon your mothers and your sisters

tenderly and watchfully without money and without price; you know that the hands of colored women have smoothed the dying pillow, moistened the parched lips, wiped the clammy brow and closed the eyes of your kinsmen and friends. You know this in your hearts, and that many of the playmates of your childhood, the companions of your boyhood and the friends, yes, the friends of your manhood, are yet to be found among the colored men of Maryland. Who among you, yea of the bitterest foes of the peace of his country, that has not at least one friend a negro; one man of color whom he is glad to meet when misfortune befalls him, and in the warmth of whose grasp he does not feel a friendly and helping hand? Yet you, individually, are lending your countenance and support to the enemies of your country in maltreating and robbing your friend, in cruelly degrading and punishing him because, in the Providence of God, he is now a free man. Is this worthy a white man? No; it is shameful; it is cowardly; it is base in you thus to use the power you hold on the prejudices of the masses, to abuse those who wish to continue your friends as they have been from childhood."

Gen. Kenly's speech was received with respectful attention, but it was apparent that his audience did not agree with many of his utterances. The point of disagreement was his opposition to Congressional action in behalf of colored suffrage.

George C. Maund voiced the general sentiment present when he said: "Negro suffrage was a logical consequence of our victories, and any man who was unwilling to acquiesce in it was ungrateful to God for the victories that had been achieved. The ques-

tion with the people of the United States should be, 'shall these people who offer to perform all the duties of citizenship be debarred from the privileges of citizenship?'"

Robert Lyon Rogers spoke in a similar strain. He derided the men who when rebel banners were gleaming in sight of the Capitol talked about Constitutionality. The negro had been declared a citizen, liable to pay taxes and do military duty, and it was injustice to deny him the rights of citizenship. Congress should pass a law giving him suffrage.

Mr. Marine succeeded Mr. Rogers, and ridiculed the idea that this is a white man's Government, and declared that all men, white and black, should "enjoy the right of suffrage," sentiments endorsed by Col. John C. Holland, the last speaker of the meeting.

At a Democratic mass meeting held in Monument Square Friday evening, November 1st, *Joshua Vansant* presided, and gave the key-note of the meeting: "The political issues before the country were whether this Government should be what our fathers made it, a Government of white men or what the fanatics would have it, a Government solely for the benefit of the black man. The Republicans would not only make the negro the equals of the white man by enfranchising him, but they would disfranchise the white man and subvert the Constitution of the United States."

The election resulted in the Democratic judges of the Supreme Bench being elected with the remainder of the Democratic ticket. The Democratic judgeship candidates received upwards of 18,000 votes. The Republicans nearly 5,000. The other candi-

dates polled a similar vote with their associates on their respective tickets.

1868.

The Republican State Convention met in Baltimore May 14th. John E. Smith was president. It was called to elect delegates to a convention to nominate a Presidential ticket at Chicago, and to select a State electoral ticket.

Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, spoke of "Swann and Johnson" as "twin traitors." Referring to Gen. Grant's name having been hissed at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore City, he said, "'twas a copper-head that hissed."

John A. J. Creswell claimed to have been "among the first to advocate Emancipation," also that he had "long ago espoused the cause of manhood suffrage." He defended himself from assaults and said he was like the breast-plate of the ancient knight, the more his record is rubbed the brighter it will shine." He spoke warmly of nominating Gen. Grant whom he styled "a man of deeds and not of words."

Gen. Hollen Richardson, a Wisconsin soldier, who had settled in Baltimore after the war, where he resided a few years prior to returning to his native State, said that while in favor of manhood suffrage he thought as "it had been recently defeated in several of the great States of the North, they should be silent upon the subject, Maryland should not attempt to dictate a platform to the Republican party."

While Gen. Richardson was speaking, George W. Sands read a telegram from Annapolis announcing the second defeat of Governor Swann in his effort to be made a United States Senator. The Convention went wild over the news.

There was a contest over the seats of the Baltimore City delegation. The contestants were headed by Hugh L. Bond. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably to seating the contestees and inviting the contestants to seats in the Convention. A minority report was submitted to admit both delegations, privileged to cast one vote, to be divided between them. Pandemonium unloosed itself during the discussion on the two reports. A vote being taken, the majority report was adopted by 67 yeas to 13 nays, whereupon Judge Bond and his rejected delegates accompanied by Dr. W. R. Wilmer, of Charles county; Joseph F. Carter, of Howard county; James H. Larcombe, Charles E. Coffin and Thomas Quinn, of Prince George; B. F. M. Hurley and a few others, withdrew from the Convention, which proceeded, however, as though nothing unusual had occurred. The committee presented its resolutions and they were adopted. The reconstruction measures of Congress were endorsed; the principles of impartial manhood suffrage approved, and the lessening of taxation through economy recommended.

Gen. Grant was pronounced to be in full accord with the loyal people of the country and the man for the times; he was endorsed by the Convention for President. The delegates to the National Convention were to vote as a unit and employ all honorable means to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant for President and Mr. Creswell for Vice-President.

The defeats of 1867 were characterized as reversing the triumph at Appomattox and Republicans throughout the State were exhorted to an efficient canvass.

John A. J. Creswell was eulogized as the

choice of Maryland for the Vice-Presidency. His identification with the cause of human freedom; his services in Congress and his fidelity and sagacity were dwelt upon.

The Republicans of Maryland, it was proclaimed, sustained Congress in bringing Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Senate for transgressions against the Constitution and degradation of his high office. Confidence was expressed in Benjamin Wade, who, in the event of Johnson's removal, would be his successor.

Doctor Wilmer's resolution, that delegates to the Chicago Convention shall emphatically announce in the platform that impartial manhood suffrage is a cardinal principle of the party to be advocated in theory and practice throughout the Union, was rejected, whereupon the Doctor retired. This Convention witnessed John A. J. Creswell, through the advice of James W. Clayton, co-operating with its controlling spirits Charles C. Fulton, editor of the *American*; John L. Thomas, Jr.; R. Stockett Mathews and their allies. It caused a temporary break in the political relations existing between Mr. Creswell, Judge Bond, Archibald Stirling, Jr., and Henry W. Hoffman.

The Bolters Convention met in the New Assembly Rooms, Dr. Wilmer, of Charles county, temporarily in the chair. Eight counties were without representation; there was a sprinkling of colored delegates present. Judge Bond, Louis P. Fiery and Frederick Schley declined to address the Convention. Gardiner Weiner, a colored delegate from Baltimore county, was induced to say something. He charged boldly for manhood suffrage, saying: "There were some Republicans who had fished and

they were milk and water men." It was "necessary to have a stronger beverage" and he wanted "vinegar and water mixed with molasses, to stimulate such people to action."

Judge Bond, on being made permanent president, said: "We come here to re-organize, and we would take in those other gentlemen if they are earnest Republicans and keep them out if they are not. So far as the party is concerned, we intend to make the negro an active participant and don't propose to insult him by making him a consulting member."

The resolutions as adopted set forth, among other things, that the Constitution of Maryland is anti-Republican, denying political rights to one-third of the loyal population and granting franchises to thousands who were in armed rebellion and because of its unjust representation in the Legislature without regard to wealth, population or territorial extent. Hailing with unbounded satisfaction the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, the great apostate and disturber of the Nation's peace. Lauding Benjamin Wade as a faithful statesman who would see the laws impartially executed. Tendering to Edwin M. Stanton acknowledgments for his firmness in resisting executive usurpation and commending his discharge of his difficult duties. Proclaiming Gen. Grant their only choice for the Presidency, the country needing him to complete in peace what he won in war. A direct slap was made at Mr. Creswell in the last resolution; therein it was declared "that in view of the sad experience of the last three years" it would be best "that the Vice-Presidential candidate should not be taken "from a slave or a border State." Especially not from a

State "ridden over by rebels," who cannot aid the party by its vote. The second place is due to one of the Northern States and Benjamin F. Wade ought to be the Vice-Presidential candidate.

A delegation was sent to the Presidential Nominating Convention and an electoral ticket named. At night a mass meeting was held, at which not one of the advertised drawing cards was present. At Chicago the Creswell-Fulton combine were recognized and the Bolters returned home and withdrew their electoral ticket.

In the October election, the First Branch of the Council was returned unanimously Democratic. The Grant Republican electors received 9,052 votes and the Seymour electors 21,593 votes. In the seven lower wards the Republican candidate for Congress received 3,290 votes and Stevenson Archer, Democrat, 7,758. In the Third District, Adam E. King, Republican, received 5,608 votes, and Swann, 12,961.

1869.

The white friends of colored suffrage were numerically stronger in Baltimore than they had proven to be for colored education. In an evening near the close of the year 1869 a meeting of colored Republicans was held at Douglas Institute, at which A. Ward Handy presided. R. Stockett Mathews and William M. Marine were the invited speakers. Mr. Mathews, in consequence of family affliction, was not present.

Mr. William M. Marine: "No danger need be apprehended by any one that evil will befall our interests in consequence of African suffrage being consummated. No large body of people whose hereditary lot

is cast with us and is politically inseparable from us, can be deprived of the right to vote. In order to make ours an exemplary Republic, and one worthy to take the lead among the nations of the world, there must be no race or color restriction, but universal suffrage. Our political principles are adopted in other climes. You make the black man a citizen of the United States and he will be respected as such the world over, and the starry folds of our flag his certain assurance and protection."

Rev. Henry M. Turner, of Georgia: "I want the colored man to be clothed with political as well as civil rights and if the Nation does not do it, so help me God, I will never fight for it again. If the thirty million of white people in this country are afraid to cloth the four million colored people with the right to vote, they had better tell them at once they are afraid of them. The white father who would cause his offspring to be tainted in color, and then deny him his rights, despised his children and could not go to heaven."

The fall elections were for Council, Comptroller, Sheriff and members of the General Assembly. Both branches of the Council were unanimously Democratic. The result for Comptroller represents the vote polled. Levin Woolford, Democrat, received 13,642, and William A. McKillip, 5,237.

1870.

On the evening of the 22nd of February the colored State Central Committee met in Douglas Hall and adopted the following several resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has

been ratified by more than the requisite number of States; therefore

RESOLVED, That we feel grateful to an overruling God and the National Republican party (His agent) for conferring equal political rights on all American citizens by securing the adoption of said amendment; that while we acknowledge a sense of gratitude for this sacred right, yet we feel it was one which was always guaranteed us under the Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence—a right which we should have enjoyed from the earliest history of our Government to the present period;

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the Administration of President U. S. Grant, who country on the glorious success of the amendment, regarding it as the greatest blessing ever conferred upon us aside from our physical freedom. In consideration thereof, we call upon the colored people of Maryland to acknowledge this blessing by assembling in Baltimore City, May 4th, 1870, to celebrate the adoption of the fifteenth amendment in grand procession and in other festivities.

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the Administration of President U. S. Grant, who so fearless and terribly in earnest in the war, is yet to-day the embodiment of peace, the conservator of public justice, the firm friend of equal rights and the hope of the loyal millions.

WHEREAS, The colored man is now a legal voter in Maryland. He is occupying eminent and influential positions under President Grant's administration; also in the District of Columbia and in all of the States South. His vote secured the loyalty of those States to the Republican party.

It is through this colored vote of 45,000 or 50,000 that the Republican party of this State will be redeemed from Democratic rule. It is to the colored men that the white Republicans are looking to keep this new voting element intact, and to organize them preparatory to a vigorous campaign. That the local Federal offices occupied in this city came indirectly through the vote of the South and the prospective colored vote of Maryland; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That even in the consideration of the above facts, not a single influential appointment has been made by colored Republicans in any of the local Federal department.

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the people of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, do earnestly request the chiefs of departments here to appoint colored men to positions in keeping with the progress of the National Republican party. We ask this as a measure of wise policy, to encourage the active workingmen who are doing all they can to build up the party and invigorate their race. To keep down suspicions of selfishness, we ask that it be done. That colored men are like white men, they want encouragement, too.

RESOLVED, That this State Convention do fully and unequivocally endorse the action of the committees who waited on Hon. John L. Thomas, consisting of Samuel M. Evans, Doc. H. J. Brown, Wm. M. Marine, Esq.; A. Ward Handy, Esq.; Col. William U. Saunders, N. C. M. Groom, Esq.; E. R. Petherbridges, Esq.; V. C. S. Eckert, Esq., and all others who advocated the principles enunciated in the above resolutions.

RESOLVED, That the above committee did not demand the removal of Republicans,

but did request, and shall continue to request, the appointment of a respectable number of colored men to positions.

RESOLVED, That the committee shall never cease its labors until we shall have Maryland Republicanism in practice as well as theory. That it is not our province to say how these appointments should be made, for that is the prerogative of the heads of departments.

WHEREAS, The bone sinew, the laboring men of the State, are but poorly paid for their incessant toil, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we deem it necessary that they should form labor unions in each county for mutual protection and support.

RESOLVED, That it is the duty of every land owner or employer to have colored men hired under them; to see that they receive fair living wages for their labor.

WHEREAS, Our people, from the fact of being held as slaves, are poor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is one of the duties of our people to labor and economize their means until they secure for themselves and children land, homes and education, without which we are but mere ciphers, and subjected to some extent to the caprice and dogmatism of others.

RESOLVED, That colored men know their rights and know their friends up to whom they look for justice. The day is fast approaching when, with their ballots, they will compensate those who remembered them.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to a dissolution of the Colored Republican State Central Committee until we are taken into full political fellowship in the party, official and otherwise; that we believe in Republicanism in practice and not in theory; that we place the power of dissolution in the

hands of the Colored Executive Committee whenever, in their judgment, they may think a proper recognition is made.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the consideration of colored people the National Freedmen's Savings Bank, No. 12 South Gay street, as one of the safest banks in the country into which the colored people of the city and State should deposit their moneys.

RESOLVED, That two thousand copies of these resolutions be printed for distribution and

WHEREAS, We have waited patiently for an expression of sympathy by our Government in behalf of the Republic of Cuba; and

WHEREAS, We have silently regretted the unfavorable action of many of our champions of freedom, thereby retarding the attainment of their heaven-born rights; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the State Central Committee, representatives of the colored citizens of Maryland, in Convention assembled, petition the Congress of the United States, in behalf of the Republic of Cuba, as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, the colored citizens of Maryland, moved by the suffering of many thousand of our colored brethren, the freedmen of Republican Cuba, do petition your honorable body, who have so kindly regarded and provided for the freedmen of the United States to give such timely aid to the Cuban patriots and freedmen who share in their sufferings as may bring relief, by putting an end to Spanish tyranny in their island.

Furthermore, we petition in behalf of

those colored brethren who still groan in bondage under cruel Spanish masters. They are branded with hot irons with the letters of their master's names. They are treated worse than their cattle—tormented to confess crimes of which they are not guilty, and are then put to death in the most horrible manner.

The Spaniards have ever been the leaders of slavery and the slave trade. The Cuban planters have long wished to emancipate their slaves. For this they have suffered persecution from the Spanish Government until they resolved to achieve their independence, and on the 10th day of April, 1869, the Cuban Congress adopted the Constitution, the twenty-fourth article of which is as follows: "All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free."

We therefore humbly petition your honorable body to extend friendly aid to the freedmen of Cuba, and the bondsmen under Spanish masters by assisting the patriots to free the island from Spanish rule and slavery, both of the blacks and whites, in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

WHEREAS, There is crimination and re-crimination between certain colored Republicans and

WHEREAS, This political crimination is working against consolidation of the colored working Republicans;

RESOLVED, That we ask these aspirants for leadership to settle their personal differences between themselves and not to create any political dissensions in the working Republicans of the State.

RESOLVED, In the words of the immortal Andrew Jackson, "By the Eternal," we, the colored workingmen, will stump this State in our own interest if these aspirants do

not seal their pledge of consolidation by stopping their recriminations.

The new voters did not tire of the novelties of meetings. There was a constant recurrence of them. A large one was held at the Broadway Institute, ratifying the adoption of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Edington Fulton presided, with forty-three white and colored vice-presidents. There were eleven secretaries and eleven sergeants-at-arms.

Mr. Fulton, in his speech, admonished the newly enfranchised voter that he should remember that exercising the suffrage "brings new duties, new responsibilities and perhaps new perils." He exhorted him to "prepare to meet them fairly, fully and honestly," saying: "The right of citizenship which we white Republicans have asked the law to give to the colored man must be granted also by us, individually, without any grudging, in no half-way sense, but willingly as a matter of right and justice. And the colored citizen, who will soon be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, must remember that the Republican party has contended for its rights against many obstacles, under many discouragements, and that, though we have won the field, we have still to make sure its defense against a powerful and vigilant enemy. He will need to bring to the exercise of his new duties, courage and forbearance, steadfastness and patience, and above all, an abiding confidence that the Republican party, whatever may be the hesitancy or timidity of individuals belonging to it—means to remain true to its principles and true to the rights of all men."

Archibald Stirling, Jr., said: "He never had been scared off in times past by the talk of negro equality, so much feared by

the Democratic politicians. He was not afraid of any man on the globe getting ahead of him. If a man could do so, let him do it. He trusted when they next met it would be to congratulate each other that Maryland was governed by the Republican party with the offices held by both blacks and whites."

Dr. Henry J. Brown, a colored man, urged that the claims of his race to positions should be recognized to a certain extent. The colored man desired education for his children and would not be satisfied with a modest recognition. Sambo had gone from the cornfield to the Senate chamber.

Col. William U. Saunders, colored: "The Republican party enters upon a new career of glory reinforced by a half million of those whose representatives did not hesitate to snatch liberty and the fruits of victory from Lee at Appomattox—reinforced by a quarter million of men, not one of whom would vote for the Democratic party."

A. Ward Handy, colored: "We know what our sufferings have been in the past, in chains and bound. No black man has a right to cast a ballot except it be for the Republican party, which, when we were in the water was the only party to throw a rope to us. If any one attempts to stop the consolidation of the black element of the party from the white he had better stand from under or he will be crushed."

William M. Marine: "The present status of the colored race is hopeful; they are marching toward the promised land; they have left Egypt and passed over the Red Sea. Their Moses was Abraham Lincoln, who, like the Israelitish leader, had his Pis-

gah on which he was fated to die. The Emancipation Proclamation is still a pillar of fire and is leading onward. Andrew Johnson is not Joshua but a political renegade, expelled from this camp."

On the evening of January 14th, a meeting was held at Douglas Institute, ratifying an effort made to unite Republicans throughout the city and States.

Mr. William M. Marine: "The day of shaking among the dry bones of the antediluvian anti-progressive Democracy of Maryland is at hand and lo! the graveyards are yawning. One after another the difficulties in the path of the onward march of Republican triumph in Maryland are being removed. The storm of denunciation which was unmercifully showered upon the men who advocated the principles of universal franchise has now somewhat abated. It was a great tornado and the heavens were very black and the whole scene dreary enough to appall the bravest. To-night this meeting declares that the colored element of this State is consolidated within the lines of the Republican party; that differences are extinguished; that the ranks stand unbroken; that voting is a prelude to securing proper legislation in the perpetuation of freedom; that such an end is to be obtained by a co-operation with the friends of emancipation and not with its foes. I am not in favor of universal suffrage because it will make the Republican party stronger, but for the higher reason, justice and the public good demand it.

"The Republican party in this State has done what it consistently could do in the past for colored citizens. That more has not been accomplished is due to the fact

that the odds have been overwhelmingly against us. Give us strength surpassing that of the Democratic party and we will not inquire why the fifteenth amendment should be defeated. Nor will we ask what rights are denied the negro when we know that he is not permitted a fair chance in the race of life, and is in all respects by the legislation of the party in power in this State, regarded as a distinguished jurist of Democratic faith once decided, as 'having no rights that a white man is bound to respect.'

Dr. H. J. Brown was trustful "that every colored man will march to the polls and cast a Republican ballot when the amendment shall be adopted. Governor Bowie had filled a paragraph of his message with sophistry regarding the colored citizen. He writes such words believing he cannot be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. There is an intuition in the mind of the colored man which teaches him who are his friends. Governor Bowie has commented on the number of colored people in the penitentiary; who is to blame for that? It is partly owing to the fact that the Democratic and rebel policemen frequently arrest colored people when they do not arrest white people for similar causes."

Col. William U. Saunders: "There are some gentlemen who still retain their old foggy notions respecting the necessity of the black code. There are others who think that possibly in the future the colored vote will be divided, and that the Democratic party will receive the support of a large portion of that vote. Among these I think will be Governor Bowie, whose views on the subject made up portions of a long-winded document."

On the ratification of the amendment and its being officially announced by President Grant, a large mass meeting of colored citizens was held April 7th, at the corner of Howard and Little Montgomery streets.

Capt. Percy R. Lovejoy: "The hours of slavery's nights were numbered when Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation; the day of freedom dawned clearly over the land when the fourteenth amendment gave to all the protection of the courts and equality—before the law; but the glorious sun of liberty rose up high in the heavens only when the fifteenth amendment proclaimed a full recognition of manhood, with the power of the ballot-box to maintain it."

Judge Hugh L. Bond said "that if he did not believe that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth he would tremble for the result. But believing in the universal brotherhood of man, he knew that no colored man was better than a white man of the same capacities, and no white man was better than a colored man, except as he had the opportunities of making himself better. No white man, if he is ignorant, is better qualified to vote than a black man equally ignorant. He should insist that before the black man takes a prominent part in the administration of the Government, he must be educated. The Democratic orators talk a great deal about the common people. Under the fifteenth amendment, the rights and privileges of all men would be so guarded, there would be such an equality of advantages, that there would be no common people. All classes would participate in the common benefits. The colored people up to this time have had no advantages. They had not even

had the privilege of talking with people of much sense. The first thing they must do is to get education, and how are they to get it except through the common schools of the State?"

The Judge referred to his difficulties in finding the place of meeting. At last on Howard street, a man told him to keep straight on, and he would find the place. "The colored people have started on a new and untried road. For years they were grouping in dark alleys and devious and crooked ways, until they finally reached emancipation. Now, since the fifteenth amendment has been adopted, they have got to Howard street, and all they have to do is to keep right straight on. How are you going to walk? That is a question you must answer for yourselves. No act of Assembly can help you. Everything you are to be hereafter must be the work of your own hands. You must start from the plane of the fifteenth amendment and make yourselves whatever you have the capacity to be. Every white man must do the same. We cannot pass an act of Congress to make men seven feet high. He has to eat mush and potatoes and grow seven feet high.

"Before long the Democratic politicians will be after your votes. That party is like a shark that desires gudgeons. An Eastern Shore paper contained an article in which it was proposed to divide the colored vote with whiskey. The writer was as much in need of a school as any of the colored people and rather more in need of a church. If the negro voter is above the Democratic party; if his political walks are on a higher plane; if he has better and nobler aspirations, let's credit him with them, but here is a man who proposes to drag

him down to his own level by giving him whiskey. No matter how far the Republican party overstepped the law in the stormy times gone by, and grasped men by the throat who were striking at the Nation's life, sometimes without legal warrant, there was always a tone of moral feeling about its ways and methods; but this man proposes to debase you with whiskey. Spurn such a man as you spurn the cup he offers; shun him as you would the enemy of your life and soul.

"He did not believe that it was a duty to whip everybody who was a rebel in 1861. If a rebel comes into court and pleads the statute of limitations, we will allow him the benefit of the statute. If the man who after emancipation took a cart load of little negro children to the Orphans' Court and had them bound to him and they were brought before that fanatical Judge Bond and set free—if that man comes into court and says he is not the man, all right; give him the benefit of his denial.

"If the Republican who, in 1867, said that Judge Bond was a fire brand and disorganizer of the party, when he asserted that the safety of the Nation demanded the enfranchisement of the colored man, comes in and repents, we will all say, welcome! with the proviso, however, that he is soundly converted. If he is willing to come in on our platform, let him come. Let us have a meeting for the conversion of sinners. Now is the day of salvation.

"We must have a good school system. Better provide for education than build railroads in Virginia. If we must build them, let it be to Leonardtown. I can go to Omaha before you can get to Leonardtown by the quickest route.

"The Bill of Rights says 'the right of the citizen to bear arms shall not be infringed.' The Board of Police Commissioners passed a law forbidding you to bear arms—not the Commissioners. They have no more right to pass a law—but the Board of Police Commissioners. They have no more right to prohibit you from bearing arms than wearing a hat. It is the privilege of every man to bear arms if he don't disturb the peace. The black people have as much right to organize for the defense of the State as the white people. The colored people had more important duties to perform, however, than to walk around the streets with muskets; there were matters of industry and education to engage their attention.

"The moment you show yourself worthy of citizenship by supporting none but good men for office, that moment nine-tenths of the barriers will be removed that now stand in the way of the full exercise of your rights. There will be hardships endured. Some men will be knocked down for attempting to exercise the rights of a citizen; some will lose their places; but this is a part of the price that must be paid. We all must suffer; we all have suffered, as the men who have gone before us have suffered and died on the battlefield. Whoever suffers in this cause will be a martyr and the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Exercise your privileges then with manly determination, and although you may suffer at first, victory will come at last."

John H. Butler, colored: "In 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law was passed and an attempt was made to start all the people of the country on a hunt for negroes. Thank Almighty God, the negro hunt is over. When the slave owners of the South at-

tempted to found a Confederacy on the cornerstone of human bondage, they did not know that they were lighting the fires that were to burn until the love of liberty glowed in the bosom of every black man."

William M. Marine: "The elevation of your race to higher conditions of manhood will be greatly aided by the church and the school house. We want in the future a cessation of agitations whose hate keep alive discord and fanaticism. Act conscientiously, so that your progress and advancement may insure to the permanent good of our common country."

So important an event as the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States could not be passed over by the colored people of the city of Baltimore with local meetings. A great demonstration was arranged for the 19th of May, in Monument Square. Numerous important personages were invited, including the President and Vice-President and the President's cabinet and other prominent statemen and chieftains. Frederick Douglas was there. It was his first public appearance to speak in Baltimore. The stand at the hour of the opening exercises fell and its occupants were thrown in layers on top of one another. Douglas and Creswell went down together. No one was injured. The meeting was addressed from the balcony of Gilmore's Hotel.

In November, 1870, at the Congressional election, the colored citizen for the first time voted in Maryland. Seven wards in the eastern section of Baltimore City were part of the Second Congressional District, while the thirteen upper wards constituted the Third District. On Thursday, September 1st, William M. Marine was nominated



Jos S. Hendon.

in Convention at the Broadway market hall by the Republicans of the Second District over Edwin A. Abbott, by a vote of 65 for Marine and 35 for Abbott. In the primaries of the party, he had defeated Mr. Abbott and John T. Ensor, both of whom had combined in one common cause. The vote in the primaries of the seven wards was Marine, 2,313; Ensor, 571; Abbott, 293. Ensor's name was not presented to the Convention, the Seventh District of Baltimore county, of which county he was a resident, having pronounced against him with the city wards and Harford county.

In the Third District, R. Stockett Mathews and Adam E. King contested the honor of the nomination. In the primaries, Mathews had 2,802 votes, and King 2,142. A "locking of horns" took place in the Convention. Major William H. Weigel was placed in possession of the chair through the adroitness of Samuel T. Hatch, who refused all demands for recognition and put the motion to make Weigel chairman, and decided the result in his favor. Dr. William J. Nichols claimed to have been elected and after a stormy scene, Archibald Stirling, Jr., moved an adjournment. Weigel submitted the motion and although two-thirds of the delegates voted no, he declared the yeas had it, and with the King contingent left the hall. The Mathews men remained and organized themselves as the Convention and adjourned. The dispute was settled by the State Central Committee, and resulted in Matthews' and King's withdrawal and the nomination of Washington Booth.

An active canvass was conducted. Mr. Marine explained in one of his speeches the attention paid the colored voter. He said:

"It is well known that the uneducated condition in which our colored friends found themselves as the result of their not heretofore having participated in discussions of party politics, had required more attention to them than was usually paid to voters. This was necessary to prevent their being deceived and to enable them to discharge the duties of citizenship in accordance with their own desires. Nor is this work ended. The white voter, who has often much to learn in politics, will not begrudge the colored man the same privilege he exercises himself, especially not when it consists only in ascertaining how to protect his own rights."

The largest meeting of Mr. Marine's campaign was held at Jackson Square. From the west side of the Square to Broadway, bounded by Fairmount avenue and Fayette street, was, at the time the meeting was held, vacant ground. The main stand was in proximity to the Square; a stand for German speakers was near to Fayette street. Both stands were elaborately decorated with gas-jets, flags, chandeliers, Chinese lanterns and similar decorations. At the German stand the tri-colored banner of the North German Confederation was displayed.

A procession marched through the principal streets. "Mr. Marine's name was the subject of many puns." "Marines have become good sailors;" "Marines are not to be terrified by Archers;" "Sixth Ward Marine Corps;" "We believe in universal suffrage, and we want no man to suffer without cause;" "Result of the Democratic Administration in Maryland—\$40,000,000." The Seventh Ward delegation had a banner ornamented with a picture of a street car, on

which was the company's advertisement: "Colored Persons Admitted into This Car." "Democratic Judges are Spiritualists—They receive Dead Men's Votes on Election Days."

Ex-Mayor John Lee Chapman presided at the main stand. In the course of his remarks, he said: "I want you to remember that the City Hall will cost five times what a Republican Administration contracted to have it built for; that railroad interests amounting to millions have been sacrificed; that your police force is costing more than twice what it did under Republican rule; that nearly all the leading positions filled by the Democratic party under the present city government are receiving double the pay annually that they received under Republican rule."

During his speech the ex-Mayor spoke of an investigation of his administration, following his having been legislated out of office by a committee appointed for that purpose. It resulted in nothing being unearthed against him, but discoveries were exposed of Democratic indiscretions in the sale of city stock, whereupon the committee "dropped the curtain, fearing a more hideous evil."

Hon. John M. Langston elaborated the following points in his speech: "The Republican party has given practical significance and force to the cardinal doctrines of our declaration of independence; it has secured the accomplishment of the great national purposes announced by the fathers of the American Government in the Constitution of the United States. These purposes are set forth in the preamble of the Constitution itself, as follows: 'To form a more perfect Union. To establish justice. In-

sure domestic tranquility. Provide for the common defense. Promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. The Republican party has accomplished the abolition of slavery; it has enfranchised the colored American; it has put in his hand the ballot; to fix the abolition of slavery, the citizenship of the negro, and to render the denial to him of political powers, an impossibility, it has secured the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution; to secure the immediate and entire respect of these rights and powers so lately guaranteed in this manner to the freedmen, it has enacted what is known as the enforcement bills."

R. Stockett Mathews directed his remarks incidentally to the charge against Mr. Marine, that he was too young to represent the District in Congress. He referred to that section of the Constitution of the United States which declares that a man must have attained to the age of twenty-five years before he is eligible to a seat in the lower house of Congress. Said Mr. Mathews: "We hear but one objection against Mr. Marine and that is, he is too young for the nomination. Other men have been nominated and sent to Congress not older than he who were a match for some of the oldest members. He has attained to the Constitutional age and if he is too young, the founders of the Government were mistaken in their opinions as to a man's capacity at the age of twenty-five."

Mr. Marine spoke as follows: "Abraham Lincoln, standing upon the battlefield at Gettysburg, surrounded by the graves of eleven hundred loyal soldiers who fell upon

that historic ground to perpetuate our Union, summed up in those brief, yet expressive, simple words, the ground work of the Republican party's faith, when he declared 'that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that governments of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"In that memorable year of 1776, the birth of freedom dawned upon this Continent; during the intervening years to 1850, slavery changed the spirit of the Government from its original intendment. Neither the Whig nor Democratic parties had the wisdom to shape legislation so as to correct abuses that for an unbroken series of years were constantly creeping into and becoming a part of the fundamental law of the land. The Republican party came forth a reformer, 'that the Nation under God might have a new birth of freedom.' There were abuses to correct—a longer continuance of them assured anarchy. It is true, the rights of one portion of our citizens were guaranteed them; but another class of people were oppressed. To liberate and elevate the down-trodden, establish free speech, free soil and a free press, untrammel thought and maintain a Government of liberty, regulated by law, were the high missions of the Republican party; the pledges made by it in its origin have all been kept and faithfully executed. It has done more than maintain fealty to party principles. It has not swerved in allegiance to the Federal Union. Can our Democratic opponents say so much for themselves?

"Democracy in Maryland, as expounded by our opponents, means not only anti-progression, but slavery in a qualified form. Our statute books have their pages encum-

bered with a multiplicity of laws unequal in operation, and dispensing with an illiberal hand the privileges of the State. On the bases of cast and color the rights of some men are withheld, to add to the prerogatives of some others. The gentlemen who have made; those who have interpreted, and those who have executed the laws of Maryland for three years past, have used but one volume of precedents; their guide has been the dusty, antiquated old book that was used by the Democratic politicians of the last century; its pages are filled with the ideas of a dead age. The results of such an influence upon the men who govern us is working disastrously to the State.

"It is a fact that Democratic legislation was never liberal in its operations. In the days of slavery its enactments were framed in the interests of an aristocracy who held in bondage the spirit and bodies of a people to enrich themselves. When, since the origin of that party, has it ever devised a measure to promote the interests of the people? What prominent improvement in this Nation exists to testify to the advancement and wisdom of Democratic legislation? Under their administration of the Government sectional issues were fostered and encouraged; immigration and progress hindered in their onward march to the western territories, within whose boundaries Democratic legislation inhaled the foul breath of slavery. The adventurous pioneer who succeeds by toil, kept from them, if informed that the peculiar institution 'was established within their jurisdiction.' He could not succeed where slave labor existed; he would not hazard the chances of success by such experiment. We hear today a clamor throughout the land emanat-

ing from Democratic sources, charging the Republican party with having legislated in the interests of the black man, and having overlooked more readily our white citizens. This charge is easier made than sustained. The Democratic party in power busied themselves in securing the interests of the slave holder. To do so, they sacrificed school systems and internal improvements; they abandoned all thought about the interests of the great masses. Republican legislation has endeavored to correct the evils Democratic misrule instituted. It is not amazing that what Republicanism has done in the interests of the masses is distasteful to the so-called aristocracy. So long did that class influence the Government in the exercise of illegal power to build up for themselves success in their schemes to the ruin of other interests, that now they cannot appreciate the change in internal conditions.

"The Republican party has not deprived any one of his prerogatives under the fundamental organism of the land; it has deprived a class of the power of controlling the liberties of another class, who are entitled to the protecting shield of the Government.

"The spirit of Democracy, infused into National legislation, has permeated in a more disastrous form the management of our State concerns. In Maryland, the only true Republicanism we have is derived more from the Constitution of the United States and the legislation of Congress than from our present State Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Every advanced liberal sentiment found in the State Constitution of 1867 is drafted from the Constitution of 1864, the work of the

Unionists; or placed there by compulsion in consequence of the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution. The Democratic party has never accomplished a single act in the line of advancing human rights. How are they conducting affairs? Your internal school system is a farce; only for three months in a year, in Baltimore and Harford counties, parts of this Congressional District, are the school house doors open for the reception and tuition of scholars. You have game laws discriminating in favor of land owners and against the poorer class of toilers who heretofore have maintained themselves and their families by gunning at the mouth of the Susquehanna. So onerous is this last law that the gunners of Havre de Grace find their occupations so interfered with that they contemplate with dread the approaching winter in their unprepared state to resist its rigors. They dare not enter a boat and proceed to the middle of the Susquehanna and shoot game that belongs in common to all citizens. The Democratic Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, has given the exclusive privilege to do so to the land owners on the line of that waterway, and to the sportsmen who come from outside localities to indulge themselves in the pleasures of gunning.

"A committee was sent the other day to request Governor Bowie to divide the oyster fleet and send one part of it to look after the depredators of the oyster beds and the other half to be stationed so as to protect inviolate the sanctity of the game law. If our gallant navy could be rendered as zealous in enforcing the laws of the State for which it was purposely created, as it has been serviceable in the transportation of the

race horses of the Governor from Annapolis to Baltimore, that they might competitively appear on the track at Pimlico, it would be worthy of the objects of its creation.

"Fellow-citizens, we have had enough of the reign of the Democratic party in Nation and State. Does not the high rate of taxation in our Commonwealth indicate that there should be a change in the administration of our affairs? Many persons are unconscious of the transformations that have been taking place in the past ten years. The Nation has been redeemed from old forms and ceremonies. We may as well accept the results wrought by the revolution in political events recently as accomplished and irrevocable facts, and regard the political regeneration of the Republic as a purification of the States. Heresies which have been swept from existence by national fiat must be permitted to sleep the sleep of death. The South no longer is in a position to dictate what shall be governmental policy. Its right to do so was forfeited by nurturing and developing—rebellion. Nor can capitious resistance to the law, as it is constituted, do more than cause agitation and prevent tranquility. The adherence to erroneous political theories, allowing their spirit without substance to be engrafted into legislation for compromise and temporary make-shifts has passed beyond the sufferance of this generation. When such facts are recognized, political sentiment now existing in Maryland, and bequeathed to this age as a remnant of slavery, will cease, and we shall have a new birth of freedom. The Democrats evince some alarm at the practical workings of their creed and are giving forth to the public explanations of what

they do mean which may satisfy themselves but not the great body of the people.

"At a mass meeting of our opponents in this section of the city the other night, reference was made by Governor Swann to the decline in the shipbuilding industry. If that branch of trade alone had suffered, bad as its results are felt, we might forgive the offense. It is not one craft or profession that is affected; all alike are impaired. And why? Not as Mr. Swann says, by reason of the odious tariff breaking up the industry. The war of the rebellion has had more to do with its prostration than all other causes. The prejudices of our politicians and people have prevented its revival by their course of folly and stupidity. When the Union party held power in Maryland our prosperity was greater in every department of trade than at any time in the same number of years previous. The moment the Democrats attained to office—in the first year of their reign—a change commenced for the worse, and to-night the material and commercial interests of Baltimore are more thoroughly impaired than they were twelve months ago. The reason is apparent. A State and its chief metropolis which are yearly accumulating their public debt and burthening their people by increased taxation, until the amount paid into their treasuries by their citizens is unprecedented either in our country or Europe, cannot expect prosperity. You may go North and West, yea into the South, where the blight of war seared rock and dell, but you cannot find a State that taxes its people proportionately at the same ratio as is done in Maryland. It is a subterfuge to say the tariff has caused the measure, when it is apparent sectionalism has produced the re-

sult. We had a tariff before the war; under it shipbuilding reached its highest prosperity. Both Mr. Swann and Mr. Archer were strong protectionists at one time. Of course they are looking out to protect themselves politically now, and the doctrine of tariff is not preached in Democratic pulpits; hence the necessity for a change of their opinions upon that subject.

"Fellow-citizens, in the conscious satisfaction that our cause is right, let us move on in the good work in which we have been engaged and add one more brilliant chapter to the history of Maryland. Let it be that we shall commence to rid the Commonwealth of its governing incompetents by changing the political complexion of things on the incoming 8th of November. Maryland then can claim a place with the States of the Union who are thoroughly in accord with national sentiment; then will free ideas expand within our borders; our unrivaled water power, where no hum of machinery is now heard, will be occupied with factories; the wilderness places of the State shall be transformed into habitations desirable for the homes of men; our mineral resources will be developed, our agricultural interests protected; railroads built to run through sections of our State at present difficult of access to and from our great metropolis; and they shall pour the fruits of agricultural toil into the markets of Baltimore. With a reduction in the present rate of taxation, prosperity can be looked for again; but until there is a change in existing city and State administrations and measures our Maryland will continue to be more pitiable than she was in the dark days of slavery. Left to develop her resources, they will without outside aid forever remain an unfruitful

treasure. There has not been a spirit of activity and enterprise manifested by the native born citizens of Maryland sufficient to cause our State to appear advantageously in the ranks of her sister States. We have wealth in the bowels of the earth untouched, and it will not be of any service until the reign of the Democratic witches is dispelled. That can only be done by the people refusing longer continuance in power of a party that reached place by prejudice and retains its hold upon it by sectionalism and abuse of their opponents, misrepresenting their sentiments, and resorting to devices unworthy of those claiming the suffrages of the people of a free Republic. I trust the day is not far distant when an end of these things will greet us."

The Republican supporters of Mr. Washington Booth held a large meeting in Exchange Place, Monday evening, October 17th. It was preceded by a procession which paraded the streets and arrived at Exchange Place shortly after the meeting was opened. There were numerous devices and transparencies. Among the blazoned banners were the following: "We cast our ballots as we cast our bullets," "God hath made all men of one blood," "John Brown's soul is still marching on," "We remember Fort Fallow," "For Congress, Washington Booth," "Henry Winter Davis, his principles still live," "The safeguards of liberty—the ballot box, the jury box, and the witness box."

At the main stand *Charles C. Fulton* presided; he said of Governor Swann: He "has been to Maryland what Andrew Johnson was to the Nation; his defeat will therefore be hailed all over the land as a national triumph. * * * * *

"Mr. Swann has accomplished nothing, and has no more influence than if his seat was occupied by one of Mrs. Jarley's wax figures. He votes with Morrissey, Wood and Brooks, and occasionally helps to retard legislation. He speaks his pieces to empty benches, prints them and draws his pay."

Mr. Washington Booth, among other things, said: "One principal question at issue in this election is, whether this Third District shall continue to be represented by a delegate who, while he declares that he did not go to Washington for the purpose of opposing Gen. Grant, yet seeks a re-election because of such implied opposition and in fact, though claiming the votes of the Democrats, does not represent the Democratic party. For it is not the nomination by a party, or by a part of a party calling itself the whole, that confers the representative character upon the nominee. And no true Democrat will admit that the gentleman who has been declared the nominee of that party in this district is by any political antecedent or opinions or course of life, or the different doctrines he has at different times maintained and enforced, entitled to be considered a Democrat or the representative of that party. The doctrines and practices of the Democratic party are completely at variance with the doctrines which my opponent upheld and especially from the practices which secured him political prominence. He opposed the Confederates, whom the Democrats sustained. He upheld the war for the Union and was against the South, which war the Democrats opposed. He declared that the reconstruction of the Southern States should be made exclusively on the basis of continued loyalty

during the Rebellion and wished to exclude those whom he then called rebels from suffrage because they had been in the Confederate service—the very men by whose votes he now hopes to be elected. But there is another gulf between the Democratic party and any representation of it by my opponent, too deep and too broad, and of too long standing to be bridged over or concealed by any management in securing their nomination. The Democratic party has always sustained the right of the immigrant and naturalized citizen to vote and hold office. That party has always emphatically proclaimed itself the friend and upholder of the extension of suffrage to the foreign born citizen. Now what is the record of my opponent on these points? Surely I need not remind my German born fellow-citizens, or those whom Mr. Swann called 'infuriated Irish of the Eighth Ward,' of what was said and done by him in that respect. He was first elected to office because he opposed, and by reason of the fact that he prevented, them from voting. How then does he represent the Democratic party? But another and far more important question than the choice of persons involved in this election for us is whether we in Maryland shall continue to occupy the political position now held by the State, or whether we shall place ourselves among those whose ideas and policy direct the measures and shape the good fortune of the Republic. Are we to continue among the inactive, the opposers, the breakers down, or to enroll ourselves among those who accept progress and what has been achieved and who endeavor to go on to still better things. Shall this district be represented in the next Congress by one who in a helpless minority is powerless for

our good, without the advantage that must accrue to the district from influence or a voice among the powers that be, or will you send there a representative of and among the majority upholding the administration, not opposing it, and who would from that fact necessarily secure those practical advantages and real results to our commerce and harbor, which are the things all men desire here. Which of these two considerations will be the best for our city?"

John A. J. Creswell said: "We have seen our best friends, whose only sin was that they had been true to their country, driven from every office of honor and trust and a universal Democratic saturnalia established from Allegany to Worcester. We have been mercilessly excluded from all participation in State or local government. The power of our enemies being supreme, we have been as perpetually quarantined from public favor as though we had been cursed with an ineradicable plague spot. To make our ostracism endurable by comparison with our other sufferings, they have systematically proceeded to plunder us of our property. Under Democratic management, corruption has rioted and fattened in the city and State, and with insatiate greed has continually demanded that the burthens of an already insupportable taxation should be still further increased. Powerless as we have been to redress our wrongs, we have yet in all our adversity preserved our organization intact, waiting hopefully for the good day when, recruited and reanimated, we should again be able to respond with confidence and exultation to every call that our much abused and long suffering people might make upon us. At last we know that the time of our deliverance is fast ap-

proaching. The aurora that heralds the coming of that auspicious day now gladdens our eyes as it warns us that the present is the time for action. Adopting the most liberal sentiments and forgetting past differences, we should open our ranks to receive cordially every good soldier of every race or creed who will join heartily in the great war before us. We should extend our line until it shall stretch in compact and unbroken array from the mountains to the sea.

"If thus inspired and organized, when the appointed day of battle shall be announced we may confidently unfurl our old beloved flag with its lately obscured stars glittering with reilluminated lustre and here upon the soil of our Maryland we may crown it anew with the glorious insignia of victory, bravely and magnanimously won."

R. Stockett Mathews uttered these sentiments: "Every man should have adequate opportunities to grow up to the full stature of manhood—to the cultivation of every moral faculty and the employment of every intellectual attribute for his own good and the welfare of his race. When God created manhood He exhibited the perfection of His creative power, and every act of moral restriction which has desecrated that work has to that extent opposed the intention of the Creator. The creation was designed to reflect the benevolence and love of the Supreme Omnipotence, from the cradle to the grave.

"That we are a black man's party is upon the face of it a self-evident falsehood; ours is a national party, founded upon the principles that thrilled the hearts and nerved the arms of our forefathers, when they began their glorious work and established



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American liberty as the utmost altitude which mankind had then reached in their efforts to crystalize human aspirations, human happiness and freedom into institutions of law and order.

"The Democracy has forced us to do right in the sight of God and man, in spite of ourselves. They compelled us to adopt the Thirteenth Amendment, by virtue of which slavery was abolished throughout the country. Then came the Fourteenth Amendment and the capstone was laid upon our national temple when the Fifteenth Amendment became the irreversible edict of the American people that ours should be a Nation of freemen without a slave.

"Wake up, people of Maryland! Wake up, I say! and feel that there is something worth living for, even in Maryland! Let us cast aside superstition, ignorance, prejudice, pride and aristocracy. Down with aristocracy and let the common man, the poor man, the masses of the people, enjoy the richest blessings that the Government can bestow."

Gen. Adam E. King, among other serious and humorous things, spoke the following: "Every officer in the State, from the Governor down to the most pitiable loafer, that wears the livery of Thomas Swann, is a Democrat." He said "the navy of Maryland drifts listlessly away and allows the bold oystermen of Virginia to gobble up our citizens, put them in prison, carry off their vessels as prizes to their own ports, where stranded on the sandy beach their sails idly flap in the autumn wind and the October suns open up ghastly seams in their hulls.

"When the Virginia fleet bore down on the oyster craft of Maryland the captain

and his officers retired below decks to their cabins, exclaiming, 'All is lost! All is lost—but our salaries!'"

"If oysters could run races Governor Bowie would take interest in them, but oysters have no legs and horses have."

A combination mass meeting of the Democrats favorable to the election of the Hon. Stevenson Archer in the Second and Thomas Swann in the Third Congressional Districts was held in Monument Square on the evening of Monday, October 31st. There was a great outpouring of people and the procession was a lengthy one. It presented an impressive scene; a flame of fire far as the eye could reach lit up the ranks of men in marching columns. There were bands of music, floats, designs and displays of lighted boxes ad libitum. Some among the numerous mottoes on a sea of transparencies were as follows: "The sons of old Ireland ever true to the Democratic party," "We want no Marines in Baltimore," "No Grant wanted here, we have no presents to give," "Sailors wanted no Marines; Up in a balloon—Billy Marine," "The Hon. Stevenson Archer will once more save Maryland," "An old sailor before a Marine any time," "The arrows from our Archer's bow will carry terror to the common foe," "The best Government the country ever had—tell that to the Marines, old sailors won't believe it," "The arrows of the Archer will stick among the corruptionists of the radical Congress," "Our Swann, the Limerick boys say he must go back to Congress," "The Limerick boys will make Wash. Booth's coffin," "Ballots against bayonets," "Creswell says his allies will carry the Fourth and Fifth Districts; he may tell that to the young Marines, but not to old soldiers,"

"Swann for President in 1872," "Wanted—honest officials—apply at the Custom House." This last motto was strangely enough on several of the transparencies and referred to the irregularities of two prominent officials. "The white Swann of Maryland," "Tom Swann gave us our liberty and it is for white men to preserve it," "We want no amalgamation in Maryland," "The doom of Washington Booth has been written by a quill plucked from our Swann," "The only hope for Washington Booth, Mount Hope," "Booth cannot go to Washington for a seat is engaged for Tom Swann," "When will General Grant's Cabinet be completed? Echo answers, 'when.'"

The Governor of the State, *Oden Bowie*, was presiding officer of the meeting. The resolutions passed denounced unsparingly the administration of President Grant; they declared his policy "a crime so heinous in morals and law as to merit the most indignant condemnation and the severest rebuke that a free and enlightened people can inflict."

Stevenson Archer said: "It is for us to think of the living present, and so to act as to secure the liberties of the people, now so deeply endangered. The first and gravest issue that confronts us is the Fifteenth Amendment. It is now law—a part of the Constitution; not a part which our fathers gave us, but still a part, and we Democrats who have always adhered to the Constitution and laws will not now reject it or seek to evade it.

"How does the Fifteenth Amendment apply in the State of Maryland? Maryland has registered 38,000 of the negro race; the Democratic majority last fall was 31,000; our majority for Governor was 40,000, and

it is for you now to say whether the Democratic party will poll 40,000 majority to overcome this 38,000.

"The Republican party did not give the negro the right to vote for any affection it had for him. No, they made him a voter to crush the Democratic party; but when the negro finds out his strength he will crush the radical party.

"What friendship had the radicals for the negro in 1864? Why did they not give him the right to vote then? They had no such intention in 1864 or 1866. They all declared to me if they believed their party had any such intention they would vote the Democratic ticket.

"The negro will turn on the radical party yet, in this and every other Southern State, because he will have the penetration to discern by bitter experience, if no other way, his friends from his foes. The negro cannot long believe the radical party his friends.

"The Chinese Empire numbers upwards of four hundred and fifty millions of beings, and from these hordes the radicals wish to swamp us with a system of slavery as bad, if not worse, than the worst forms of negro slavery known to us. They surround the negro with protection against intimidation and every sort of coercion; do they protect the white laborer and mechanics in Massachusetts from their avaricious masters, who seek to intimidate them into allowing Chinese to eat up and deprive them of the legitimate fruits of their honest industry?"

Hon. Thomas Swann said: "The demonstration of the evening might well be described as an outpouring of the white men of Baltimore. I have resided in this city for more than a half of a century, and I have

been a good deal mixed up with the affairs of the city and State, but I have never before witnessed such a scene as this one to-night. My views on national affairs have been very well ventilated. In other sections of the city and throughout this State I have spoken of the outrages and abuses heaped upon the people by the Administration. I have been the subject of attack by Postmaster General Creswell. For weeks that distinguished radical, who has hung like a barnacle to the administration of Gen. Grant, has hounded me through the city and State. He had come to Baltimore for the purpose of making war upon her people and upon the best interests of the city. He had come here to marshal his negro crowd of voters and with attempts to overawe the Democracy with threats of what the President would do with his soldiers. I have the best feelings for the negroes; he will do well enough and behave himself if let alone by the radical disorganizers, who only care for his vote."

Excitement prevailed during the canvass; it was remarkable that no breaches of the peace occurred. Arrangements to preserve order were amply provided for under the National and State laws.

The vote in the seven lower wards of Baltimore City was: Marine, Republican, 4,835; Archer, Democrat, 8,859. In the Third Congressional District Booth, Republican, received in the thirteen upper wards 10,414; Swann, Democrat, 15,137. The strength of the colored vote was in the upper wards, which gave Mr. Booth a larger proportionate vote than that received by Mr. Marine.

The tickets used in the Second District by the Republicans had printed on them the

bust of Abraham Lincoln, which has continued the party emblem, and above it the words, "Republican Ticket;" beneath were the additional words, "With malice towards none—with charity for all." Below the bust was the name of the district, the candidate's name and date of election. The Democratic ticket was headed, "White Man's Ticket." Below it was an eagle perched upon a rock; in its back a streamer, on which was inscribed the word "Constitution." In the left hand corner was a moving train; in the right a plow and a sheaf of garnered wheat; below was a line which read "For Congress, 2d Congressional District," and underneath it another line, "Hon. Stevenson Archer."

The Baltimore *American* said editorially of the result: "The prejudice which is entertained against the voting of the colored people contributed more to our defeat than all other causes combined. *The negro has proven to be an element of weakness and not of strength*, and it will take time to educate the masses up to an appreciation of the justice of his enfranchisement."

1871.

Wednesday evening, October 23d, a Democratic mass meeting favorable to the election of Joshua Vansant for Mayor took place in Monument Square. Mr. Vansant declared his devotion "to the Constitution of the United States, as it was handed down by the patriots, statesmen and sages of the Revolution. The days of the radical party should be numbered and they not many, because it was necessary to restore the economy of the Government and to reassert the principles that underlie the Constitution and the glory of the people. The pres-

ent administration treated the Southern States as a barbarous power would treat their conquered provinces."

The Mayoralty election was held Wednesday, October the 25th. Mr. Vansant was opposed by Charles Dunlap, Independent and Reformer, who polled most of the Republican vote. Vansant received 18,311 votes and Dunlap 10,973.

1872.

Horace Greeley, Democratic candidate for President, delivered an address at Pimlico Fair, Thursday afternoon, October 10th. On the evening of that day he was serenaded at the Carrollton Hotel and made a speech. A letter of welcome from Mayor Vansant and a special committee of the City Council was presented to Mr. Greeley, after which he said: "People differ radically in ideas. It was this difference which led to the Civil War.

"They fought it out gallantly and when the end came I was very anxious that peace should be restored as speedily as possible. My life since then has been given to this work. I have been most grossly abused for the efforts I have made to procure a lasting peace. The country should be cemented together by reconciliation, not by subjugation. Peace is only war in another shape unless the country is reconciled on this basis. It cannot be done at once. If it takes years to accomplish it people must not be impatient. I do not judge harshly those who differ with me in opinion. I think them honest. I have been anxious that this people should be in heart united, and they will be some day. The time will come when we shall hold conventions to exult at the consummation of this result. Those who

fought against the Union were gallant men, but they were mistaken. Let us be friends again."

The mass meetings held in Baltimore during the campaign were spiritless on the part of the Democrats. Those of the Republicans were more lively and energetic. The Democrats held their last grand rally in Monument Square on the night of Thursday, October 31st. The principal speaker was *William Pinkney Whyte*, who excused Democrats voting for Mr. Greeley on the ground "that the wisest statesmanship is that which forgets the past and uses the lessons learned to mould the future for those who may come after them." The speaker further said: "Let us accept the circumstances of to-day as they are. It makes no difference what Horace Greeley was, we all know what he is now, and we take him because the radicals have always taught us that he was honest; because he has been honest enough to come out of bad company and join the Democrats." The Republicans held their last meeting of consequence in Monument Square, Friday night, November 1st. *Hon. Henry Wilson*, of Massachusetts, said he had "been held up as an enemy to the South, but he had never had an unkind word towards that section." *Postmaster Creswell* said he "was once a Democrat, but he thanked no man to remind him of those the five meanest years of his life. He was amazed to see that gallant old party that had carried the flag of the country through all its wars with foreign States with success and glory, which once had a Jefferson and a Jackson, who left as a legacy to it the immortal words, 'The Union—it must and shall be preserved,' now led by Horace Greeley and Charles

Sumner, who had taken a bail bond of it to keep the peace." As for him, like the French knight, he would pass it by without a blow, but with a prayer that more kindly elements would shed their influences on it."

The vote in Baltimore City resulted: Greeley, 24,702 votes, and Gen. Grant, 19,523 votes. William O'Brien, Democrat, defeated Robert Turner, Independent, in the Third Congressional District by a vote for the former of 9,675 over 8,346 for the latter. In the Fourth District Thomas Swann received 12,148 votes and Elias Griswold, Independent, 10,916 votes.

1873.

The contest this year was waged in the city of Baltimore between the Reformers, who nominated Mr. David Carson for Mayor, and the Democrats, who renominated Joshua Vansant. The Republicans made no nominations; a part of that organization, under the leadership of Collector of the Port, Washington Booth, supported Mr. Carson. The city campaign had no life infused into it. Several meetings were held, but were poorly attended. The election took place Wednesday, October 22d. Carson received 12,657 votes and Vansant 22,751. A Reformer was elected from the First Ward to the First Branch of the City Council; the others in both branches were Democrats.

The Republicans nominated a regular State ticket for Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. They were voted for November 4th. At the same time the clerks of the various courts, the sheriff, city surveyor and members of the Legislature were elected. Otis Spear, Reform candidate for Clerk of the City Court, died two days prior

to the election; he received 8,389 votes, though dead.

In Baltimore City Henry Goldsborough, Republican candidate for Comptroller, received 13,637 votes, against 28,221 cast for Levin Woolford.

Postmaster General Creswell, in a political speech, referred to the rottenness and corruption existing in municipal affairs, an attack which elicited a vigorous reply from *Governor Whyte*, who paid his respects to the Postmaster General in this manner: "If brass should be made a legal tender and Creswell be used up, the national embarrassments for want of currency might be speedily cured. Creswell's speech in the New Assembly Rooms recalled to many an aged negro the old Mississippi song of

"Wheel about, and turn about and do just so,
And every time you jump about, you jump Jim
Crow."

"Monbaddo has said that man is such an imitative animal that he must have been at one time a monkey, and it seems very likely now that Maryland will imitate Ohio. The Custom House army and reform recruits will scarcely be able to stop it. This balloon party will be torn into more tatters than Inskip's tent. The Reform party, swaddled in the Custom House and nursed by the United States District Attorney, is an infant that will not live long."

The Governor said "a boy had been sent to a doctor's shop; he got scared at a skeleton and ran across the street. The doctor called the boy back, but he kept running away, saying, 'You are the same old skeleton, only you have clothes on.' We have now the Custom House Radical party with its Reform clothes on."

1874.

On Thursday, September 17th, Thomas Swann was again nominated for Congress in the upper Baltimore district, and William J. O'Brien in the lower one. The chairman of the convention announced Mr. O'Brien nomination for the Forty-fifth Congress, when it should have been the Forty-fourth. Mr. O'Brien's opponents amused themselves by saying there was no Democratic nomination for the Forty-fifth Congress.

In the upper Baltimore district the Republicans nominated John R. Cox and in the lower James S. Suter for Congress. Neither of the candidates were speech-makers. It was in all probability as dull a political campaign as ever was held in modern times. The Democrats did not hold any grand rallies, and only one was held

by the Republicans. That meeting was on Friday night, October 30th, in the New Assembly Rooms. Mr. R. Stockett Matthews, in the course of his speech, said, "no one had seen an explanation of the creation of the floating debt of \$3,000,000 that we were called on to fund. Who can tell of the costs of that monstrous City Hall, with its monstrously ugly dome? Who can tell of the bills paid to the most aristocratic upholsterer outside of New York? Who can tell why it was necessary to increase the taxes in Baltimore, which are already onerous? The streets are badly paved and but for the rains of heaven the city would be decimated by pestilence."

At the election in November Swann had 10,024 votes and Cox had 6,910 votes. O'Brien had 9,287 votes and Suter had 4,834.

CHAPTER VIII.

EVENTS FROM 1875 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE; OR, REFORMERS AND REPUBLICANS IN ALLIANCE DEFEATING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The dissensions in the Democratic party on the subject of bossism and corruption made a serious break in its ranks. The dissenters, led by men of influence, of whom were ex-Confederate soldiers, raised the standard of revolt against the regulars in the cause of good government, and allied themselves with the Republicans. The facts as succeeding presented exemplifies that there is no peril in a false ballot that can overtake the State, when the masses are incorruptible.

This chapter sets forth the dislodgement of the Democratic party from power and the installation of the Republican party in its place, after defeats and discouragements without a parallel in the history of local politics.

The first serious attempt at reform in State and municipal methods was inaugurated in Baltimore this year. Tuesday, September 7th, a meeting of Independent Democratic and Conservative voters was held in the Masonic Temple, H. Clay Smith presiding. He submitted a statement of the enormous increase in taxation, declaring there was a demand for reform in every branch of municipal government. *John S. Reese* said: "The object of the meeting is to rebuke the leaders of the Democratic party because they have nominated men for the office of the City Council, and the Legisla-

ture of the State, who by common and universal consent are utterly unfit." Mr. Reese asked, "Who is the Democratic party?" when a voice answered, "Thomas Swann," amid laughter and applause.

Skipwith Wilmer: "We are tired of seeing men intrusted with the management of the finances of the State whom we would not trust around the corner with a five dollar bill."

Judge William P. Malsby: "The Democratic Conservative party has been in control of the State since 1866." Here he was interrupted by some one saying, "And they always will be," to which he replied: "I trust for my country's sake they always will be, but for my country's and party's sake that it will no longer continue under the present leadership."

Henry M. Warfield was nominated for Mayor of Baltimore by Reformers and endorsed by Republicans. A committee appointed by the State Republican Convention met a similar committee appointed by Reformers, and J. Morrison Harris was agreed upon as nominee for Governor, S. Teackle Wallis for Attorney General, and Edward Wilkins for Comptroller.

The campaign was aggressive on the part of both parties. The Democrats nominated for Governor John Lee Carroll; Attorney General, Charles J. M. Gwinn; Comptroller,

Levin Woolford, and Mayor of Baltimore, Ferdinand C. Latrobe. The first grand rally of the Democrats was held Friday, September 17th. *Hon. Reverdy Johnson* presided. He was on account of blindness unable to read his speech, which act was performed for him by J. A. McClure.

The speech was a defense of the nominees and of the right to organize rings, which constituted the first division of his remarks. His second division was "the particular objection to Mr. Carroll is that he is a Roman Catholic." On that point Mr. Johnson said: "But what is the religious faith whose followers would consign to political servitude. It is the religion of Jesus. Every Roman Catholic believes in it as firmly as any one belonging to other religious sects. They have different mode of worship. So have other sects. But the essentials of the faith are common to all. They believe in the divinity of Jesus, in the Trinity and the Atonement. Let all Christians believe in those essentials of faith. Have Catholics ever failed to be good citizens?"

The third part of Mr. Johnson's speech was a defense of the municipal government. His closing paragraph was: "Do, then, as I am sure you will, roll up such majorities for your candidates as was recently done by your Democratic associates in California for theirs, thus carrying dismay and assuring a signal defeat to the enemies of the dominant party and satisfying the good men of all parties that our institutions will be preserved from farther encroachment and enlightened liberty maintained."

John Lee Carroll closed his speech with these sentences: "Who can deny that the administration of our laws has been faithful and impartial, that the credit of the State

has been firmly maintained in the midst of financial storms, that education has been dispensed with a liberal hand, and that order and good government have everywhere prevailed."

Mr. John V. L. Findlay defended Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Carroll from the imputation of belonging to a ring. He said: "When it becomes necessary to nominate candidates in secret, by a body or council selected in secret, the genius of free America will no longer rule. What weapon shall we use to fight this enemy with, who screens himself with darkness? Hatched in the recesses of the jungle, its origin is stamped with the primeval curse. The Republicans and Potato Bugs had nothing to say in support of reform when the Louisiana outrage was being perpetrated, when Sheridan marched rough shod through the Legislature of that State. What has been the result of Republican reform? Bankruptcy in the South and panic and failures in the North. This is the reform these men have given us with which to start the new century. I prefer to follow under the lead of the illustrious descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. After investing the colored citizens with the right to theatres, hotels and graveyards, they put them in circulation stamped on one side with the Goddess of Liberty and on the other with the American eagle. They taught them to save money and built them a bank of Seneca sand stone in Washington. Soon the millions flowed in from the cotton-fields of the South and from the toiling colored people all over the country to the institution built of the primitive rock and watched over by the eye of the Christian statesman. The reformers then took this fund and divided it among



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themselves. The Republican party to reform the land; if the Republican party reforms itself it will have enough to do.

"The *American* claims credit for the Republican party's administration of affairs of the city and State in 1864. It was the Union party; the Republican party was not in power in this city and State in 1864. In May, 1866, the party split—one portion coalescing with the Democratic Conservative party and the other with the Republican party. Therefore the credit claimed must be divided between the Republicans and that large portion of the Union party that joined with the Democrats.

"The radical party never had an existence in this State until the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. Before that it was only a ring of Federal office holders. In 1866 they appropriated \$20,000 of the city's money to corrupt the Legislature of the State and made an assessment of \$15,000 more on the salaries of all the office holders for the same purpose. The cry is for reform. Then let it begin where it belongs. Let new life begin where death took its start. Begin at Washington; until it is purified it will be useless to attempt any reform. Remember this, Democrats, and inscribe it on your banners that a vote for the bugs is a vote for the rads."

Mr. F. C. Latrobe railed against secret organizations, exclaiming: "Why not come out in the open light of day and let us know what oaths and obligations you require of your candidates before admitting them to your lodges. They are initiated and then nominated, and then you tell us the veil of secrecy is thrown aside. Give us the names of the members of your supreme council—give us the tests required of your candidates

—let us know who and what is the power that crouches in the corner as soon as the door is thrown open."

A merchants' meeting in support of the reform ticket was held in the Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening, September 28th. *Mr. W. W. Spence*, the president, made a speech and read a report of a committee of twenty-five citizens who submitted the State Reform ticket.

J. Morrison Harris, the Reform Gubernatorial candidate, said: "Now, gentlemen, I come before you clothed by your kindly act with responsibilities of gravity and moment and I am ready to assume their weight earnestly and honestly and as fully as my ability will permit, to justify your confidence in my discharge of them. You are going to test in this State that great omnipotent, democratic principle of the right of the many and not of the few. We are going to teach the individuals who have been manipulating to their interest and your wrong, the administrative government of this city and State, that behind them has ever sat and is now rising in its might their masters.

"Men who heretofore have been most literally antagonistic in political opinions and contests are coming together in honest and patriotic and all powerful union for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the people against administrative corruption and fraud."

Mr. S. Teackle Wallis forwarded from New York where he was being treated for throat disease, a lengthy letter, which was read. He expressed himself caustically on one point in *Mr. Reverdy Johnson's* speech. *Mr. Wallis* wrote: "I am not a Catholic, and consequently have no personal interest in vindicating the rights of

Catholics. The demagogism that bids for Catholic votes is quite as despicable in my eyes as that which panders to anti-Catholic intolerance.

"Since 1867 the Democratic party has been practically reigning without opposition. It has made and marred what it has pleased to make or mar.

"People who have hitherto regarded voting the ticket as almost the first duty of man have begun to talk seriously of invading its sacred precincts and striking off the names of nominated knaves."

Henry M. Warfield: "This blending together of all classes and interests of our fair city augurs well for the successful issue of the reformation that is at hand. The ring Democracy has flaunted until the sturdy, the solid men of Baltimore, in their power, aye, in their majesty, have risen to displace them from their ruining rule. For the interest of our city we cast aside former differences and joining hands we protest at the ballot box against ring rule, against its broken promises of the past, even against the promises of the future."

At a meeting held Thursday, October 1st, in Monument Square, *Col. Wilkins* made this brief speech: "I will not detain you long. The great reform party of Maryland having nominated me as their candidate for the office of Comptroller, I appear before you this evening to express my thanks for the distinguished honor. Living as I have under my own vine and peach tree, cultivating their fruits for a livelihood, I have had no thought or care for the graces of oratory, and I will not attempt a speech. But I do, in all sincerity, pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and honestly, and I will,

to the best of my ability, endeavor to secure reform and retrenchment in the expenditures of the State."

On the same evening the Democrats held a meeting in the Maryland Institute. *William Pinkney Whyte*, made the following pointed allusion to Mr. Wallis: "But the gentleman who professing certain strong political views, yet enters into association with the fag end of all parties and assents to a coalition with the enemies of his own party, with men holding political opinions widely at variance with his own and representing an organization as demoralized and corrupt as ever wielded power in the National Government, all allied for the common purpose of defeating the party to which he claims adhesion—such a gentleman can inspire no confidence among reflecting men, no matter how pretentious he may be in the assumption of a severe public virtue or in the monopoly of all the decency of political society.

"He may shoot his Parthian arrows, poisoned with venom, at his associates whom he deserts, but a child may see and appreciate from the bitterness of his invective that he carries with him into the camp of the enemy the anger of a Tartar rather than the spirit of a Luther."

Mr. Carroll, under date of September 30th, addressed a letter to Mr. Wallis, saying: "In your letter of acceptance as a candidate for Attorney General, you have seen fit to say that under the combinations of the late Convention, no candidates could escape the pledges, the compromises and influences without which their nomination could not, and would not, have been effected. I look upon this statement as directly assailing my integrity and honor, and

the fact that its personal application is attempted by innuendo does not lessen the gravity of the assertion." The letter concluded by asking Mr. Wallis to verify his statement or stand convicted as a slanderer, who has refused to spare the wanton injury he has attempted to inflict.

Mr. Wallis replied by letter, under date of October 1st, saying: "Your letter of September 30th has just reached me by this morning's mail. Until you shall see fit to make suitable apology for the grossness of the language which you have so far forgotten the commonest proprieties among gentlemen as to use in it, you will be pleased to consider this the only personal notice which I think it deserves."

Mr. Wallis, under date of October 9th, issued an address to the voters of Maryland, in which he reciprocated Mr. Whyte's compliments. After moralizing on the true spirit of reform, he said: "I am quite aware that this view of human and political nature is utterly repudiated by that eminent moralist, Mr. Pinkney Whyte. In the delightful discourse which was read by that illustrious person at the Maryland Institute, he treated the very suggestion of it as an evidence of my innate depravity. But I meant to speak only of the rule in humanity and not the exception. I had only in my mind the 'common run of men'—those who live and move in the plane of average intelligence and virtue. I know that they—and I as one of them—sin ninety and nine times daily; whereas, hardly a day passes that Mr. Whyte does not find himself compelled like Mr. Pecksniff to lay sudden hold on something heavy, to prevent himself ascending into Heaven. * * * * If he had ever suspected that the election of Mr. Car-

roll as Governor could by possibility have the remotest influence in promoting his own re-election to the United States Senate, we all know that he would have taken off his coat (which, I believe, is his usual way of serving his country) to secure the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, merely to win the applause of his own conscience. I submit, therefore, that he is too far above what I am treating of to know anything about it."

The election returns in Baltimore gave Latrobe, over Warfield, 2,567 majority for Mayor. Harris had 21,853, and Carroll 36,959 votes for Governor. Wallis had 22,588 and Gwinn 36,835 votes for Attorney General.

1876.

The reform excitement of 1875 was carried into the Presidential election of 1876. Hays and Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and Tilden and Hendricks their Democratic opponents. In the Second Congressional District, William Kimmel was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and William E. Goldsborough, Reform candidate. In the Third, Thomas Swann was the Democratic candidate, and Dr. James H. Butler, the Republican.

On Friday evening, September 9th, a Republican mass meeting at Cross Street Market Hall, was broken up by Democratic rowdies. Mr. C. Irving Ditty, William M. Marine and Judge William G. Riley, of Virginia, were the advertised speakers. Mr. Ditty was delivering his speech when pistols were fired, and a rush made for the speakers' stand. Mr. Ditty was attacked and beaten with a billy. The meeting dispersed in the wildest panic; hundreds jumping out the hall windows to the market

house roof and escaping in that manner. Mr. Ditty, accompanied by Mr. Marine, and the two by a file of police, visited a neighboring apothecary shop, where Ditty's wounds were dressed.

On Monday evening, the 10th of October, Masonic Temple was filled to overflowing with an "Indignation meeting." *William J. Albert* presided. On taking the chair, he said: "This outpouring of men of all trades shows that the great public heart has been touched, and that the outrage of Friday night has evoked a determined spirit on the part of the masses that augurs well for the future."

Mr. Ditty made the speech of the evening, in which he reviewed the circumstances attending the breaking up of the Cross street hall meeting. He showed in his speech how lawlessness went unpunished by the civil authorities of the city.

Mr. R. Stockett Mathews: "I am disappointed in the character of this meeting. It was reasonable to suppose that the outrage we have met to condemn would arouse into activity and expression the indignation and patriotism of those who, for the last fifteen years, have been continually busied in manufacturing occasions for denouncing outrages elsewhere. We may be pardoned for supposing that one or two Democrats would have found their way here, and in the presence of this vast audience, have made a public confession of what they had admitted in their private acknowledgments."

Henry Clay Dallam (a Confederate and a Democrat) wrote in answer to an invitation to be present: "I accepted, two days ago, an invitation to address a Democratic meeting to-night. If I can fulfill that engage-

ment in time, I will be at your meeting, which is called, as you express it, 'in vindication of the right of free speech.'" Although late, Mr. Dallam was present, and condemned the outrage of which complaint was made.

The assault on Mr. Ditty resulted in two trials in the Criminal Court of Baltimore and a removal of the case finally to the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, where it was abandoned.

The campaign of this year was active and several mass meetings were held by both parties. At the election for candidates to the City Council, October 25th, the Democratic majority was 5,780.

At the Presidential election, Tuesday, November 7th, Tilden received 32,189 votes in Baltimore City and Hays 22,100 votes. Kimmel, Democrat, for Congress in the nine lower wards of Baltimore, received 14,257 votes, and Goldsborough, 8,562 votes. In the upper wards, Swann, Democrat, received 15,259 votes, and Butler, Republican, 12,728 votes.

1877.

Wednesday, September 5th, a mass meeting was held in the Maryland Institute, over which James Flynn presided. An address was read and adopted by the Reformers assembled, who nominated Henry M. Warfield for Mayor.

Mr. Warfield: "Entering upon another campaign for the supremacy of the people over that element which has made the purity of the ballot-box a by-word and a mockery, I am here to join with you in inaugurating an active co-operation to produce that result, which will stimulate the zeal of all good citizens. The source of the

ills which we rightly claim to exist, emanates from a ballot-box which has been controlled by the enemies of Constitutional liberty, and who, if permitted to continue their illegal and ruffianly possession, will hasten us on to irretrievable ruin. There is no sacrifice the good citizen should not gladly make to retrieve the errors of the past. We want no more political ruffianism dispensed at the ballot-box as in 1875. We claim a discriminating economy in the administration of city affairs; the abolishment of sinecures; the payment of money to the man who earns it, not to the ring-master who recommended him."

Mr. Robert D. Morison: "If it was right Mr. Warfield should be supported in 1875, what has happened in the meantime to make it wrong that he should not be supported now? Has the ring abdicated its sceptre in a fit of virtue and lain down to sinless dreams? Have the recent primary elections been conducted decently and fairly? Has ballot-box stuffing become a thing of the past? Have pudding tickets ceased to be used? Have roughs and rowdies ceased to knock down and bully where they cannot win by other means?"

Thursday, September 6th, the Working-men's Convention met at Rain's Hall and nominated *Joseph Thompson*, familiarly known as the "Blacksmith of Old Town," for Mayor. The candidate said, in accepting the nomination: "This is a spontaneous uprising of the working people, and I cannot help but feel that it was the hand of the Almighty power that made my name so warm in the hearts of such a large number of the people of this city.

"Like a weed I was thrown on the tide of popularity where the wave of your kindness

took me up and landed me on an elevated spot in the sunshine of your favor.

"The delegates were consistent in adhering to the doctrine that the office is to seek the man and not the man the office. They made the workshop the peer of any man's office.

"A man is not born to conditions in this country. Here are no titles—dukes, barons or kings. Men, however, rise to conditions and in that rise there might be chances of fraud. There's the rub. When we assist an honest man to rise we are sometimes mistaken and take impudence for intelligence, ignorance for modesty, and merit falls behind, spurned to the ground, while presumptuous ignorance takes its place. We may, however, always read a man's character. 'A pigmy is a pigmy still though perched on Alps, and pyramids are pyramids in vales. A man's character remains the same whether you find him in the halls of legislation or breaking stone on the turnpike.'

"I would rather, before heaven, be an honest blacksmith than a dishonest Mayor."

October 10th, 1877, at a Democratic meeting in support of the regular ticket, held at Masonic Temple, *S. Teackle Wallis* made a speech in which he said: "Two years ago I was read out of the Democratic party. I was told the doors were forever barred against me and no matter how long the lamp held out to burn, so vile a sinner could not return. I knew the day would be sure to come, no matter what would be the differences of opinion, when the great heart of the Democratic party would be just to any man who had no other object than its purification.

"It is a mistake and a misfortune for Mr.

Warfield to be placed where he is. In the nomination of George P. Kane, no reform nomination was necessary.

"As to the Workingman's candidate for Mayor, I cannot say that my father ever worked with his father, and therefore, if I called him Joe, it would be taking a great liberty. He is a clever man, and a man of good education. He makes a good use of words—furnished—I think, some times, from someone else. The principles of the new party are communistic. Their men justify the burning of depots and other property. Men who do this and tell you they are not communist, tell you, you are fools."

Thursday, October 12th, *Mr. Thompson* hit back. He said: "Mr. Wallis will not call me Joe and I will return the compliment by refraining from the liberty of calling him Teackle. It is not necessary for me to say that he tickled the Reform party in 1875 and that now he tickles the Democratic party.

"I wish you all to understand that behind the checkered shirts beat hearts; under the workman's cap there is intelligence, and under his hardy hand is skill."

At the municipal election held October 24, 1877, George P. Kane, Democratic candidate for Mayor, received 33,098 votes; Thompson, Workingman's candidate, 17,389 votes, and Warfield, Reform, received 535 votes.

At the election held Tuesday, November 6, Keating, Democratic candidate for Comptroller, received 28,087, and Porter, Republican, received 6,396 votes.

1878.

During the fall campaign of 1878, in the Third Congressional District, Wm. Kimmel

was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, and Joseph Thompson by the Temperance party.

In the Fourth Congressional District, Robt. M. McLane was nominated by the Democrats for Congress, and Col. John C. Holland was nominated by the Republicans. In a speech made by *Mr. Holland* on Monday evening, October 7, he said: "Mr. McLane had given a gloomy account of the finances of the country; let us compare, then, the Democratic ring rule in Baltimore City. Taxes in this city have gone up until they have become a permanent mortgage on property. They have piled up the debt at the rate of a million a year and they want to fund a million of the floating debt and bonds in Baltimore. In the meantime the Government of the United States has been reducing its debt millions of dollars annually."

At a Democratic meeting on Wednesday, October 9th, *Mr. Kimmel* said: "The existence of the spirit of Democracy was traceable in ancient Grecian history down through the monarchies of the Old World.

"In 1866 the Democracy entered a solemn protest against the expenditure of \$400,000,000 by a Republican Congress. The Republicans have imposed an unjust tariff and have maintained a standing army for the purpose of policing the Southern States."

Mr. Robt. M. McLane, at a meeting on Friday, October 11th, said: "Nothing in history exceeds the folly and immorality of the fiscal policy of the Republican party in war and peace in squandering the public funds and exhausting our resources.

"Its progress and administration were signalized by waste and corruption in its ex-

penditures, with an amount of taxation unparalleled in the history of any country of like population and resources. Its ways of taxation were even more ruinous to the trade and business of the country than its amount."

Joseph Thompson, at a meeting on Thursday evening, October 31st, said: "Mr. Kimmel should not be elected to Congress, because he had been there before and has done nothing for us.

"He has been trying to find out who was elected President two years after the election, while labor was starving and wanted legislation; while the shipcarpenters in Baltimore were selling their tools to support their families, and while our navy was going to wreck he was trying to reduce the army by turning out poor soldiers who were receiving from the Government \$16.00 per month for keeping in order the Indians."

The result of this fall election was: Mr. Kimmell received 11,472 votes, and Mr. Thompson received 4,908 votes in the Third Congressional District; Mr. McLane received 11,064 votes and Mr. Holland received 6,671 votes in the Fourth Congressional District.

1879.

Thursday, September 11th, Wm. J. Hooper was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Baltimore, and on September 12th, James A. Gary was nominated for Governor by the same party.

The Democratic nominee for Mayor was F. C. Latrobe, and Wm. T. Hamilton for Governor.

At a Republican mass meeting at the Concordia Opera House, *Mr. James A. Gary* said: "It is exceedingly proper that I should begin my campaign in the city of

Baltimore, not simply because it is the centre of a vast population with which I sympathize in all of its plans of action, industry, expanding commerce and intellectual and moral growth, but because this city is the victim of excessive taxation, and the principal political factor by which the rest of the State is kept in subjection by political misrule."

At a Republican mass meeting on Wednesday, October 8th, *Mr. Hooper* said: "I am no alchemist. I only desire to call your attention to the fact that if our city indebtedness be permitted to increase in the same ratio for the next twelve years that it has in the past twelve years, it requires no prophetic hand to trace in living legible letters upon the escutcheon of our city—bankruptcy."

Hon. John A. J. Creswell: "We are in a most deplorable condition to-day in Maryland. The dominant party have organized rings and cliques, and have been most corrupt in their management of State and municipal affairs."

At a Democratic meeting Thursday, October 9th, *Mr. Latrobe* replied to Mr. Hooper's speech: "Mr. Hooper had given figures in connection with the financial condition of the city of Baltimore which were calculated to mislead the public.

At the Democratic mass meeting on September 29th, *Wm. T. Hamilton* maintained: "There is a cry of abuses; abuses they may and perhaps do exist, for there will always be unworthy camp followers of strong and victorious parties. Where abuses are discovered, they should be weeded out; but this is not to be done by transferring the power to the Republican party. Remember that if you elect a Republican Governor,

you give him the power to appoint your supervisors of elections and your Police Commissioners. Do you think it expedient at this junction to give this power to the Republicans?"

During this interesting campaign, Joseph Thompson made speeches for the cause of candidate Hamilton and Messrs. Whyte and Gorman appeared upon the hustings in friendly fellowship for Mr. Hamilton.

At the municipal election in October, Mr. Latrobe received 25,729 votes for Mayor, and Mr. Hooper 19,830 votes; 95 votes were cast for Augustus Mathiot as Greenback candidate.

At the Gubernatorial election held in November, Mr. Hamilton received 29,184 votes, and Mr. Gary 17,910 votes in Baltimore City.

1880.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District was Joshua Horner, Jr. Enock Pratt was nominated in the Fourth Congressional District. He declined and in his stead George C. Maund was named.

The Democratic nominees were Fetter S. Hoblitzel, in the Third District, and Robt. M. McLane in the Fourth District. James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur were Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, and Gen. Wm. F. Hancock and Wm. H. English, the Democratic nominees.

At a Republican mass meeting in the Fourth District, Wednesday, October 20th, Mr. Maund, in his address, said: "Three things at least the Republican party had accomplished—the preservation of the United States, the abolition of slavery, that

contradiction for 70 years or more of the first sentence in the Constitution of the United States, and the preservation of the National honor by the payment of its debts. The Republican party had done all that work, and good work it was. Now the Democratic party is trying to claim all the glory; they say this platform differs from our's in scarcely any particular, but why? Because they are stealing our thunder. It is not that we have gone over to them, but we have dragged them up in spite of themselves to our level."

Archibald Stirling, Jr.: "The Democrats cried for change; they should not object to a little right here. No candidate had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats unless they signified in some way or other that they belonged to A. P. Gorman & Co. It was strange to see men formerly pledged to Wm. Pinkney Whyte so tied down as they now were. It is not to the interest of any Democrat not directly bound to the McLane faction to vote for him."

At a Republican meeting in the Third District, October 21st, Joshua Horner, Jr., said: "Were the Democratic ideas carried out, the result would be the wiping from existence of the middle class, and the debasement of the working people into a half-paid, half-starved and half-fed race; the elevation into power of an aristocracy of wealth."

At the election in October for Councilmen, the Democrats polled 23,330 votes and the Republicans 14,170.

At the election in November, Mr. Hoblitzel, in the Third District, polled 13,639 votes and Mr. Horner 9,965. In the Fourth Congressional District, Mr. McLane 15-



Alfred W. Lee

728 votes and Mr. Maund 13,533. Gen. Hancock received 32,772 votes and Gen. Garfield 23,338.

1881.

At the city election in October for members of Council, the Democrats polled 23,549 and the old line Democrats 4,800 votes; the Republicans 7,903. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, received 29,364 votes and James L. Bartol, Independent, received 10,872. The Republican candidate for Comptroller of the State was Thomas Gorsuch, and the Democratic nominee, Thos. J. Keating, for whom was cast 24,289 votes, while Gorsuch had only 12,507 votes. It was a spiritless campaign without life enough to make it interesting.

1882.

The contest this year in Baltimore City for Democratic nominations for Congress, was exceedingly lively. Mr. Hoblitzel was nominated in the Third District and Mr. Jno. V. L. Findlay in the Fourth District by the Democrats. In the Third District the Republicans nominated Col. Theodore F. Lang, and in the Fourth District Henry Stockbridge, Sr. Zest was given to the campaign this year by reason of the expiration of the terms of judges of the respective courts constituting the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. The old Judges were Robt. Gilmor, Henry F. Gary and Campbell W. Pinkney, all candidates for re-election. Wm. A. Fisher had been nominated in place of Geo. W. Dobbin, who retired by reason of his advanced age.

Wm. A. Stewart, Charles E. Phelps and Edward Duffy were named by the Independent Democrats and endorsed by the

great body of Republicans. These accepted W. A. Fisher and placed his name on their ticket. John C. King and George C. Maund were nominated by the dissatisfied Republicans who professed to believe in maintaining their organization, and Luther M. Reynolds by the Labor party.

The civil service reformers gave life to the campaign this year by a series of questions which they submitted to the candidates for Congress.

At a Democratic meeting, Friday, October 20th, in the Third Congressional District, *Henry M. Warfield, Sr.*, appeared to champion the election of the Regular Democratic ticket. He said of the old Judges: "They were nominated by the regular Democratic party; they will be upheld by the regular Democrats. I have nothing to say against the so-called Independent movement. They are honorable men, but I am a civil service reformer and I don't believe in putting away good men, faithful public servants, and filling their places with those of whom we know not."

Mr. Hoblitzel: "Democratic honesty held the Nation's purse strings and many millions were saved to the people during the six years the Democrats held sway in Congress. The advent of the 47th brought a new order of things, faction and strife which had been slumbering broke out afresh."

Mayor Whyte: "The judicial ticket chosen by thousands of the Democratic party was not good enough for National bank presidents, corporation magnates and commercial people, and so they must have a trader's ticket evolved on business principles out of barter with Custom House

officials, Federal district attorneys and disappointed aspirants for judicial offices."

Monday, October 23rd, *Mr. Findlay* addressed a meeting in his District and thus declared his position: "I go for the old Judges, because I think they have done their duty. During the Buchanan Presidential election I was a schoolboy. In sympathy I went with the moderate men of the country when I became a man. I certainly was not a Republican either then or at any subsequent time, either by name or in sympathy or in principle. I contended that universal negro suffrage was a tremendous blunder." *Mr. Stockbridge*, his opponent, declared that he thought "it was an act of wise statesmanship."

Col. Lang addressed a meeting in the Third District on the same evening, saying: "The Republican party provided this country with the safest banking system ever known, and it believes in the education of the masses. It has placed our credit on a par with that of any other nation."

At the Council election in October, the Democrats received 24,495 votes and the Republicans received 12,042 votes.

At a meeting held in Cross Street Market Hall, Thursday, October 22nd, *William M. Marine*, speaking for the election of H. B. Holton, Republican, for Congress in the Fifth District, said in part: "The old time friends of labor were the Whigs; opposed to them were the Democrats, who decried free labor, tariff and internal improvements. The embodiment of those principles into a creed has become the fundamental ground work of the Republican party. They were held by the rail-splitter Lincoln and by Garfield of the towpath. On the arch that rises majestically and imperishably to pub-

lic view in flaming letters, prominent in the sunlight of day and bright as the stars of night, are these words: Freedom, Fraternity and Protection to American Fields and Workshops. The tariff is a barrier that foreign competition cannot surmount. It is a dike that they never can cross, the safety line within which are the fires of the forge and the hammer of the shop whose beats resound with constant and continuing prosperity."

Col. Wm. Kimmel, member of Congress, announced himself an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress. He addressed a meeting of his followers on Thursday, October 26th, at Patterson Hall, North Broadway. He averred that "freedom no longer existed in voting and in the present way of conducting their primaries there is no hope of honest elections, unless the people do away with bossism and corruption." While engaged in his work in Congress two years ago, he had been thrown overboard by ring tricksters and bosses, and Hoblitzel substituted in his place. *Dr. Milton N. Taylor*, who presided at the meeting, expressed the opinion that "the old Judges were clever enough themselves, but they were surrounded by corrupt subordinates, who had shown their audacity and tricks at the polls time and time again."

On the evening of Friday, October 28th, a meeting was held at the Concordia Opera House, favorable to the election of the new Judge ticket. *Mr. John H. Thomas* avowed that "Mayor Whyte had termed the Independent ticket a bastard ticket, and had bidden it die a bastard's death. He should not have said this. A bailiff in the City Hall nominated Judge

Pinkney. Judge Gilmore was nominated by Joe Thompson, once the People's candidate for Mayor, and now rewarded for his apostasy by an office in the City Hall."

Mr. Archibald Stirling, Jr., thought that three Democrats and one Republican satisfied everybody as a fair division. It was all the Republicans had a right to expect, and it gave him great pleasure to stand shoulder to shoulder with men of opposite politics in doing what was right. The merchants and the mechanics were in favor of the movement. The only chance with the other side was to divide the negroes and cheat as much as they could."

Mr. Bernard Carter: "I have no lamp but the lamp of experience. These men who stuffed the ballot-box from time to time will stuff it now.

"There was no opposition in the Democratic party primaries recently held, and if they stuffed the boxes, then in Heaven's name, what would they have done had there been opposition, and Messrs. Phelps and Duffy had presented themselves as candidates. It has been shown ward by ward that there was a large vote cast at the judicial primary, when only ring Democrats were allowed to vote."

Thursday, November 1, at Hollins' Hall, *Mr. John K. Cowen* made a speech favorable to the new Judge ticket, in which he said, quoting the words of Mayor Whyte, "that there was an infectious disease called Independentism in the neighborhood. I was inclined to bring a yellow flag along, and I thank God there's independentism here, and I shall be glad to see it spread."

Henry Stockbridge, Sr., on the evening of the same day, spoke at Montgomery Institute, to a colored audience, saying: "Do

not submit to the robbery of your franchise next Tuesday. You will have the strong arm of the United States to protect you. There are persons going round to corrupt the colored people with money and beer. The violations in the Fourteenth Ward have been traced uncommonly close to prominent Democratic officials."

Saturday, November 4, that faction of the Republican party which had nominated a straightout Republican judicial ticket held their mass meeting. *Gen. Felix Agnus* declared: "This fight is one in which your own interest is to stand fast to the Republican party; that is the advice given you by the *American* and by leaders who will battle for you and in whom you have learned to trust."

R. Stockett Mathews told the audience it made no difference to him who sat upon the bench, he should lose nothing by it, but he said: "I do beg and beseech you, for the love and honor of so many who have lost their lives for your sake, to stand by the old flag and the old cause."

Gen. Adam E. King spoke of his having been "brought here, wounded, from the field of battle, fighting for liberty," and then said, "I canvassed for Abraham Lincoln. I have not left the party, but the party has left me. I denounce this Independent movement as the offspring of the adulterous bed. Mr. Geo. C. Maund is the man who drew the resolutions which placed the mark of freedom upon the colored people of this State, and he to-day is our honest, straightout candidate for Judge." The election for Congress in the Third District resulted in Hoblitzel, Democrat, receiving 13,919 votes; Kimmel, 1,576 votes, and Lang, Re-

publican, 9,015 votes. Pinkney, for Judge, had 21,374 votes, being the lowest vote received on the old Judge ticket.

Fisher, who had no opposition, received 52,578 votes. Phelps received the lowest votes on the Independent judiciary ticket, 32,712 votes. King and Maund, on the Republican ticket, had each a few votes over 1,000. Reynolds, Labor candidate, 503 votes. Findlay, Democrat, in the Fourth District, for Congress, had 14,457 votes, and Stockbridge, Republican, 12,093 votes.

1883.

Wednesday, September 19th, the Democratic State Convention held in Baltimore City, nominated Robt. M. McLane for Governor; J. Frank Turner for Comptroller, and Chas. B. Roberts for Attorney General. Thursday, September 28th, the Republicans nominated for Governor, Hart B. Holton; for Comptroller, Washington A. Smith; Attorney General, R. Stockett Mathews, who declined, and Francis Stockett was substituted in his place.

The nomination of J. Morrison Harris to be President of the Republican State Convention was made by *William M. Marine*, who remarked: "Eight years ago the forms of an election were gone through by the Democrats, and a great fraud was committed. There sits in this assembly to-day an ex-Governor elected at that time by the people of Maryland as their chief magistrate, but Democratic frauds and the rape of the ballot-box robbed him of his right and he was never allowed to exercise the prerogatives of the office to which he was elected. It is meet, therefore, that at any Convention or assembly of Republicans, where this gentleman is pres-

ent, he should be honored with the position of presiding officer. I think I express the unanimous sentiment of the Convention, therefore, when I name the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore county, as chairman." A scene of wild applause followed the speech and it was several minutes before it ceased. Soon as *Mr. Harris* appeared before the Convention it was renewed until it amounted to an ovation. When it subsided, he said, with great feeling and with trembling voice: "I need not, and indeed with difficulty only, could I express the gratification with which, under the circumstances of my nomination, I assume the duties of this position. You have given me a warm expression of the feeling of the Republican party. My associations with it in its hour of triumph and fraudulent defeat have given me a warm sympathy in your hearts. I thank you for this honor.

"We are not going to discuss the Constitution of the State, but the positive, inherent, plain rights of the people of Maryland.

"We are here to do a business act. The real friends of Reform must now look to the Republican party. While we throw out no glittering bait, we do appeal to them on solid ground and ask them to verify by their endorsement their desire for true reform. You can repeat the victory of eight years ago and no Democratic chicancery or fraud will dare again to wrest from you the well-earned fruits of your success."

Monday, October 4th, Ferdinand C. Latrobe received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Baltimore, and on the 5th J. Monroe Heiskel was placed in the field by the Reformers.

Thursday evening, October 11th, a Republican meeting was held in Broadway Hall. *Col. Theodore Lang* spoke, saying: "Mr. McLane may not be as he says, the superserviceable creature of the ring, but it cannot be denied that what the ring wants is what he wants. The ring had tried him in the balance and he was not found wanting."

Mr. Marine: "This potential ring comes as near being omnipotent as anything on earth. The laboring men attempted to break its power some years ago, but their candidate for Mayor, Joseph Thompson, eventually was seduced by it. It is an organization of ways and means and full of crooked devices."

Hart B. Holton: "I will promise you if the suffrage of the people shall elect me your Governor, I will assiduously devote my time to the work in which the people are most interested; that is, the conservation of their material good."

Tuesday night, October 16th, at the Masonic Hall, *Mr. S. Teackle Wallis* spoke maintaining that "Warfield was elected in 1875, but Latrobe took his office and the salary." Mr. Wallis said some time ago he had challenged the leaders of the frauds perpetrated on Mr. Warfield, Mr. Harris and himself; and they confessed to him that the election was a fraud, but said, let by-gones be by-gones. When litigation resulted over the election, an order of the Court came for the examination of the ballot. Then it was that certain men were let into the clerk's office of the Court on Saturday, and they were in there Sunday and robbed the ballot-boxes of Independent tickets, put them in the stove and substituted Democratic tickets. He stated it as a matter of fact. He had it from the lips of

men to whom the confession was made by the guilty parties.

He believed a man could serve his city and his State without becoming a bummer or a ring man. He believed bossism and corruption could be driven from this city and good government firmly and steadfastly established in its midst.

Mr. J. Morrison Harris: "Last fall we cleaned out our temple of justice. We swept our Court Houses. Now we have another place—the City Hall—to clean, and if we all come forward unitedly we cannot fail to elect a fine municipality."

Mr. Robert D. Morrison: "The clouds of bossism have come again. Again has corruption tainted the air, and again is needed the purifying electricity of reform. Ring rule with all its impunities and tyrannies must go. Mark this truth, the ring will never abdicate; it must be dethroned."

A turnout of people the same night packed Carroll Hall on East Baltimore street. *Dr. Milton N. Taylor* presided. He said in part: "We have here a gentleman who was elected Mayor, when Mr. Latrobe was counted in by the grossest frauds; for the first time in thirty years you have a chance to bury the bosses."

Henry M. Warfield: "I needed no apology whilst I advocate the cause of the people who elected me Mayor in 1875. Their ballots shall not again be tampered with; they will not submit forever to broken promises of reform in the party. Are the memories of men like running water, in which no records can be written? Are Democrats fools whose credulity can gap wide enough to swallow such monstrous lies? My fellow-citizens, come up once more to the issue you so firmly grasped in

1875 and deal the final blow at the destroyers of your own rights to be freemen. Put the brand upon the self-seeking politician who advocates communism in your public crib, and rewards for dirty hands that do the dirty work to place him in power against your will. Do you remember your contest in 1875? Do you remember J. Monroe Heiskell, now your candidate, during that campaign? Faithful among the faithful was he. With unflinching courage and sagacity, he gave himself to our cause and never quitted the ranks until the self-seeking politicians, the stuffers, the repeaters, the return falsifiers fled to their hiding places, plied their vocations and cheated you. He resigned a lucrative public position, upon which the support of his family depended, because of his conviction that your cause was just. It was just then, it is just now."

Col. Charles Marshall: "When the Confederate army laid down its arms at Appomattox I was there. No man ever laid down his arms to a nobler victor. When Confederate and Federal can meet hand and hand, why should not Democrat and Republican? Mr. Latrobe proclaims that he will manage the office of Mayor on business principles. We, too, want it conducted on business principles and we want the election conducted on business principles, too. I remained at my home all day trying to digest the facts concerning the business-like principles upon which Mr. Latrobe conducted his administrations, and when I thought I had all, I was put upon another line of his business principles that cast me all adrift. Now we are going to discuss business principles. Why is it that the people of Baltimore cannot have an election

without politics? Because the methods by which Latrobe was nominated have been engrafted upon our system, making the city government the prey of politicians. The methods that put Mr. Latrobe in power in 1875 must perish."

William M. Marine: "The revelations that brings us here to-night and masses us in solid phalanx regardless of Republican or Democratic predeliction, are popularized by necessity. We must purify corrupt politics. Mayor Warfield as he should have been, was counted out; we must correct that great wrong. If we condone the act by a fourth time placing Mr. Latrobe in the Mayoralty chair, we shall never punish the infamy of the past. Heiskell had scarcely time to open his office ledger when acts of corruption were disclosed which had been perpetrated by the Fire Board. We wish to uncover the secrets entombed in the City Hall—that white building so much like a mausoleum, so pretty without and within filled with dead bones. I shuddered this morning when I read in the press the announcement that my old acquaintance had permitted that appalling and damnable act of falsifying election returns to be perpetrated in the clerk's office on a Sabbath morning. Yes, it was Sunday. St. Paul street was deserted, and on Lexington street only a pedestrian now and then could be seen. Quiet reigned supreme. The priest at the Cathedral was preparing to kneel before the altar and the children in the Charles Street Methodist Church were singing—

"There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign ;"

and the Protestant clergyman was preparing to preach on the text 'Be Sure Your

Sins Will Find You Out.' Just then an emissary of the ring, every limb trembling with the fear of guilt, stealthily crept into the office of the Superior Court and burnt up the honest ballots. Great God! Just think what they were doing on that Sunday! They were burning up public opinion—cremating the popular will. After such a wrong perpetrated upon an honest people I shall not be surprised if a cyclone pass over this city. I invoke you to become a party to the condemnation of those detestable miscreants who are worthy the adornment of a convict's stripes for desecrating the ballot-box."

Mr. Richard Hamilton wished to know "how much longer shall your garbage cart driver be your judge of election and your ash-box cleaner the clerk?"

On Thursday evening, October 18th, *Charles J. Bonaparte* spoke at Hollins' Hall, remarking: "Last year I told the people of South Baltimore to vote for the new Judges. I am here to ask them to vote for Mr. Heiskell. I have always been a Republican and was a Union man. I do not blame Mr. Heiskell for going South. It was a time when no man should have been on the fence. I don't say Mr. Latrobe was on the fence. I really don't know where he was. At the present time the members of the late Fire Board, appointed by Mr. Latrobe, stand indicted for offenses which are sufficient to send them to the penitentiary, but their going there depends upon many things."

On the same evening, the Democrats held a meeting at which *Mr. McLane* spoke, saying: "There are no people so well educated in politics as the Americans and while we to-day hear cries against caucuses and

conventions, the highest men in England are approving and imitating our methods. I seek this office because your voice has called me to it; you misunderstand me, however, if you believe me under personal obligations to you. I do not wish to be understood as being ungrateful, since the highest pride of my life is that during my forty years' course of political life I have not lost one friend."

Mr. Bernard Carter: "Shall the Republican party resume control of the State of Maryland and Baltimore City? The ground on which it rests is that of Republican reform. The propositions which I submit are these: the record of the Republican party while it was in power in Maryland and Baltimore City is a record of political proscription and corruption; that the same influences that controlled and directed the Republican party then control and direct it now; that the leaders and influences that controlled the late Republican State Convention and secured the nomination of Holton for Governor are those which managed the Republican side of the fusion movement; and that this fusion movement is a part of their plan for the destruction of the Democratic party in Maryland; that there is nothing in the present condition of the Democratic party in this city or the State to justify any true Democrat in refusing to support the nominees of the Democratic party, State or municipal."

Mr. Latrobe: "Baltimore is one of the best and most economically governed cities in the country. During the past ten years there has been disbursed through the city administration, for maintaining the city government and making needed improvements, the large sum of between fifty and

fifty-five millions, and not a dollar was ever wrongfully or dishonestly expended, and no loss except by the defalcation of a dishonest clerk in one of the departments amounting in exact figures to \$34,776.60, a loss that might have occurred through a similar cause to the best business firm or bank in the country."

At the Concordia Opera House, on Friday, October 19th, *Mr. S. T. Wallis* said: "An old political friend of mine whom I met the other day shook hands with me as cordially as could be expected in our present relations, and shaking his head, said: 'I see, Wallis, you are at your bad work again.' But when I look around me to-night, gentlemen, it is some consolation to know that in this vast crowd there are some citizens as bad as I am."

Mr. Wallis, in speaking of Joe Thompson, said: "I never heard of a man running for office and calling himself a workingman who was not trying to make use of the workingmen to elevate himself above them and then desert them. This workingman who was a blacksmith, has established his anvil in the clerk's office of the Criminal Court. He says he was cheated out of his election. Perhaps so; if he wants to know who cheated him let him look around at the people in whose company he is in. He sits by the side of the men who cheated him."

Monday, October 23d, at the Masonic Temple, *Joseph Thompson* replied to Mr. Wallis' strictures, saying: "In regard to his having planted his anvil in the clerk's office of the Criminal Court that was 'metaphorically untrue.' I took nothing there but the crook in my back that came from leaning over the old anvil for many weary

days. I left the anvil in my shop for future reference—for reference to 1877. And it will play sweeter music of those days than all of the dry bones of 1875 that the illustrious Wallis can shake up."

At the municipal election in October Latrobe was elected, receiving 29,147 votes to Heiskell's 25,669 votes. At the State election held in November McLane received 31,852 votes and Holton 24,176 votes.

1884.

In the Third Congressional District Samuel J. Pentz was nominated the Republican candidate for Congress, and in the Fourth William J. Hooper; he declined and Sebastian Brown was substituted in his stead. In the Third District the Democrats nominated Dr. William H. Cole, and in the Fourth John V. L. Findlay. This was Presidential election year. Blaine and Logan were the Republican candidates, and Cleveland and Hendricks the Democratic candidates. John T. St. John was the Prohibition candidate for President and William Daniel, of Baltimore, the Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. St. John reached Baltimore Tuesday evening, October 14th. At a meeting in Monument Square he spoke and was succeeded by *Mr. Daniel*, who said: "The Prohibitionists believe in moderate protection and in a revenue sufficient to economically carry on the Government. The real issue with us is that we are opposed to the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors. The Democrats have declared against sumptuary laws and the Republicans decline to say anything about the question in their platform. Judge Taney, in 1846, decided that there was nothing to prevent the Gov-



Chas. L. Mayer



ernment from regulating or prohibiting the sale of liquor, if the sale was conducive to vice or ignorance or was against the welfare of society."

Mr. Findlay spoke at a meeting of his supporters, Saturday evening, October 24th, at which meeting he said: "It won't do to make this tariff issue a party issue. Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun opposed it, and Mr. Bayard has expressed himself as of similar opinion."

Tuesday night, October 28th, *Mr. Sebastian Brown* said: "Under Democratic rule Baltimore had advanced more slowly in material wealth than any city in the Union. The sugar and coffee trade here is gone and the grain trade is surely finding its way to Northern cities."

Friday night, October 31st, *Mr. Pentz* at Broadway Hall said: "I never look upon that flag without feeling inspired. Is there a man here to-night who does not love that flag? A love for that flag implies a love for the party that has stood by it." At this juncture a plumed Knight of Labor, clad in silver uniform, entered the hall and saluted the speaker. This action set the audience fairly wild.

At the election for Councilmen held in October 25,258 votes were cast for the Democratic candidates and 15,465 votes for the Republican candidates.

In the November election Blaine received in Baltimore City for President 27,580 votes and Cleveland 34,206 votes. Cole had for Congress in the Third District 16,107 votes and Pentz 10,747 votes. In the Fourth Congressional District Findlay had 15,723 votes and Brown 14,328 votes.

1885.

The Republican State Convention assembled September 24th in the Concordia Opera House, and nominated by acclamation Francis Miller, of Montgomery county, for Comptroller, and William M. Marine, of Harford county, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. There was not the remotest chance of their election, the fortunes of the party being at low ebb. Mr. Marine, in nominating Louis E. McComas for chairman of the convention, gave expression to the hopelessness of the convention in these words: "In the discouragements of campaigns, when our prospects east of the western tier of the counties of the State were unfavorable, Republicans have been in the habit of turning to western Maryland for encouragement. That section has generally proven true. In this convention for party consultation, let us call to the chair that young stalwart Republican, Louis E. McComas." Mr. Miller accepted his nomination with grateful resignation; not so with Mr. Marine. When Samuel Mallalien nominated him he arose and said: "I am much obliged for the honor, but I ask to be permitted to withdraw my name."

Several delegates shouted, "Don't let him withdraw," to which Mr. Marine demurred, saying: "I don't think the nominee for clerk should come from the Western Shore."

Mr. Mallalien: "That is for the convention to decide." Mr. Marine, in accepting the nomination, said he was compelled to be a candidate for an office which he did not want to hold.

J. Frank Turner secured the Democratic

nomination for Comptroller, and Spencer Jones for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

James Hodges was nominated by the Democratic party a candidate for Mayor this year. He was opposed by Judge George William Brown, the nominee of the Reformers and endorsed by the Republicans.

John P. Poc, at a Democratic meeting at Oratorio Hall, spoke, saying: "That in capacity for vigorous administration, quick knowledge of men and in the power of forming a sound opinion and adhering to it, Mr. Hodges was superior to Judge Brown. The Independents did not believe the primaries were unfair, nor did the lawyers who said the action of the City Convention was not binding. The whole thing was a sham, set up as an excuse for desertion, planned long before the convention met. The Independents were inconsistent in denouncing the action of the bosses now when they had worked for them in other campaigns. This movement is not new. We have had it for fourteen years, and there never was less reason than now to raise the issue."

At the October election Hodges received 30,897 votes and Brown 28,667 votes.

At the November election in Baltimore Turner had 38,593 votes, Miller 19,113. Jones had 38,638 votes and Marine 19,124 votes.

1886.

Dr. William H. Cole having died, Harry Wells Rusk was nominated from the Third District by the Democrats to fill the unexpired part of Mr. Cole's term in Congress, and also for the succeeding term. Isidor Rayner was nominated by the same party in the Fourth District

Hon. John V. L. Findlay, Thursday, October the 14th, announced himself an Independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Mr. Findlay was indorsed by the Republican Convention held the following day, but not without opposition. A small minority bolted and held a separate convention and nominated J. Emory Weatherby. The Republicans in the Third District endorsed Henry A. Bosse, candidate of the Industrial Labor party for Congress.

Monday evening, October 19th, Mr. Rayner's adherents assembled at the Academy of Music. *Mr. John J. Poc* asked: "Shall we respond to our promises by electing a man who repudiated the principles upon which he was elected, or shall we send one to Congress who will carry them out to the letter?"

Mr. Weatherby, Thursday night, October 3d, addressing an assemblage of his followers, said: "We meet every fall with a certain element which is dissatisfied with the Democratic party, who ask Republicans for support without compensation. The party has come to be regarded as a sort of chattel mortgage to be transferred at will for purification purposes."

Sebastian Brown: "Mr. Rayner has behind him the Democratic machine, which will turn him in, elected or not."

In the evening of Friday, October 4th, Mr. Findlay's supporters held a meeting at Concordia Opera House, *George M. Gill* presiding. He said: "The first step in order to ascertain the public-will purely and simply as it exists, is to give to all an equal opportunity of voting their sentiments fairly and have them properly counted and returned."

Mr. Findlay: "To every fair-minded voter in any party opposed to the ring it must be apparent that such an issue will be determined by the election of Mr. Rayner or myself. What claim has Mr. Rayner upon the voters of the Fourth Congressional District?"

Charles J. Bonaparte: "I would rather surrender all my rights as an American citizen than ascend to the highest pinnacle of fame through a fraudulent vote and a tampered ballot-box."

The election of November resulted in Rusk, Democrat, receiving in the Third District 13,544; Bosse, Independent and Republican, 3,300. Fourth District the vote was: Rayner, 14,750; Findlay, 7,248; Weatherby, 1,602.

In neither the Third nor Fourth Districts was the full Republican vote polled.

1887.

On the 24th of August, 1887, the Republican State Convention met in the New Assembly Rooms in Baltimore and nominated Walter B. Brooks for Governor, Robert B. Dixon for Comptroller, and Francis Miller for Attorney General. The event of the day was the appearance of John K. Cowen and William L. Marbury, Reform Democrats, in the convention, and the speeches which they delivered. The entire convention and audience welcomed these gentlemen. *Mr. Cowen* said: "The Independent Democratic voters of this State propose to support your ticket out and out." "I throw down the gauntlet and shall trip gaily to the fray." "There has never been a contested election since 1875, in which the regulars have not been defeated and the opposition elected but counted out." "The Legislature elected on the platform of 1879, which

was as full of promises as a mulberry tree is of fruit, was the most corrupt ever known." "They have taken the people who committed the frauds and put them in office."

Mr. William L. Marbury said: "I did not come here to make a speech. I came here to hear Mr. Cowen; and I never saw a man in a fight who was a friend of mine but I went in with him. I will not support any such ticket as the Democrats have nominated by the means used in the primary election. I am a Democrat, but I am satisfied with your platform on State issues."

Mr. Brooks, the Republican nominee for Governor, said in his letter of acceptance: "Now if an election by the people means the will of the people, it is worthy the genius of the age to devise some law to protect that wish. In a resolution the Convention declares that reform in the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete. This noble declaration gives no uncertain sound, and I accept it in its literal sense with earnest approval."

Elihu Jackson received the Gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the Democrats.

Wednesday, September 2d, David L. Bartlett was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Baltimore, the Democratic nominee being Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

The Independents held a meeting in the Concordia Opera House, September 30th, presided over by W. W. Taylor. An address was issued to the public, in which it was stated: "We propose as Democrats to vote directly for the men who are running as Republicans in State and city. We shall do it without fear, and are fully responsible for our acts." *Charles Marshall*, in the

course of his speech, said: "I find myself standing here to advocate the same principles that I and others have been advocating for eight or nine years; I do this without the slightest change in party principle."

"Alas! we all remember when that celebrated triumvirate was in the State; it is called O'Bannon, O'Gorman and O'Whyte; they have come together again, smoked the pipe of peace and kissed each other; but, my friends, it is not the kiss of righteousness."

Mr. S. T. Wallis: "When I joined the Democratic party I did so because it represented certain principles. When it deserted these principles I had no further use for it; I belong to the party, but not as a chattel. The days of involuntary slavery are over, and the white man has a right to the benefit of the change. Do they tell me, because I propose to give my vote to honest men, who represent the principles that I own and are willing to put down tyranny, that I have broken my allegiance to my party, that I am a traitor. The greatest and foulest treason that a man can commit is treason to his conscience and his country. I have the right to pick up any stick to stay the wolf. Shall I be deterred because the other party did wrong during the war, committed oppressions of which I was one of the victims; and I am sure if I can stand the Republican party now, Mr. Gorman ought to be able to stand it. Who are the people who make this outcry? They are the people who never suffered anything, the war horses who stood still in their stalls and quietly ate their fodder."

Friday, October 7th, the Democrats held a meeting at the Concordia Opera House. Judge William A. Fisher, on taking the

chair, said: "One week ago some people attempted to bury the Democratic party, in a grave of words. They said the Democratic party is nothing more than a training association; this is too much like an indictment against the whole people. We are asked to leave the Democratic party, but where will we go? From the way they spoke one would imagine they would go to a convention of saints, but all are sinners here and all saints there. We are asked to go to the Republicans; our memories are not so short that we have forgotten something of the Republican party."

Mr. F. C. Latrobe: "Realizing that the people of Baltimore depend upon its becoming not only a commercial port, but a manufacturing centre, we have not only deepened the harbor to a uniform depth of twenty-four feet at low water, but we have aided all manufacturing interests in Baltimore by reducing the price paid for hydrant water, and exempting from taxation all plants used for manufacturing purposes."

William P. Whyte: "Shall we restore the party of Holiday Hicks and Winter Davis to power; therefore why should we do this? Because they say they want fair elections, honest count and correct returns. No one denies there have been individual violations of the law relating to elections, and that the violators of the law have been punished through the office of a Democratic State Attorney; and it is well known that the whole election system needs revision and change to secure honest suffrage and the safety of the ballot-box."

Mr. Rayner: "My friends, I can never believe in your so-called reformers. I know the character of the element that control the working rank and file of that party in this

city. Just as long as their exemplar is Foraker, so long will I continue fervently to pray that heaven may save and spare us in our worst stages of suffering from reform to be administered by the Republican party."

A Republican meeting was held October 8th at the Concordia Opera House. *Joseph M. Cushing*, the chairman, remarked: "We organize for the fight with the cooperation of those honest as we are, with whom we have differed in our views. They are with us, who were once against us. We must have a hand-shaking that comes from the heart. These honest men have united with us to wrest city and State from ring rule."

Archibald Stirling: "If our plan succeeds we will make an end of the rule of the men whose names we see so often in the newspapers. We propose competitive examination, except for ballot-box stuffers, and we need not exclude them; their ignorance will ever bar most of them from places of trust and profit."

Gen. Adam E. King: "It is no use for Gen. Latrobe to get off his old speech about low taxes. It is all right to talk about a lower taxation, but you must also look at the basis of taxation. I doubt if any place in this country has the taxes, considering the basis, as high as they are in Baltimore."

Wednesday, October 12th, *John K. Cowen*, in his speech at Carroll Hall, said: "I will tell you a story, it's no fancy story, for the conversation actually took place in a club. One of the candidate's friends said he 'has got a good deal of strength, he is a workingman; he goes to all the parties and keeps an eye on all the waiters, and they know him; the ladies know him, too,

and they talk to ladies about him. He's got great sense.' Now that is what they call having the sense of a workingman. Compare such a man with Franklin L. Sheppard, and tell me if he ought to have a say in the Government, and men like Sheppard and Bartlett, who employ hundreds of men, ought to be absolutely excused from all participation in it. One-half the capital in the banks belong to Republicans, and one-half the officers in the banks are of that party; their names are linked with all your industries; these men, chieftains like Gorman, ought to be kept out of place."

At the October election in Baltimore Latrobe received 34,827 votes, Bartlett 30,332 votes. At the November election Jackson received 34,587, Brooks 27,831.

1888.

On Thursday, April 12th, the first general convention of State League Clubs was held by Republican clubs in Maryland. One hundred and twenty-five organizations were represented. The convention met in the German Street Hall of the Concordia Opera House. *William M. Marine* was the temporary presiding officer. On taking the chair he said: "This honor was unexpected and therefore the more appreciated. The Republican party, like the grand old guard of Napoleon, may be beaten down, but it never surrenders. It draws inspiration from every defeat; it says right is might and must, in the end, win."

"At the close of the legislative session at Annapolis we have seen the defilement of the legislative halls. They have been contaminated by the treasonable transactions of the ring that controls the Democratic party."

The committee on permanent organization selected Mr. Marine unanimously for permanent president of the League which was to be formed; he went before the committee and withdrew his name in favor of William W. Johnson, who was substituted. Mr. Johnson was installed and the work of the convention proceeded. The constitution of the League was adopted, the second article of which read: "The objects of the League shall be to encourage and assist in the formation of permanent Republican clubs, to unite such clubs for effective and organized work, and generally to advance the principles of the Republican party."

A series of resolutions was adopted, and an executive committee was named when the League adjourned.

This year the candidates were: For President and Vice-President on the Republican ticket, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton; on the Democratic ticket, Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. In the Third Congressional District of Baltimore Daniel L. Brinton was the Republican candidate for Congress, and Henry Stockbridge, Jr., in the Fourth. The Democratic candidates were Harry Welles Rusk in the Third and Isidor Rayner in the Fourth.

On Thursday, August 30th, at the Concordia Opera House, a meeting of Irish-Americans favorable to Mr. Cleveland's election to the Presidency assembled. *William Pinkney Whyte* was the principal speaker. He discussed the Fisheries Controversy with England, saying among other things: "Arbitration is far higher statesmanship than retaliation, and friendly negotiation is always to be desired instead of war; but there come times in the history of nations when war is preferable to dis-

honor. The rejection of a friendly treaty does not always indicate the possibility of war. Now that they have remitted the President to the alternative of arbitration they treat with insult and contumely his demands for the means of absolute intercourse."

November 6th a complimentary reception was given to William M. Marine at the New Assembly Rooms. Mr. Marine returned from Indiana, where he had been on a speech-making tour. Daniel Conklin presided and Henry Longenfelder was secretary. *Mr. Marine* made this reference to tariff: "We want no English brand stamped on the face of American history. We would not have this country experience Britain's ill for its seeming prosperity. We want no destitute homes with their famished occupants; no gaunt forms of dwarfed men and womanhood to disturb our reveries of greatness. We want no bread riots, nor gatherings under the column crowned statue of Washington, like those in London, in Trafalgar Square, under the column crowned statue of Lord Nelson. Rather we would have America as she is to-day, under American conditions, in the lead of all the nations of the earth."

Henry Stockbridge, Jr.: "You have to choose to-day between the principles of protection and free trade. Under the system of protection we have developed a character for ingenuity that has made us famous the world over. We are also about to determine the question whether we are to have a free ballot and a fair count or not."

Daniel L. Brinton: "I would not have been present, after my several weeks of hard work, if it were not to pay my tribute of regard to the services of Mr. Marine, who

has done such good work for the party in every county of this State for years.

"I do not think the American people are willing to give up the system of protection. They know if a blow is struck at it now the result would be to retard the progress of the essential development of the industries of the country."

Mr. Whyte, on the same night, spoke at the Crescent Club, saying: "All of us are under the banner of Cleveland and Thurman; we must swallow the whole ticket, hog, bristles, tail and all. We need not examine the name of any man on the ticket. We have buried our political differences deep in a grave until after this election. When the battle is over, we will be free to attend to our political affairs; to carry on a warfare and see that power is equally divided and that no clique or combine of a few men shall absorb the force of a whole community."

In the November election Harrison, in Baltimore City, received 39,607 votes, and Cleveland secured 44,522 votes. In the Third Congressional District Brinton received 14,289 votes and Henry Wells Rusk 19,578. In the Fourth Congressional District Stockbridge received 19,078 votes and Rayner 18,998 votes.

1889.

During this year the Democratic candidate for Mayor was Robert C. Davidson; the Republicans selected Major Alexander Shaw. Victor Baughman was the Democratic candidate for Comptroller and was opposed by George L. Wellington, Republican.

The Democrats opened their campaign by a meeting at the Concordia Opera

House, Thursday, October 3d. *William A. Fisher* presided. He said: "The Business Men's Association, of which I am a member, has been organized to heal party dissensions, seriously threatening Democratic supremacy."

Robert C. Davidson: "If I shall be elected, my fixed resolve is to forget that I am a partisan, and to administer the office on the broad lines of duty to all, irrespective of their political opinions.

"What the people of this community desire is an administration of the duties of the office of Mayor by those methods of common sense, economy, business integrity and sagacity by which men achieve success in private and corporate enterprises, then the vision is cleared and the path straightened."

James Hodges: "There is a small body of political Ephraims joined to their idols and any further appeals to them to join hands and hearts with us in political fellowship would be a waste of effort. Reason like this congealed into prejudice is beyond the reach of argument."

Albert Ritchie: "While the Democratic candidate is a party man, the only thing I have heard against him is he was not born in Baltimore. Mayor Shaw, the Republican candidate, was born in New Jersey. When Davidson came from Virginia to Baltimore he was so young that he traveled on a half-fare ticket."

Bernard Carter: "A man to be a good Mayor must have strong common sense, business training, untiring industry, no other occupation to demand his time; to be untrammelled by past party affiliations, as free as air to select the very best men that Baltimore can afford as his assistants; patient to listen, intelligently to make up

his mind and ready to do right against all comers. Unless the Democratic party holds together in Baltimore it will crumble to dust all over the State."

In the Municipal Republican Convention, held Thursday, October 10th, *J. Frank Suplee*, in placing Mayor Shaw in nomination, said: "All the business men of Baltimore are not included in the membership of the Business Men's Democratic Association. The Republican party numbers in its ranks a majority of the bank presidents and cashiers of the city and includes in its membership the largest tax payers on the tax books."

Edwin H. Fowler: "We need a man at the head of the city government who will realize there is something more for him to do than merely to appoint men to office."

John H. Butler (colored): "Our Democratic friends haven't got that great whirlpool machine they used to have; they haven't got any screen to go behind now, but must come out and face the music. Why, the finest educated and the richest Democrats in their party are tired of their party's ignoramus ways."

A committee of one hundred Independent Democrats, headed by Gen. George S. Brown, Judge George William Brown, S. Teackle Wallis, C. Mortin Stewart, William Keyser, George W. Gail and others, were escorted into the hall where the municipal convention was held.

John K. Cowen, their spokesman, said they were there "as the representatives of over five thousand Independent Democrats to say without regard to party" they "would march shoulder to shoulder this fall for the reforms so long sought. They should be asked of the Legislature as well as in the

City Hall. On strictly national affairs the Independent Democrats were as far from the Republicans as the North Pole from the South Pole. Like the old man who had worn out his trousers and turned the hind part before, this Business Men's Democratic Association had put the hind side before and the front side behind. If there was one thing to be despised more than another it was the good business man in politics."

Major Alexander Shaw: "I believe municipal government can be carried on upon business principles. I believe the success of good municipal government is more important than the success of party, and if I am elected Mayor I will endeavor to give the people a non-partisan administration."

Senator Gorman addressed a Democratic meeting at Hollins' Hall on the evening of October 20th; referring to a charge against him, he replied: "It has been reported under these tax laws Mr. Gorman had made one million of dollars and Mr. Rasin hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is the first time in my history a man has so far forgotten himself as to say I have grown rich in the public service."

The election in Baltimore resulted in Shaw, Republican, for Mayor, receiving 38,066 votes and Davidson, Democrat, 41,096 votes; Wellington, Republican, for Comptroller, 37,598 votes and Baughman, Democrat, 41,382 votes.

1890.

The Republican party in the city of Baltimore during the campaign of this year was badly rent by factional differences. Rev. Royal H. Pullman, a Universalist clergyman, was nominated in the Third and Henry H. Goldsborough in the Fourth District for



W. Edw. Hambleton

Congress. Harry Wells Rusk was the Democratic nominee in the Third District and Isidor Rayner in the Fourth.

September 19th *Congressman Rusk*, in accepting his nomination, said: "I have esteemed it a great honor to be a member of the House of Representatives under the first Democratic President since the days of Buchanan, and to be able to follow the leaders of Democracy in raising the great political issue of the day—the cause of the people against monopoly."

At a meeting, the night of Thursday, September 25th, *Mr. Pullman* spoke, saying: "In accepting my nomination at the hands of the Republicans; your endorsement of the administration (Harrison's) and the accomplished and proposed measures of the Republican Congress, voice my own views. So far we are in perfect accord, and I trust that in harmony as perfect we shall conduct the campaign to victory.

"The honorable future of our country and our millions of happy homes depend upon the patriotic devotion and intelligence with which the ballots are cast. I want only such votes; an election otherwise would be humiliating. In the halls of legislation we want men as well as measures."

Friday evening, October 17th, *Mr. Rayner* spoke at Hollins' Hall. He criticisingly said: "I haven't heard a word about the issues that are before us to-day from Rev. Royal Pullman, nor for that matter from the gentleman who is running in this district, not a word, but I have heard sky-rockets and fire-crackers, but not a syllable about the issues."

Judge Goldsborough spoke Monday evening, October 27th, at Hollins' Hall, paying his respects to Mr. Rayner in this wise:

"Isidor Rayner, the Reformer, did not advocate the Reform League's ballot law when he was a member of the Legislature. Mr. Rayner claims that he was recently defeated for Congress by the colonization of colored voters from Washington. He is mistaken; he was defeated by the glass blowers and other workmen who refuse to swallow his extreme views on free trade."

In the Third District Pullman received 11,273 votes and Rusk 16,914 votes; in the Fourth District Goldsborough received 12,106 votes and Rayner 18,740 votes.

1891.

The Republican State Convention met at Ocean City and nominated Col. William J. Vannort, of Cecil county, for Governor; George M. Sharp for Attorney General, John McDonald for Comptroller, and Enock B. Abell for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Democrats placed in the field the following ticket: For Governor, Frank Brown; Attorney General, John P. Poe; Comptroller, Marion DeKalb Smith; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, J. Frank Ford. The municipal candidates this year were Solomon Davis Warfield, Reform, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Democrat.

Saturday evening, October 24th, a mass meeting of Republicans was held in Monument Square. Mr. Vannort, during his speech, said: "The issue is therefore a plain one; if the people of this State prefer to perpetuate the ring that now dominates it, and have continued a personal and the worst sort of a political government, they have the power to will it so. That means the perpetuation of all the great category of ills that annually have been thrust on the at-

tention of the public. The ring authority knows no law for its curtailment; its effrontery becomes more colossal and monumental. Under the guise of the people selecting the Democratic nominees, it selects them instead. Would-be State Senators, States Attorneys and Councilmen, all wend their way to their Mecca at the Carrollton, where the Democratic Committee is held in an annex room to Mr. Gorman's, and there they pray that they may have a lift of their several booms and a gratification of a loyal and ardent desire to serve Mammon in the name of the people."

Mr. Sharp: "The Democratic organization stood for no good purpose, only for the personal ends and ambitions of a few men. No measure of progress or reform could be traced to it. They were all due to an energetic Republican minority, aided by the Independent Democrats."

George L. Wellington: "The leaders of the ring Democracy are endeavoring to evade the issues of our State campaign and shout that national politics should be considered. Twenty-four years ago the Democratic party by an appeal to the passionate prejudice and bitter feeling arising from the embers of sectional hate and Civil War became masters of the Commonwealth. Then the State had emerged from the Civil War. It had its war debt and war taxes, its sinking fund and a balance in the treasury. What is the condition now? War taxes levied upon a war basis for expenses kept to war figures. Even these failed to meet the extravagant demands of the official hordes. That portion of the taxes set aside by the Constitution as a sacred trust, called the sinking fund, was used for other purposes, wrecked, destroyed, annihilated."

A Democratic mass meeting was held in Monument Square, Thursday evening, October 8th. *Frank Brown* was the first speaker. He said: "It is a glorious thing to belong to a party which has its history beginning with the first years of our Government, and full of achievements interwoven with all that has made our country great and kept our people free. It is an inspiring thing to know, that by virtue of our act of membership, we are associated with those who resist the attempt of arrogant political power to interfere with the independence and integrity of popular suffrages, who are determined to lead our countrymen from unjust and unnecessary burdens; who, intent upon extravagance in public expenditures, and who test party purposes by their usefulness in promoting the interests and welfare of all the people in Maryland." *Senator Gorman* said: "This is not a skirmish; it is the beginning of the battle of 1892. I have said in this square before that I have but one ambition. You can't afford to divide on minor matters now. They talk about city misgovernment. Let every Democrat remember that there is no such thing as a perfect government in the universe, and let him remember amid all this criticism that there is no better governed city in the Union than Baltimore.

"The Democratic party is always for the hard money of the Constitution, gold and silver alike; it has framed and passed every law regulating money in this country, and when we get back into power, as I believe we will in 1892, we will give to the people their Constitutional hard money. Never from a Councilman to the President of the United States should there be any compromise until the Democratic party is installed

in power. We have done our full duty in fighting the battles of the Constitution. I want to see Maryland and Baltimore plant their banners on the ramparts of the enemy."

Ferdinand C. Latrobe: "The Democratic municipal ticket is a good one, and your candidate for Mayor has a certain advantage that cannot be enjoyed by any candidate the opposition may select. I have had some experience in the office of Mayor, and you paid for it. Now if you should elect a new man, you will be put to the same expense again. On a point of economy involving capital, it is to your benefit to send me back to the City Hall."

John P. Poe: "There is no debatable State issue in this campaign; the only question is, will the people of Maryland carry the flag and keep step to the music of national Democracy, or will they desert the party that has brought peace and prosperity to their borders. We to-night are but a part of the great army of Democrats which is engaged in the herculean task of bringing back this form of government to its rightful owners, the people."

Mr. Raynor, at a Democratic meeting on Wednesday, October 21st, said: "We have a painful recollection of the reform they (meaning the Republicans) inflicted upon us, and we will never give them another opportunity to reform us again. I have the highest esteem for some of the gentlemen engaged in the fusion movement, but it is the most incongruous combination that has ever appeared in our midst. How queerly Messrs. Bruce and Marbury must feel when they are dreaming about the bosses and ring rule, to turn around upon their pillows and find the patriots sleeping

right beside them, who have never gone dry a single day since they have been in the Democratic party, and who never discovered that they were reformers until they were reformed out of office. There are two kinds of fusion movements; one is the revolt of the people against corruption and misrule, the other is a combination of partisans to avenge their grievances. The taxpayers who started it have been ruled out of it, even the colored brother has been ignored; they have refused to place a single representative of that race upon the legislative ticket. I again raise the standard of reform within the party, and proclaim that not only will it be realized, but with some slight additions the demands of the people have been gratified. I have never known the day yet that a man of ability could not force his way to the front in the ranks of the Democratic party, and I have never in my experience yet met the leader who is bold enough to trample upon his rights."

At a Democratic meeting at Broadway Institute, Thursday, October 22d, *Charles G. Kerr* asserted: "I am in favor of the strictest enforcement of a reasonable Sunday law. It will secure to every citizen the right he has under our Constitution to worship God according to his own conscience, free and untrammelled from public disturbance or individual molestation. I do not know why a poor Hebrew man or woman, who religiously keeps the Jewish Sabbath, should be prevented from working on a sewing machine on a Christian Sunday."

Tuesday, October 27th, Independent Democrats gathered in the New Assembly Rooms, where speeches were delivered.

Mr. W. Cabell Bruce: "I would be utterly lost to the obligations of duty if I failed

to allude to the professed dissatisfaction that is manifested by the people in reference to the State Attorney's office.

"I do not propose to say one word of unkindness in reference to the incumbent of that office. I have received more than one act of courtesy at his hands; in all the relations of life I wish him well.

"So far as the Independent Democrats are concerned, they are never so happy as when the breeze is blowing briskly."

Daniel Miller: "I have been educated to believe that the strict application of business principles to the proper conduct of affairs is a necessity."

William L. Marbury: "If I am State's Attorney and there comes before me the case of a young man detected in the violation of the law, I would temper justice with mercy, and attempt to save the young man from being a criminal, and give him a chance to retrace his steps to virtue. But I would not allow the right to use the *Nolle Pros* because of a political pull. Justice should be administered independently of politics.

"Mr. Latrobe represents, and has for many years represented both in theory and practice, the idea of a political party government of the city; this system has come to be what is known as the spoils system in politics; it has prevailed in this city for many years under the successive administrations of Mr. Latrobe."

An Independent Democratic meeting, held Thursday, October 29th, was addressed by *Mr. S. Davis Warfield*. He said: "I notice in the morning papers Mr. Latrobe has undertaken to question Mr. Marbury's analysis of the finances as conducted under Mr.

Latrobe's administration." Mr. Warfield then entered into a minute consideration of Mr. Marbury's figures and charges and concluded as follows: "All these matters were thoroughly canvassed two years ago, and the public opinion on the methods of Mr. Latrobe's administration, so decided that the ring did not dare to place him before the people of Baltimore for re-election. The public thoroughly understood the situation; it is entirely a question whether they will now take the control of their affairs into their own hands or permit the continuance of a system which has saddled upon them a tax rate for which they have not and cannot, so long as that system continues, get value received."

On the same evening there was a Republican meeting at Bohemia Hall, at which *Mr. Geo. M. Sharp* spoke: "He had heard it said Governor Jackson had not read the Constitution, and also heard it said that the Governor claimed to have read the Constitution, but he forgot it. It was also stated that he read it once, and said he could not find anything about the Governor in it. He was told he was reading the Constitution of the United States and not of Maryland. He wanted to know if there were not Democrats enough in Maryland to show us the state of affairs at Annapolis, and to let us know if there is not more money missing."

At China Hall a meeting was addressed by *Archibald Stirling*, who said: "The people want fair elections and fair election laws, and for that reason the Republicans of Maryland have coalesced with the Independents for the last four years."

H. Clay Nail: "The rule of Gorman and Rasin is more despotic than that of the

Czar of Russia. The Democrats are calling Frank Brown a Napoleon. What do you think old Bonaparte would say if he knew it?"

Mr. Thos. G. Hayes made a speech at Cross Street Hall. He claimed: "This is a preliminary contest to the great battle of 1892, and if staunch old Maryland should break loose from her mooring, the effect on her neighboring States would be most disastrous. Would it not be an appalling thing to the Democrats of this State to return Senators in favor of the obnoxious force bill, and unseat the adroit Arthur P. Gorman, who contributed so largely to its defeat last season?"

At the election in November Vannort, for Governor, received 26,583 votes, and Brown received 44,123 votes; for Mayor, S. Davis Warfield received 31,090 votes, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe received 40,357 votes; Charles G. Kerr, for State's Attorney, against whom the fiercest of the fight was waged, had 40,151 votes, and Wm. L. Marbury had 30,924 votes; for Attorney General, Sharp had 27,640 votes, and John P. Poe 41,366 votes.

1892.

Benjamin Harrison, Republican nominee for President, was opposed by Grover Cleveland, Democrat. Harry Wells Rusk and Isidor Rayner were the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. Against them were Charles Herzog and A. Worth Spates.

August 26th a Harrison banner was unfurled in front of the Young Men's Republican Club, and the assemblage listened to speeches.

George L. Wellington: "We want again

that administration that has been so thoroughly American that the strong arm of the Government goes out over the seas and to every land, and holds its hands to protect the American citizen, whether born in America or naturalized here, and says: 'This is our son and no man dare touch him.' We want the same policy that protects our interest in the Bering Sea; the policy that brought Chili to terms, and says to Canada 'if you don't treat our vessels as you do your own we will retaliate.' We want that same policy of protection to American industries and the elevation of American labor."

William M. Marine: "General Harrison has his home record and his political record; both commend him to his countrymen. He has made a good husband and father, and one of the best of Presidents, why should the Nation desire to lose his services. It will not care to do so. It is more difficult to secure a new commander, with capacity, than it is to part with an efficient one. The people should ponder over this proposition; it is worthy of their consideration."

Thursday, October 13th, *Charles Herzog* spoke at a meeting in the Concordia Opera House. In the course of his speech he thus expressed himself: "Ever since a majority of the people of the State resolved to create a Nation and become one of the great powers of the world, the discontented, first calling themselves Republicans and afterwards Democrats, have tried in vain to hamper, bind and obstruct the progress and development of the Nation. The assertion that the Democratic party has never proposed, and, as a necessary consequence, has never enacted any measure tending to the progress and welfare of the Nation, is

of easy demonstration. From the beginning of our National existence the Democratic doctrine has been that the United States, as a Nation, has no authority to develop the country, foster its industries or protect the working man in his labor."

Mr. A. Worth Spates: "No part of our Republic is more interested in the great question to be passed upon by the people in November next than is our State, especially our city, standing like a giant sentinel, at the head of a great water-way leading to the sea. A protecting policy, under which our Nation has become the most powerful upon the globe, and under which our own immediate manufactures are prospering as never before; under which the industries of our own city are multiplying; under which tin, brass and other factories are towering heavenward on every side; a protecting policy which enabled us to rapidly recover from the war of revolution, is antagonized as never before.

"We contend for protection for the home and fireside, for enterprise and progress, for America for Americans, for the policy of Washington and Lincoln, the tongue of the past discloses it to be right, and the voice of history tells us it is just."

Tuesday evening, October 18th, at the Germania Mannerchoir Hall, *Robert C. Davidson*, in addressing the Democrats, said: "The greatest contest of our history is now upon us; it includes both the financial and governmental system. On one side is arrayed the combined power of capital, constantly reinforced by the present system of taxation, and on the other, of which our party is the true representative, stand the great masses of the people, striving not merely for the meager existence, but for

one under proper political and financial environment, which would furnish them with more than a competent allowance. This is prevented by the present tariff system, which is restrictive in the extreme, and McKinleyism is our Shibboleth, and with it we will win. The Republican party, by its advocacy of the force bill, strikes at home rule. Any party advocating such a measure should be driven from the halls of power with the lashes of the people's wrath."

Isidore Rayner: "The Democratic platform was modeled upon the principle that the rates of duty should be levied upon the greatest luxuries, and the lowest rates of duty on the greatest necessities, so as to put as low taxes on every article of use and consumption within the reach of the American household.

"The force bill is not a dead issue, it is a live issue; it means that local governments in the South shall be overthrown. This is my Democracy: Honest taxes, honest ballot and an honest currency, and this is the Democracy of Grover Cleveland."

John P. Poe: "The issues of this fight are all absorbing. They clearly mark the differences between the two parties. The two great questions are Federal taxation and the force bill. The former affects all the people need for the comforts of their families. When after a political exile of twenty years the Democratic party returned home, the great heart of this Nation rejoiced at the end of internal dissensions and the great Grant's wish for peace was realized, and not till then. Then came a great political calamity in 1888. Home rule in the States was well-nigh destroyed, and no relief was given to the people from the

great burden of taxation that rested and now rests upon them."

In the election in November Cleveland received 51,000 votes, and Harrison 36,800. In the Third District for Congress Rusk received 19,806 votes, and Herzog 13,579 votes, and in the Fourth District Rayner 21,455 votes, and Spates 14,646 votes.

1893.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe was the Democratic nominee for Mayor this year, and William T. Malster the Republican nominee. Marion De Kalb Smith was the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, and James Turner Perkins the Republican.

Tuesday evening, October 24th, the Democrats held a meeting, at which *Mr. Latrobe* spoke. He said: "I am not the only Mayor who has been elected six terms. In the city of Providence, Mayor Doyle was elected seventeen consecutive terms. There is some hope for me, you see, even after this term. Now then, the Mayor don't govern the city. The Mayor and City Council do. No man governs any one thing in this country, except, perhaps, his wife."

On Thursday evening, October 26th, at a Republican meeting, *Mr. Malster* said: "I am not sent here for the purpose of making a speech. I came to see you and to ask you if it is well with you—if the lines have been closed and the pickets stationed. For you must know our antagonists are always on the alert.

"You are men of intelligence, men of thought and reflection, and well capable of acting for yourselves, and if the present method of municipal administration does not accord with your ideas of good government, the remedy is in your hands, where I propose to leave it."

In Baltimore City, Perkins, Republican, for Comptroller, had 30,083 votes, and Smith, Democrat, 40,437 votes. Malster, Republican, for Mayor, had 31,400 votes, and Latrobe, 38,286 votes.

1894.

The candidates in Baltimore for Congress were H. Wells Rusk, Democrat, and William S. Booze, Republican, and in the Fourth District, John K. Cowen, Democrat, and Robert H. Smith, Republican; for Judge of the Supreme Bench, John J. Dobler, Republican, and Charles G. Kerr, Democrat.

A meeting of the Republicans was held in the Third Congressional District on the evening of Thursday, October 18th, at which *Dr. Booze* spoke. He said: "Under the last Republican administration prosperity was general throughout the country, now we are the subjects of financial depression. It is felt and realized in every avenue of trade and business that those who most suffer are the laboring classes. The amount of wages paid yearly has decreased 44 per cent., with 2,000,000 of workmen out of employment."

The evening of the same day John K. Cowen, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District, spoke in Hollins' Hall. *Mr. Joseph S. Heinsler* presided, and in his address said: "Every Democrat will come boldly up to the front on election day and do his whole duty. We must bury all personal animosities. We have but one duty to perform, and that is to support this National administration.

"We want a solid delegation in the next Congress from this grand old Commonwealth of Maryland. Men whom Grover Cleveland can rely upon, and it is not your

duty to permit him to be shackled and manacled, hand and foot, by a Republican House of Representatives lead by Tom Reed."

Mr. Cowen: I am here to discuss the tariff question; my Republican friends say I wear the red cap of the barricades; that I am inimical to American industries and labor. They say that I am a free trader, and this I do not deny. They say that it means ruin to American industries and labor. I take issue with that statement. I shall endeavor to establish that instead of being a menace it is a great developer of industries. Trade is the exchange of product for product, service for service. It is the cause of Christian civilization.

"The exchange of one man's labors for another's is the thing that has dotted countries with towns and cities. The exchange of product for product has established your mills here and elsewhere. If you do not believe in free trade, then you believe in restricted trade."

The Republicans held a meeting on Tuesday, October 23d, in Hollins' Hall. *Mr. Smith* said that he asked the indulgence of the audience while he read his speech: "I have written it out in order that there may be no mistake. I want you to know, and I want the people of the district to know, just where and how I stand in this fight. Not only is this city made up of hospitable homes and warm-hearted people, but homes and people are free from a condition of things which exist in our neighboring city, in which the guardians of the life and property of her people have been convicted of corruption and fraud which have shocked the civilized world. Not so with us. I do not believe that there is a more

efficient police force or fire department in any city in this country than Baltimore has. It is true when my tax bill comes in I wince a little, and I wonder whether or not economy could have been practiced somewhere, so that the rate could have been less than \$1.70 on a hundred. But when I look out at the asphalt pavement in front of my door and the public school houses that have been and are being built, and faithful teachers that are being paid, at the police who guard your homes and mine—your life and mine, by night and by day, through winter and summer; at the brave firemen who expose their lives to save the lives and property of others, I say when I look at all these and other departments which are necessary for the proper government and care of the city, I say to myself I guess it's all right, and that even though Baltimore is ruled by the criminal classes, they rule it right well."

Mr. Smith's utterances created displeasure and contributed no little toward his defeat. He defended his opponents from the charges made against them, an unusual proceeding.

Mr. George R. Gaither: "There was a danger in sending a corporation attorney to Congress. *Mr. Cowen* has been known for the tremendous attacks upon the ring of this city, and for his efforts for so many years to accomplish its overthrow. Upon the husteing and every part of this city he has denounced the corruption of the men who control the affairs of this city, and has sounded the note of reform. And yet we suddenly find him accepting a nomination at the hands of the very men whom he has so villified and abused. We need only quote his own language: 'I therefore call



Ernst Schmeisser

upon the people of this city who value a pure judiciary, who do not wish to see their court house disgraced by (naming local leaders), to expose their specious arguments to stamp out the blot and to protect from the foul hands of the bosses the judiciary which they have secured after so fierce a struggle.' ”

At a Democratic meeting Wednesday evening, October 24th, *Mr. Harry W. Rusk* spoke, saying: “The campaign is based on the tariff and the retention of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party in power. To carry out the Democratic platform to the letter. The Democratic party will not be satisfied until this is accomplished. The Democratic party has corrected the blunder of the Harrison administration and repealed the Sherman law, so that every dollar shall be of equal purchasing power, in order that the poor man may not be paid with a depreciated dollar, and the rich man paid in whatever coin he selects. We found the enormous surplus in the Treasury wasted by the Republican party, when, as Mr. Cleveland said, it ought to be in the pockets of the people. We found panics under the McKinley tariff which was fostered upon the people under the false pretense that it would raise wages and give revenue to the Government. But the paramount duty of the party is tariff revision.”

At a Republican meeting on Friday, October 26th, *Mr. Chas. L. Wilson*, in his address, said: “It is as much the duty and Constitutional right of Congress to protect the industries by which the people could honestly earn a comfortable living as it is to protect them in person and property by criminal laws.”

At a Democratic meeting Wednesday, October 31st, *Mr. Skipwith Wilmer* thus expressed himself: “With the question of State rights, the force bill and Federal election laws, and the silver question, relegated to the past, the only question of any moment is one of taxation. The Democratic party deals with this simply when it says ‘that the only taxation should be such as to support a Government economically administered.’ But the Republicans believe in taxing the people to make business more profitable.”

Isidor Rayner: “The time has passed when the words free trade drive the Democrats like cowards. The only difference now is that one man believes in a little less taxation than another, that 60,000,000 of people ought not to enrich the other 5,000,000 of the populace.”

On the same evening *Wm. M. Marine* made a speech at a Republican meeting, in which he said: “Since the era of universal prosperity, stretching through a quarter of a century past, Baltimore has almost doubled its population. Why has that result been obtained? It is due to the operations of a protective tariff. The industries which have been fostered within the period named have been such as a tariff promotes. Baltimore is virtually a city of small manufacturers in connection with its larger factories and foundries. They have been nurtured by a policy of protection, and could not have grown without it.

“The coal industry is one of large proportions, and should the Gorman tariff duties on the importation of Canadian coal prove ineffective to keep out that commodity from competition with coal from American mines, the disaster may affect

corporate as well as National interests. The manufacture of clothing by those engaged in that industry has caused Baltimore to rank as the largest producing city of clothing in the United States. Free trade is an alarm bell sounding the death knell of its reigning industries."

At the election in November for Congress in the Third District, Booze, Republican, received 15,721 votes; Rusk, Democrat, received 16,209 votes. In the Fourth District Smith, Republican, received 16,178 votes, and Cowen, Democrat, 17,184 votes. Dobler, Republican, for Judge, had a plurality over Kerr, Democrat, of 3,321 votes.

1895.

The candidates for Governor this year were Lloyd Lowndes, Republican, and John E. Hurst, Democrat. The nominees for Mayor of Baltimore were Alcaeus Hooper, Republican, and Henry Williams, Democrat.

Tuesday, October 15th, a Republican meeting was held in the Music Hall. *George L. Wellington*, in calling the meeting to order, said, as he looked out upon the concourse that it seemed to him that Maryland had wakened from its torpor of the last thirty years: "We have here wisdom, strength and beauty. We have here the enthusiasm of youth; the wisdom of age, capital, labor and trade are gathered together; the rich and the poor; the white and the black. In addition we have fair women to grace the occasion.

"I wish to introduce to the assemblage a staunch Republican, an old soldier, brave in war and generous in peace, Gen. Felix Agnus."

C. Agnus. "A mineral train loaded

with dead issues, frosted hopes, and a paralyzed future passed through this hall the other night. A good crowd assembled to view it, because funerals are attractive to some people. It left a lot of gloom, and I want to tell you how refreshing it is to look into your pleasant and confident faces, and to see that gloom dispelled, and to know that ours is the people's train. Wellington the engineer, tells me that on the 5th of November he proposes to put on all steam and let her go at the rate of ninety miles an hour, and he will never stop until he lands his passengers safely, both at Annapolis and the City Hall of Baltimore.

"What Lloyd Lowndes promises, he will do, and citizens of all parties may feel assured that nothing can swerve him from the path of honor and duty. Nothing can induce him to be unfaithful even in thought to the welfare of the State. Mr. Lowndes has also a remarkable memory for names and faces. I know of only one statesman who could equal him in this, and that was our dear old friend and leader, James G. Blaine."

Lloyd Lowndes: "I consider the principal issues in this campaign are re-assessment, honest registration, fair elections, good citizenship and good government. The Republican party stands pledged for a re-assessment of the property of this State, and if it is successful the Legislature will promptly pass such a law. Should I be successful in November next, I promise you with God's assistance that Maryland shall have a pure and honest government, and I will so try to manage the affairs of this State that those who shall give me their support will never regret their confidence thus bestowed."

Alcaeus Hooper: "You have before you one of the candidates for the office of Mayor. The question that the citizens of Baltimore have to pass on at the coming election is a very simple one, and that is, 'Are the affairs of this city being administered in a way that you have a right to demand?' 'Are the results satisfactory, such as we have a right to expect?' If the results from the recent municipal investigation which was suggested by the Democrats are symptoms of the disease, then the condition of the body politic is very desperate. The city commissioners' department has been shown to have been so managed that no one can be found to defend it. Are the city's interests longer to be continued in the hands of those who have not been faithful to their trusts in the past? It is time, I think, to redeem ourselves from misrule."

John V. L. Findlay: "It was due to Mr. Cleveland that the country is not to-day upon a silver basis. We owe honor to Mr. Cleveland, who stood like a rock when, if that trickster who mouses in the Capitol had had his way, the country would have been placed in a sad plight for years to come." Mr. Findlay closed by saying that Mr. Lowndes would redeem the pledges made by him, and that "now is the accepted time, and now the day of the salvation of the people."

Friday, October 25, a meeting of the Independent Democrats, in favor of the election of the Republican State and city ticket, took place. *Mr. Joseph Packard* presided. In his remarks he said: "From ordinary robberies our police authorities swear to protect us; why should not election thieves be worse than criminals, and dealt with in the same way? The newspapers have ex-

posed their haunts and the names on which they will try to vote are known. The Reform League in the tenure of their existence has brought about the prosecution of a number of election criminals; about a dozen of these were actually convicted, though they were afterward pardoned and a number of others escaped punishment by reason of the change in the law pending their trial."

David L. Bartlett: "The two great parties into which the country is divided connived at fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting, and a party in our city which has held what they felt to be an assured majority for a term of years has been ruled by a few designing men."

William Keyser: "The Democratic machine in this city is a very powerful agency for the control of elections; it is the outcome of long years of crime and experience; its present managers are men well skilled in its use and thoroughly competent to employ it to the best advantage to promote their own interest. The defense of the people against the machines rests exclusively in the ballot-box."

Charles Marshall: "If it were but the abstract question of fair elections, the vote would be unanimous. The question is, what can be done to procure them? Is there a necessity to promote this end? Surely there is. Are not all the signs patent before us? First, were the people excluded from witnessing the simple process of registration, said to be concealed and done in a corner, under the advice of counsel? Why did they drive out the watchers? What honest purpose could that serve? Why do men love darkness rather than light? Because their deeds are evil."

Roger W. Cull: "Through the machinations of the Democratic party managers, the nomination instead of being equivalent to an election, is equivalent to fraud."

Mr. Edgar H. Gans: "Fair elections is not a party question; it was one that massed good people on one side and scoundrels on the other; the election frauds were worse than most other kinds of villainies. The Police Board should not only say there should be fair elections, but they should do something in favor of them. Give me the authority and the aid of six police officers whom I could name, and I can prevent all tenement house election frauds."

On the evening of the same day the Republicans held a meeting in the Front Street Theatre.

Lloyd Lowndes: "There is a great battle going on in Maryland, which the entire country is watching to-night. It is not a fight of Republicanism against Democracy, but of good government against bad government."

A man in the gallery persistently shouted to the speaker to "Shut up!" before he was ejected. Mr. Lowndes exclaimed: "We don't propose to be interrupted here to-night by any ruffians of the Democratic party. We propose to win this fight of good government, honest registration and an honest ballot, and an honest count."

George L. Wellington: "The Republican party is not fighting for a partisan government, not for spoils, but to advance the political and material interests of Maryland. Democratic ring rule in Maryland has kept down the people in this State for twenty-five years, robbed them of their right of suffrage and their right to a fair election; there has not been a fair election in Balti-

more since 1875. To have a fair election, we must not bring in Greenmount cemetery. We must not register men from an orphan asylum or one hundred and thirty-two men from a house that has but one bed."

Alcaeus Hooper: "I believe that all now understand that the present semblance of government, under city and State, is not a popular form of government. Democrats and Republicans are not allied in this campaign simply to put the Republican party in power, but for a change in the methods of government. The stockholders of this corporation want to know if the ledgers in the City Hall contain an accurate statement of the assets of the city. We also want to know what are the needs of the city. One of the speakers has said that I am one of the stubbornest men in Baltimore. Unless you put a stubborn man in the City Hall, men outside of it will control him."

On Saturday evening, November 2nd, at an Independent Democrat meeting, at Music Hall, *Gov. Whyte*, during his speech, said: "Believing as we do that there is no hope of the regeneration of our party through the ordinary channels of primary elections while the party machinery is in the hands of men in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fair play, what are we to do but to follow the example of Tilden and beat them at the polls."

"In a public speech six years ago, when I held the office of Attorney General, I said: 'There comes a time, though not often, when revolution within the ranks of party is the path of duty, and I am ready to tread it whenever I deem it necessary.' This is the day, this is the hour. I oppose the Democratic State ticket, because it was the

offspring of a recreant party representative, and is not the free choice of the party of the people."

Joseph S. Henisler: "I am a Democrat, and every man within sound of my voice knows it, but in order to rid our party of the men who defile the party honor, I am here to advise every honest Democrat to vote the Republican ticket."

At the election on Tuesday, November 5th, the Republican State and city ticket was elected.

For Governor—Lowndes, Republican, had 55,324, and Hurst, Democrat, 43,308; for Mayor—Hooper,* Republican, 53,099, and Williams, Democrat, 45,192.

The Republicans elected the entire dele-

gation from Baltimore to the Legislature, First and Second Branches of the City Council, the Judges of the Orphan's Court, the State's Attorney, the Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court and Circuit Court No. 2 of the city.

The revolution was complete and new men of a new party were charged with the responsibilities of government. How they have kept their pledges and maintained plighted faith with the people, it is at this early stage not necessary to state. As soon as the political developments of the present attain the dignity of history, the appropriate and effective narrator and chronicler of such transactions will assuredly appear.

CHAPTER IX.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF BALTIMORE CITY.

By W. T. BRANTLY.

The bar of Baltimore City from its earliest period down to the present time has been justly celebrated for the learning, ability and eloquence of its great leaders. Many of the most eminent lawyers this country has produced, men of national reputation, have been practitioners at that bar. It is not in any degree an exaggeration to say that this bar was always the equal and often the superior of that of any other city.

The history of the bar is the history of the men who shed lustre upon it. These leaders were, it is true, first, but it cannot be said that the rest, their less famous brethren, did not occupy a distinctive and honorable position. The leaders were only the highest peaks of a lofty mountain range.

The great Maryland lawyer before and during the revolutionary period was Daniel Dulany. Many of his opinions upon cases submitted to him are reported in the early volumes of the Maryland reports and were, for a long time afterwards, referred to as authorities of the first order. He did not become a resident of Baltimore until late in life and only a few years before his death in 1797.

The next commanding figure in our legal history is that of Luther Martin. When Chief Justice Taney began the study of law in 1796, he frequently attended the Courts and studied lawyers as well as law. In the

autobiographical sketch prefixed to his life by Tyler, Judge Taney says, referring to the period mentioned, that Martin was then "the acknowledged and undisputed head of the profession in Maryland. He was so in the eye of the public, and he was so admitted by the bar. Nobody disputed it with him until Mr. Pinkney returned from Europe. * * * Mr. Martin's habits, however, had at that time become bad. He often appeared in Court evidently intoxicated, and, perhaps, was not free from the influence of stimulants when I first heard him. His dress was a compound of the fine and the coarse and appeared never to have felt the brush. He wore ruffles at the wrists, richly edged with lace—although every other person had long before abandoned them—and these ruffles, conspicuously broad, were dabbled and soiled and showed that they had not been changed for a day or more. His voice was not musical and, when much excited, it cracked. * * * He was an accomplished scholar and wrote with classical correctness and great strength, but, in his speech, he seemed to delight in vulgarisms which were never heard except among the colored servants and the ignorant and uneducated whites, * * * but he was a profound lawyer. He never missed the strong points of his case, and, although much might generally have been better omitted,

everybody who listened to him would agree that nothing could be added, but, unfortunately for him, he was not always listened to. He introduced so much extraneous matter, or dwelt so long on unimportant points, that the attention was apt to be fatigued and withdrawn and the logic and force of his argument lost upon the Court and jury. But these very defects arose, in some measure, from the fullness of his legal knowledge. He had an iron memory and forgot nothing that he had read, and he had read a great deal on every branch of the law, and took pleasure in showing it when his case did not require it."

The first great State trial in America was the impeachment of Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court, in 1804, which was tried before the Senate, presided over by Aaron Burr. The prosecution or impeachment was led by John Randolph, of Roanoke, while Martin led for the defense. In Henry Adams' *Life of Randolph*, he says: "Most formidable of American advocates was the rollicking, witty, audacious Attorney General of Maryland; boon companion of Chase and of the whole bar; drunken, generous, slovenly, grand; bull-dog of Federalism, as Mr. Jefferson called him, shouting with a school-boy's fun at the idea of tearing Randolph's indictment to pieces and teaching the Virginia Democrats some law—the notorious reprobate, genius, Luther Martin." And again, in the same work, "Nothing can be finer in its way than Martin's famous speech. Its rugged and sustained force; its strong humor, audacity and dexterity; its even flow and simple choice of language, free from rhetoric and affectations; its close and compulsive grip of the law; its good natured contempt for the obstacles put in

its way—all these signs of elemental vigor were like the forces of nature, simple, direct, fresh as winds and ocean."

Martin was born in New Jersey in 1744 and was graduated at Princeton with the highest honors of his class in 1763. He came in the same year to Queen Anne's county, Maryland, where he taught school while studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1771 and took up his residence in Somerset county. He quickly obtained a lucrative practice in both the Maryland and Virginia counties of the Eastern Shore. In 1778 he was appointed Attorney General of the State and moved to Baltimore, which continued to be his principal place of residence until shortly before his death. This office of Attorney General he held uninterruptedly from 1778 to 1805, when he resigned. In 1813 he was Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore county, but held this position for only some three years. In February, 1818, he was reappointed Attorney General. Martin was a member of the Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States, but he refused to sign that instrument and published a letter to the Maryland Legislature, in which he strongly advocated its rejection. Subsequently, however, he became an ardent Federalist.

The second great State trial in American history was that of Aaron Burr for high treason at Richmond, in 1807. In this Martin again led for the defense in a masterly manner and was again successful. Martin's private life was stained by the vice of drunkenness, which, in his later years, became a fixed habit. Not the least extraordinary thing about this extraordinary man is that he should have done the prodig-

ious amount of work and achieved the eminence that he did in spite of such a fatal defect.

Another defect in his character was his reckless extravagance and imprudence, which, however, was accompanied in his case, as it often is, by much generosity and kindness of heart. He himself says that he had never been an economist of anything but time. Although he had an income which he said exceeded twelve thousand dollars a year, yet he was always in debt. He suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1820 and his capacity for work was at an end. So great, however, was the admiration with which he was regarded that in 1822, the Legislature passed a joint resolution requiring every lawyer in the State to pay an annual license fee of five dollars for the use of Luther Martin. Although manifestly unconstitutional, no Maryland lawyer ever refused to pay this license. Burr had never paid Martin anything for his services in the trial for treason, but he now took Martin into his house in New York and there the great hero of countless forensic struggles died on July 10th, 1826. His wife, a daughter of the well known Capt. Michael Cresap, had long before preceded him.

William Pinkney, although twenty years younger than Martin, was his greatest rival and, in the judgment of some, his decided superior. Judge Taney said that when Pinkney returned from England "the reign of Martin was at an end." Except in legal learning and ability, there was a great contrast between the two men. Martin was rough and overbearing in manner, slipshod in speech, careless in dress, and often drunk. Pinkney was a man of fashion and society with distinguished bearing; studiously

courteous, with great charm of manner; a master of rhetoric and fine phrases; an accomplished diplomat who had served at the Courts of England and Russia and had been the friend of Pitt and Erskine and Canning. In addition to all this, he was a great lawyer and great orator. Of all the Maryland lawyers, he was the one who possessed the highest native genius. William Wirt wrote of him as "the comet," "the Maryland lion." Pinkney fascinated his contemporaries and the spell he cast upon them is perpetuated by tradition so that his name is still the greatest in the annals of the Maryland bar. Perhaps one may say it is the greatest in the history of the American bar. Rufus Choate and some others are now more widely known, but only, I think, because they lived in a succeeding generation. It is said that Choate as a young man saw Pinkney fall back fainting during his last argument in the Supreme Court and that he then resolved to struggle for the place so vacated—that of the acknowledged leader of the bar of the United States.

In the autobiographical sketch already referred to, Chief Justice Taney wrote: "I have heard almost all the great advocates of the United States, both of the past and present generation, but I have seen none equal Pinkney. He was a profound lawyer in every department of the science, as well as a powerful and eloquent debater. He always saw the strongest point in his case and he put forth his whole strength to support it by analogies from other branches of the law. * * There was one defect in his mode of speaking. His voice and manner and intonation did not appear to be natural, but studied and artificial. * * * His style was metaphorical, but by no means turgid.



Geo. R. Micis

And, although on some occasions, I thought it too ornate and his metaphors too gorgeous for a legal argument, yet it was impossible not to listen to them with pleasure. They were always introduced at the right time and at the right place, and seemed to grow out of the subject of which he was speaking and to illustrate it. He was fastidiously correct in his language, in its grammatical arrangement, in the graceful flow and harmony of the sentence, and in the correct and exact pronunciation of every word. * * * His arguments were syllogisms and his points clearly stated and carefully kept separate in the discussion. He came to every case fully prepared with his argument and authorities arranged and no temptation could induce him to speak in a case, great or small, unless he had time to prepare for it; and he argued every one as carefully as if his reputation depended upon that speech."

Pinkney was born at Annapolis on March 17th, 1764, and was called to the bar in 1786. Two years later he was a member of the House of Delegates from Harford county. Soon afterwards he removed to Annapolis and became a member of the Executive Council, in 1792. He at once achieved a leading position at the bar. His profound legal learning as well as his felicity of diction is shown by his argument in the case of *Martindale vs. Troop*, 3 H. & McH., 270, which was made when he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1796, Pinkney was appointed by President Washington a commissioner on the part of the United States to England under Jay's treaty and he lived in London for eight years—till August, 1804. In 1806, he was accredited as Minister Extraordinary to England and

occupied that post, which was so important during the Napoleonic wars and the depredations on American commerce, until June, 1811. In asking President Madison to recall him from London, he wrote: "The compensation, as it is oddly called, allotted by the Government to the maintenance of its representatives abroad is a pittance which no economy, however rigid or even mean, can render adequate."

In September, 1811, soon after his return from England, Pinkney was elected to the Senate of Maryland, and in the following December he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. This office he resigned in 1814 when an act of Congress was passed requiring the Attorney General to reside in Washington, because he was unwilling to give up his large and lucrative practice in the Courts of Baltimore City. During the war with England, Pinkney became the major of a regiment of volunteers and fought at the battle of Bladensburg, where he was severely wounded. In 1816, he was appointed Minister to Russia and Special Envoy to Naples. He went first to Naples to demand indemnity for losses inflicted upon American commerce and then to St. Petersburg, where he resided for two years. This ended his diplomatic service. He returned to the practice of law in 1818, but only four years of life were left to him. In 1819 he was elected to the United States Senate and in February of the next year, made his famous speech on the Missouri Compromise, which is printed in the *Life of Pinkney*, by Henry Wheaton, reporter of the Supreme Court. He died on February 25, 1822, at the age of fifty-eight. It will thus be seen that Pinkney's career at the bar embraced about thirty-four years,

of which fifteen were spent in diplomatic service abroad, so that his real professional work was done in considerably less than twenty years. Speaking once in regard to his frequent and prolonged absences, Pinkney said: "There are those among my friends who wonder that I will go abroad, however honorable the service. They know not how I toil at the bar; they know not all my anxious days and sleepless nights. I must breathe awhile; the bow forever bent will break." He was always, however, abroad, as well as at home, a hard student, notwithstanding his desire to shine as a man of fashion. "Commend me," said Wirt, "to such a fellow as Pinkney, who sacrifices at the altar of professional ambition all his love of ease and pleasure and even that strong tendency to repose, to which his age, his corpulence, and the ample honors he has already won must conspire so powerfully to dispose him." Pinkney was thus a good example of the *infinitus labor et quotidiana meditatio* which are absolutely necessary to the making of a great lawyer. His manners and habits were such as led some people to suppose that he was affected and artificial, but those were only what were usual among foreign diplomats, while in his pronunciation and style, he followed the examples which had been set him by Erskine and Sheridan and the great leaders of the English bar.

Chief Justice Taney, in the extract above quoted, speaks of Pinkney's gorgeous metaphors. Nowhere in his opulent imagination and Asiatic magnificence of diction better seen than in his argument in the case of the *Nereide*, 9 Cr. 388. In delivering the opinion of the Court in that case, Chief Justice Marshall said: "With a pencil

dipped in the most vivid colors and guided by the hand of a master, a splendid portrait has been drawn, exhibiting this vessel and her freighter as forming a single figure composed of the most discordant materials of peace and war. So exquisite was the skill of the artist, so dazzling the garb in which the figure was presented that it required the exercise of that cold, investigating faculty which ought always to belong to those who sit on this bench to discover its only imperfection—its want of resemblance."

Edward Coote Pinkney, the seventh child of William Pinkney, was born in London in 1802 and died in Baltimore in 1828. He was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in active practice. He is best remembered as the author of a poem in five stanzas called "A Health," beginning—

"I fill this cup
To one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex,
The seeming paragon."

The chief contemporaries of Pinkney were Harper, Wirt, Meredith and Winder. Robert Goodloe Harper came to Baltimore from South Carolina about 1800 after his marriage with a daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and soon became and remained one of the most distinguished lawyers, as well as a useful and public-spirited citizen of the State. He was born in Virginia in 1765; served in Congress as a representative from South Carolina; was a United States Senator from Maryland in 1816, and died in 1825.

William H. Winder was born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, and came to Baltimore in 1802. During the war of 1812 he was in command of the American Army

at the battle of Bladensburg. At the time of his death, in 1824, at the age of forty-nine, his practice is said to have been the largest in the State.

David Hoffman (born in 1784, died in 1854) was the author of a *Course of Legal Study*, published in 1817—a very useful work in its day—and was a Professor of Law in the University of Maryland.

Jonathan Meredith was born in Philadelphia in 1784; was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in 1806, and died in 1872. Ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte said of him in an address made in 1897 to the State Bar Association: "Jonathan Meredith was another and distinct type. He had been the friend of Luther Martin, Harper, Wirt, Pinkney, and had met them in many forensic battles. The ability he displayed in the impeachment trial of Judge Peck, in which he was the associate of Mr. Wirt, won him a national reputation. He was a lawyer who had studied thoroughly the law relating to commerce and finance, and was the retained counsel of many of the insurance companies and banks. He was one of the old time professional men. He was thoroughly versed in the best English literature, was familiar with Shakespeare and the poets, and with his perfect diction and knowledge of the law, he was an orator of the most polished and eloquent type of his day. He was one of the most attractive conversationalists, and the most charming and gracious companion, alike to young and old. He had mastered the most difficult questions of jurisprudence, and presented them with clearness and precision. He was prepared for his profession in the most careful and finished style."

William Wirt was for twelve years the

Attorney General of the United States and filled a large space in the public eye. He was born in Bladensburg, Md., in 1772, but removed to Virginia when a young man, and finally settled in Richmond. He took the leading part in the prosecution of Burr for treason and made then the famous speech, beginning with "Who is Blennerhasset?" While Attorney General, he began to practice in the Maryland courts, and, upon the expiration of his last term, in 1829, he came to Baltimore to live. He was a well read Latin scholar and familiar with the best English literature, as well as a charming letter writer. His *Life of Patrick Henry* and the *British Spy* are well-known books; the former contains some splendid pieces of rhetoric. Some people thought that Wirt was not a profoundly learned lawyer, but in the trial of every case he was fully equal to the emergency. No one can read his argument in the great case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat., 1, without perceiving that his celebrity as a lawyer was thoroughly well deserved. Kennedy, his sympathetic biographer, says: "His manner in speaking was singularly attractive. His manly form, his intellectual countenance and musical voice, set off by a rare gracefulness of gesture, won in advance the favor of his auditory. * * * His oratory was smooth, polished, scholar-like, sparkling with pleasant fancies and beguiling the listener with its varied graces out of all note or consciousness of time." Wirt died on February 18, 1834.

The career of Roger Brooke Taney, who was for twenty-eight years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, belongs largely to the history of American jurisprudence generally, but he was for

some ten years a resident of Baltimore City and his fame as a great lawyer belongs to the bar of which we are speaking. He was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777, and was graduated at Dickinson College. After having served in the Legislature as a delegate from his native county, Taney began the practice of law in Frederick. He moved to Baltimore in 1823 and acquired at once a large and valuable *clientele*. He was Attorney General of Maryland in 1827 and Attorney General of the United States in 1831. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Jackson in 1833 and took a leading part in the removal of the deposits of the Bank of the United States about which a fierce and passionate controversy then raged. His nomination as Secretary was consequently rejected by the Senate, and he returned to Baltimore in 1834. Two years afterwards he was nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and then began one of the greatest judicial careers in American history. He died October 12, 1864.

John Pendleton Kennedy was a conspicuous figure in the legal and political circles of the city during the second quarter of the century. He was born in Baltimore on October 25, 1795, and was educated at Baltimore College, which afterwards, when united with the medical school, became the University of Maryland. While a lad, he fought and ran away with the rest at the battle of Bladensburg. He came to the bar as soon as he was of age and worked steadily and successfully at the profession for some years, but his tastes inclined him more to literature and politics than to law, while a wealthy marriage relieved him from the

necessity of working himself to death in order to make a living. His historical novels dealing with the revolutionary and other periods of American history, entitled "Horseshoe Robinson," "Swallow Barn" and "Rob of the Bowl," have very considerable literary merit and enjoyed a high degree of popular favor. His *Life of William Wirt* is an admirably constructed piece of biography. Kennedy was a member of the State Legislature for three or four years and served two or three terms in Congress. Under President Fillmore, he was Secretary of the Navy. He died in 1870.

Of all the Maryland lawyers, the greatest popular orator, the man who could sway most powerfully his audience and "wield at will the fierce Democratie," was John Van Lear McMahon. He had a commanding presence, a superb voice and a high order of true eloquence. During the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign of 1840, he was president of the then famous National Whig meeting and opened the proceedings by saying, "Let the Nation come to order. The mountains have sent forth their rills—the hillsides their streams—the valleys their rivers, and lo, the avalanche of the people is here."

That McMahon possessed extraordinary gifts as a lawyer and was one of the finest intellects that ever adorned the bar is the testimony of all his contemporaries, but his reputation was confined to the State. For some reason, he refused all manner of public employment. He declined to accept a Cabinet office which was tendered him. He refused a United States Senatorship when, in order to be elected, he had but to signify his willingness to accept. He refused positions on the bench and he would never

make a speech outside the State. He had the reputation of being uniformly successful in his cases, but this was perhaps because he only took those—at least in the later years of his life—which he thought he could win.

Except among his few intimate friends, he was austere, reserved, dignified—perhaps a little eccentric in manner. He withdrew from active practice when about fifty-five years of age and afterwards lived a secluded life; he was rarely seen on the streets. McMahon was born in Cumberland, Md., October 18, 1800, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He graduated at Princeton with the highest honors of his class. He came to Baltimore after having served in the Legislature as a delegate from his native county. He left Baltimore some four years before his death, which occurred in 1871. He was the author of a very valuable work on the Early History of Maryland, which was published in 1831.

A large number of able and distinguished men illustrated the legal and political life of the city towards the middle of the century and afterwards. One of these was John Nelson, who was born in Frederick, Md., in 1790 and died in 1860. He was Attorney General of the United States in 1843 and had previously served as Minister to Naples under President Jackson. As a lawyer, he was the equal of any of the men of his day, and was especially remarkable for the skill with which he could present all the facts and enforce all the arguments in a case with very few words.

William Schley was renowned for his exact and varied legal learning, the force of his arguments upon questions of law and his versatility of resources as a general prac-

titioner. Schley was born in Frederick, Md., October 31, 1799, and graduated at Princeton with the highest honors of his class in 1821. He removed to Baltimore in 1837 and continued to reside there until his death in 1872.

Levin Gale was a Coke on Littleton lawyer, whose reputation was greater with his fellow lawyers than with the public at large. The reputation of Thomas Yates Walsh was that of a wit rather than a lawyer.

John Glenn was, at the time of his death, in 1853, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, an office which had previously been filled by his father, Elias Glenn. While at the bar, Judge Glenn was reputed to have had the most lucrative practice. He was an able man and was for a long time a chief figure in the so-called court house clique of prominent lawyers who ruled the Whig politics of the State.

John Mason Campbell, the son-in-law of Taney, also had a large practice and was an accomplished man of cultivated artistic tastes. He was one of the lawyers selected to argue the celebrated Police Board case, 15 Md., 424.

Thomas S. Alexander was especially celebrated as an equity lawyer. He died in New York, to which city he had removed, in 1871.

George R. Richardson, born in Worcester county, Md., in 1803, was for some time Attorney General of the State. Ex-Gov. Whyte said of him, in the address already referred to: "The lawyer who was *primus inter pares* in the criminal practice was the Attorney General, George R. Richardson, who was in the zenith of his fame, as a public prosecutor, between 1846 and 1851, in

which year he died. It was my good fortune during part of that period to have been associated with him, as one of his assistants, and to have enjoyed his valued friendship, and to have had opportunity to appreciate his noble qualities. His early education had been of the highest order; he had been dedicated by his parents to the ministry, and graduated at Princeton with high honors. His mind, however, ran in a direction different from the ministry, and he chose the law as his profession. His preparation for the bar had been as thoroughly conducted, and he came into it with the highest expectations. His ambition was lofty; his intellect was clear and his diction was of the purest English; his voice sweet and melodious; his presence commanding and magnetic; his face handsome and expressive; his action graceful and attractive, and his eloquence swayed the minds of the jury, as with a wand. I shall never forget him in the great legal battle which he had with Mr. Reverdy Johnson in the case of *Burns vs. Vickers*, in the old Baltimore County Court, wherein those splendid logicians struggled with such zeal and warmth as to have imperilled their formerly friendly feelings."

Robert J. Brent, who succeeded Richardson as Attorney General, was a very versatile and able lawyer and had an extensive practice up to the time of his death, in 1872.

Charles H. Pitts, who died in 1864, had a deservedly high reputation as a jury lawyer, especially in criminal cases, and as an eloquent and effective orator upon the hustings.

John H. B. Latrobe (born in 1803, died in 1801) and Charles J. M. Gwinn (born 1822, died 1804) were conspicuously suc-

cessful and able corporation lawyers. Mr. Gwinn was also Attorney General from 1875 to 1883.

Of Charles F. Mayer (born 1795, died 1864) Ex-Gov. Whyte said: "When I first knew him he had passed the fifties, and was in the enjoyment of a valuable practice. He was a peculiar type of a successful lawyer. Kindly in manner, of even temper, he was a man without enemies. He had graduated with honor at Dickinson College, and then traveled abroad for several years, so that, on his return to his native city, he had become an accomplished linguist, and his mind had been stored with the best French and German literature. He was an ardent student, with a metaphysical turn of mind, filled with an inexhaustible stock of valuable learning. He was conspicuous in public affairs in the State, and having 'the pen of a ready writer,' many addresses on political subjects during his active life were the products of his vigorous brain and his untiring energy. While he was a Senator, he gave the State the benefit of his wisdom and foresight in framing many of the important laws which are now condensed in our code. His philanthropic and charitable views were of the broadest character. He was one of the founders of Baltimore's House of Refuge, and his address at the laying of the corner-stone of that institution is a masterpiece of reason and of eloquence. I knew him well, and I have rarely met a man of more varied acquirements and of simpler tastes. He lived up to Webster's definition of the real lawyer. 'He worked hard, he lived well and died poor.'"

Much of this eulogy is equally applicable to Thomas Donaldson, who was not only an admirable lawyer, thoroughly

equipped at all points, but also an accomplished scholar.

The reputation of Henry Winter Davis was political rather than legal, but he argued many important cases and held a deservedly high rank in the profession. He was born at Annapolis, August 16, 1817, where his father was then president of St. John's College and rector of St. Anne's parish. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1837. He afterwards studied law and literature at the University of Virginia and began the practice of law in Alexandria, Va. He came to Baltimore in 1850 and soon became the leader of the American, or Know-Nothing, party in this State, and their chief representative in Congress. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he became the leader of the Union party in the State and during the war was one of the most prominent men in Congress. His eloquence and power as an orator were justly celebrated throughout the whole country. He was a man of very considerable literary culture and his speeches may still be read with pleasure, although dealing with purely controversial issues. He died December 30, 1865.

After the war, Mr. I. Nevett Steele was regarded by men as the leader of the bar. Upon one occasion, at a dinner of the Bar Association, Mr. Wallis, in the course of an after-dinner speech, in which he had spoken of the great lawyers of the preceding generation, went on to say that he had heard from Mr. Steele arguments which he thought to be the equal of anything that had ever been addressed to a Maryland court by those of the former period. Mr. Steele was born in Cambridge, Md., in 1809, and his whole life was devoted to the

work of his profession, except for four years, beginning in 1849, when he was *charge d' affaires* of the United States in Venezuela. In his younger days he was Deputy Attorney General and led for the prosecution in several notable criminal cases, the most famous of which was the trial of Adam Horn for the murder of his wife. In 1871, he successfully defended Mrs. Wharton, who was indicted for the murder by poison of Gen. Ketchum.

Upon announcing the death of Mr. Steele in 1891 in the Court of Appeals, Mr. John Prentiss Poe said: "The eminence which, while still a young man, he achieved in the years long gone by, too long ago for any of us to know except by tradition, and which, within our memory, with ripening years, and expanding faculties, and judgment more and more matured, steadily grew until there was no loftier height to reach, the persuasive oratory with which for half a century in this high tribunal and in the Nisi Prius courts of this State he discussed so many of the great litigations of his long life; the close, compact and powerful logic which he brought to bear upon complicated and difficult questions of law and fact; the clear, orderly and discriminating statement; the marvelous ingenuity and the vigorous reasoning which distinguished his forensic efforts, marked him as worthy to stand abreast of the great Maryland lawyers whose name and fame are a part of the proud history of our State."

Reverdy Johnson filled a leading role in the legal life of the State for more than half a century. He was born in Annapolis, May 21, 1796, and came to Baltimore to live in 1817. After having served in the State Senate for several years, he was elected to

the United States Senate in 1846 and served until he was appointed Attorney General of the United States in 1849 by President Taylor. In 1863, he was again elected to the United States Senate, but resigned in 1868 in order to accept the position of Minister to England. He there negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, which was rejected by the Senate. He died in Annapolis in 1876. Mr. Johnson's chief characteristic was intrepidity—mental, moral and physical. He had unbounded confidence in his own power and resources, and he was never a victim of misplaced confidence. His knowledge of human nature was profound, and it was perhaps to this that he owed his reputation of being the best cross-examiner at the bar. Add to these qualities, thorough legal learning, majestic good sense, great logical powers, relentless industry, rich humor, and one can see that few men have ever been better equipped for the contests of the forum than was he, or more sure of success in the struggles and conflicts of professional life. During a large part of his career his fame as a lawyer, both within and without the State, far exceeded that of any of his contemporaries.

S. Teackle Wallis, for more than forty years preceding his death, in 1894, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Baltimore. In other spheres of life, too, his was a great reputation. He was the first citizen of the State, a man whose tongue and pen were ever ready to defend public rights, to succor the unfortunate, and to cast down the haughty. He was the most distinguished man of letters in the State, and in private life he was the *volubler of conversation*. He wrote two popular books on Spain and de-

livered several addresses, which were published during his life in pamphlet form. Since his death, an incomplete edition of his works has been published in four volumes. These writings show that he was a master of style, and style, as a great French critic says, "is a golden sceptre to which the kingdom of this world definitively belongs." If any one wishes to learn what potent magic and vivid charity of phrase was his, with what wisdom and learning and wit his writings are replete, let him read Mr. Wallis' discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody and his addresses to the graduating classes in Law and Medicine of the University of Maryland. As a wit, as a maker of epigrams, which fell from his lips with lightning quickness, there was no one to contest his pre-eminence. The following examples are sufficient to prove the truth of this statement. When somebody said to him once that a certain disreputable lawyer had gotten religion, Mr. Wallis immediately replied, "I am not surprised; he is always getting something that doesn't belong to him." While waiting for a case, in which he was retained, to be called in court, he inquired if the prosy lawyer who was then speaking had not then nearly finished. "No," said his colleague; "he is going to take his full hour." "You mean," said Mr. Wallis, "his empty hour." Presiding, upon one occasion, at a public dinner, he called upon Prof. Sylvester, of the Johns Hopkins University, who was upon the programme for a speech. The professor excused himself by saying that he had gone to the opera the night before and had consequently not had time to prepare anything worthy of the occasion. Mr. Wallis congratulated him upon his adherence



Thomas S. Paer

to the valuable maxim "*opera non verba*." Once, in arguing a case before the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Col. M., who was on the other side, resumed his argument in the morning by calling attention to a point, which, he said, he had first thought of in a dream. Mr. Wallis declared that the Court could pay no attention to such an argument, because it was in open violation of the legal maxim, *Vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt leges*. In another connection, alluding to the fact that in early English law the greatest attention was bestowed upon real property and very little upon personal property, he said: "Such an opinion was doubtless reasonable enough in the days of King John, when a wealthy Hebrew on a gridiron was their only banking institution." Of one of the judges under the Constitution of 1851, Wallis said that "he would not recognize a legal principle if he met it in the street."

Soon after the war he tried a case for the plaintiff against Simon Cameron, who was present in court. Mr. Wallis said that the defendant had caused the Simons to be divided into two classes—the Simons Pure and Simon Cameron.

Speaking of Justin Winsor's book on Columbus and that learned antiquarian's inability to understand how chivalry and romance could be combined in that age with greed and money making, Mr. Wallis said, "I don't think that the Pilgrim Fathers would have refused to land on Plymouth Rock if it had been auriferous quartz." This brilliant wit was united in Mr. Wallis with the utmost courtesy and charm and distinction of manner, great kindness of heart and a lavish generosity. It can be truly said of him, as Cardinal Newman said of Hope

Scott, "If there ever was a man who was the light and delight of his own intimates, it was he."

Mr. Wallis was an accomplished scholar and throughout his life kept up his studies in Latin, French and Spanish literature. The last mentioned language he spoke with as much ease and fluency as English. He sought and found his greatest solace and refreshment in the blooming garden of literature and art, to which he had the password.

From early manhood, Wallis was a frequent speaker in political campaigns, and many of his most eloquent words and brilliant witticisms were uttered upon the hustings, and of these there remains now only a fast vanishing tradition. He was a Whig in politics until the disruption of that party, when he transferred his allegiance to the Democracy. He was the foremost advocate of reform and purity of government and was the animating soul of several hotly contested campaigns. When it is remembered that in addition to his activity as a writer and political speaker Mr. Wallis was also one of the leaders of the bar, constantly engaged in the trial of important cases, one can see that in spite of his fragile health, he was a prodigious worker and endowed with an extraordinary degree of versatility.

A very eloquent address upon the life and character of Mr. Wallis was delivered before the Maryland Historical Society, of which he was president at the time of his death, by Judge Charles E. Phelps. In that masterpiece of commemorative oratory, worthy of Wallis himself, Judge Phelps says: "The death of Mr. Steele placed Mr. Wallis by universal consent at the head of the Maryland Bar. With what

conscientious labor, both in general and special preparation, he rose to that proud eminence—with what luminous and logical method he unfolded his stores of learning—with what consummate skill he extorted truth from the lips of an unwilling witness, or marshalled facts in the order of demonstration—with what mastery of the weapons of invective he riddled and crushed falsehood and fraud—with what graceful and commanding eloquence he captivated courts and juries; all this and much more has been the theme of unstinted eulogy from his surviving professional brethren. But no point has been more unanimously emphasized than his delicate sense of personal and professional honor. So far as mortal vision may penetrate, a cleaner conscience never sought the presence of its Maker. The basis of his character was a profound and absorbing passion for truth and justice. Take this innate sense of justice, warm it up until it flames, arm it with wit, with satire, with invective, inspire it with courage, endow it with the staying qualities of a thoroughbred, give it a rapid ringing voice, often high pitched, and sometimes in its energy of inflection startlingly shrill, add to this the intense earnestness of an old Hebrew prophet, and the action, action, action of Demosthenes, let the framework be a carving in delicate but pronounced lines, sculptured after the antique—and we have a faint image of Teackle Wallis before the people.

* * * * The career of Mr. Wallis was a stormy one. The more peace to his ashes! Measured by the vulgar standard, it was not altogether a successful one. He died unmarried, untitled, unenriched. And yet the world, which applauds success, bows before his memory not that he was the death

of such a man so universally wept is creditable to human nature. It is more. It is a damaging blow to pessimism. Public spirit cannot be dead, conscience cannot be drugged, patriotism cannot be sapped in a community that admires such a life, applauds such a character and reveres such a memory, as the life, the character and the memory of Severn Teackle Wallis."

Mr. Wallis was born in Baltimore on September 8, 1816, and graduated at St. Mary's College in 1832. He studied law in the office of William Wirt, and derived also from him valuable instruction in literature. After Mr. Wirt's death he was a student in the office of Judge Glenn. As soon as he came to the bar he achieved success in the profession and a reputation as a lawyer, which was constantly enhanced throughout his life. In 1845, he made a visit of considerable length to Spain, and, in 1850, was sent to that country by the United States Government upon a special mission. In 1861, at a time of great public alarm and distress, he was forced to accept a nomination to the State Legislature. He was opposed to secession, but he did not believe that the Federal Government was constitutionally authorized to wage war upon the States that had already seceded. In consequence of his prominence, he was arrested by the military authorities, together with several other members of the Legislature and leading citizens, and was confined for more than a year in Fortress Monroe and in Fort Warren in the harbor of Boston. In 1875, he was a candidate of the reform party for Attorney General, but was defeated. He never accepted any other nomination for office, although often asked to do so. Mr. Wallis died in Baltimore on April 11, 1884.

COURTS AND JUDGES.

The Constitution of 1776 provided that all Judges as well as the Attorney General and clerks of courts "shall hold their commissions during good behavior; removable only for misbehavior on conviction in a court of law." The Judges and Chancellor and Attorney General were appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, which was composed of five persons elected by the Legislature, each having a freehold above £1,000. That Constitution also provided for a Court of Appeals, Court of Chancery, Court of Admiralty, and a General Court of three Judges; this latter court taking the place of the old Provincial Court. County Courts were also established under an act passed in 1778 and these were re-organized by the act of 1790, Ch. 33. Under the latter Baltimore county constituted the Third District, together with Anne Arundel and Harford counties. But the principal court of first instance up to 1805 was the General Court, which had original jurisdiction in all civil cases and throughout the State where the matter in dispute exceeded one pound currency (\$2.66). It sat at Easton, Talbot county, for the Eastern Shore, and at Annapolis for the Western Shore. Witnesses and juries were summoned to the General Court from all over the State, and it was presided over by three judges wearing scarlet cloaks. Three judges of the General Court in the last century become justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, viz: Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase (who was defended by Luther Martin when impeached) and Gabriel Duval.

The act of 1793, Ch. 57, organized a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol De-

livery for the trial of crimes committed in Baltimore county. The act of 1816, Ch. 193, changed its name to Baltimore City Court and empowered it also to issue licenses and appoint constables. The court held different terms for the transaction of county and city business. The judges of the said court were, for many years, Nicholas Brice, William McMechen and Alexander Nisbet.

An amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1805, abolished the General Court and divided the State into judicial districts, three judges in each district, holding sessions in each county, and the Court of Appeals was made to consist of the chief judges of the several judicial districts. Under this arrangement Baltimore and Harford counties constituted the Sixth District. Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Walter Dorsey, Stevenson Archer and William Frick were successively the chief justices of this district in the order named until 1851. Sometimes all three judges of the district would sit together, but more frequently they sat separately, trying different cases. The Executive Council above referred to was abolished in 1837, and thereafter judicial appointments were made by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the Constitution of 1851 the State was divided into four judicial districts, of which Baltimore City was the Third; and eight judicial circuits, of which Baltimore City was the Fifth. This Constitution separated Baltimore City from Baltimore county, making each an entirely distinct political organization. The Court of Appeals was made to consist of four judges, one from each judicial district. For Baltimore

City there was provided a Court of Common Pleas with jurisdiction in cases where the amount involved was over one hundred dollars and did not exceed five hundred dollars, and in insolvency; the Superior Court, with general jurisdiction in equity and in common law cases and where the amount involved was over five hundred dollars; and a Criminal Court. The Legislature was also authorized to create an additional court. The judges were to be elected for ten years, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, except the judge of the Criminal Court, whose salary was two thousand dollars. Under this Constitution John C. LeGrand was elected judge of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City, William Frick judge of the Superior Court, William L. Marshall judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Henry Stump judge of the Criminal Court. Judge Frick died in 1855 and was succeeded by Z. Collins Lee. Upon the latter's death in 1859 Robert N. Martin became judge of the Superior Court. In 1869 Judge Martin was chosen as a Professor of Law in the University of Maryland. It is said that he devoted most of his time during the first session to lectures upon the case of the Nereide, to which we have referred in the sketch of William Pinkney. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City was established in 1853 in pursuance of Article IV, Sec. 12, of the Constitution, and William George Krebs was elected judge thereof. In 1861 John C. King was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Marshall. Judge Stump of the Criminal Court was impeached before the Legislature and removed from office in 1860 and Hugh Lenox Bond appointed judge of that court. Judge LeGrand, of the Court of Appeals,

died in Baltimore in December, 1861, at the age of forty-seven, after having earned a fine judicial reputation. He had been defeated for re-election in that year by Silas M. Cochran, who died at the same age of forty-seven in 1866.

The Constitution of 1864, ratified in October of that year by the small majority of three hundred and seventy-five, including the votes of soldiers in the field, made few changes in the organization of the city courts. It was provided that then judges in the city should continue to act as such until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. In November, 1863, William Alexander was elected judge of the Circuit Court, *vice* Krebs.

The present Constitution was ratified in September, 1867, and made great changes in the courts. It provided for the creation of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, to consist of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Circuit Court and the Criminal Court. The judges were to be elected for a term of fifteen years and to receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, with authority to the Mayor and City Council to add five hundred dollars per annum to each salary. The act of 1892, Ch. 388, increased these salaries to forty-five hundred dollars in addition to the municipal allowance of five hundred dollars. The judges elected in 1867 were George W. Dobbin, Robert Gilmor, Campbell W. Pinkney, Henry F. Garey, and T. Parkin Scott, chief judge. Upon the death of Judge Scott, in 1873, George William Brown, a distinguished lawyer and citizen, was elected chief judge. In 1882 the terms of all of these judges, except that of Chief Judge Brown, expired, and Charles E. Phelps, Ed-

ward Duffy, William A. Fisher and William A. Stewart were elected as their successors. Judge Fisher resigned in January, 1887, when J. Upshur Dennis was first appointed by the Governor and subsequently elected in his place.

A new equity court, known as Circuit Court number two, was established in 1888 in pursuance of constitutional authority, and in that year and the following year D. Giraud Wright and Henry D. Harlan were elected judges, the latter in place of Chief Judge Brown, whose term had expired. Judges Duffy and Stewart both died in 1892 and Pere L. Wickes and Albert Ritchie were first appointed by the Governor and then elected in their places. In 1893 an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by which the Legislature was authorized to provide for the creation of additional judges. Under different acts of Assembly, passed in pursuance thereof, John J. Dobler, Henry Stockbridge and George M. Sharp have been elected judges, so that the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City now consists of nine judges. This Constitution provided for the election of one judge of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City. James Lawrence Bartol was elected to that office in 1867, and upon his resignation in 1883 William Shepard Bryan was elected in his place.

A court house was built in Baltimore City under the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in 1768, and this building served the city until 1809. The following description of the old court house was given by John P. Kennedy: "One of my earliest landmarks is * * * the old court house. That was a famous building, which, to my first cognizance, suggested the idea of a house perched upon a great stool. It was

a large, dingy, square structure of brick, lifted upon a massive basement of stone, which was perforated by a broad arch. The buttresses on either side of the arch supplied space for the stairway which led to the hall of justice above and straddled over a pillory, whipping-post and stocks, which were sheltered under the arch as symbols of the power that was at work upstairs. This magisterial edifice stood precisely where the Battle Monument now stands in Calvert street. It had a notable history, that old court house. When it was first built it overlooked the town from the summit of the hill some fifty feet or more above the level of the present street and stood upon a cliff, which northward was washed at the base by Jones' Falls—in that primitive day a pretty rural stream that meandered through meadows garnished with shrubbery and filled with browsing cattle, making a pleasant landscape from the court house windows. A new court house arose, a model of architectural magnificence to the eye of that admiring generation, only second to the National Capitol, and the old one was carted away as the rubbish of a past age. People wonder to hear that Jones' Falls ever rippled over the bed now laden with rows of comfortable dwellings and that cows once browsed upon a meadow that now produces steam engines, soap and candles and lager beer." (Tuckerman's *Life of Kennedy*, pp. 91-2.)

The new Court House above referred to was erected near the old one at the corner of Calvert and Lexington streets, and it was finished in 1809. Considerable additions were made to it in 1866. This, in turn, has been carted away (1895) as the rubbish of a former generation to make room for the present marble Palace of Justice.

CHAPTER X.

HON. THOMAS YATES WALSH.

BY WILLIAM M. MARINE.

Among the brilliant names that have adorned the bright galaxy of Maryland lawyers, none shine more conspicuously than the one that heads this sketch. He has left the impress of his mighty mind upon the pages that record the decisions of the cases which he tried in the Court of Appeals. If a full record were kept of the *inisi prius* trials, which he conducted so successfully in the law courts, an adequate judgment could be formed of his learned legal abilities. There is none, so that the forum where this genius daily appeared gives back no evidence of the power that was within him and is unable to sound his praise. Such courts never preserve the fame of their lawyers long after they are cold in their shrouds.

The memory of Mr. Walsh is a treasure to the few still living who knew him, and those who were his professional contemporaries. Of the latter class by whom he was known who are living may be mentioned Thomas Lanahan, W. F. Frick, William Pinkney Whyte, J. M. Harris, J. C. King, A. W. Machen, C. D. McFarland, C. H. Wyatt, Charles Marshall, Amos F. Muselman, Luther M. Reynolds, D. M. Thomas, John H. Thomas, J. T. Morris, W. J. O'Brien, J. P. Poe, R. L. Rogers, E. Swinney, Judge A. Ritchie, Judge C. E. Phelps, J. H. Keene, Jr., C. G. Kerr, T. W. Hall and Reverdy Johnson, Jr. All of the

gentlemen named were younger than Mr. Walsh.

"Woods' Baltimore Directory, 1861," contains the names of two hundred and seventy lawyers, of whom those mentioned and fifteen others are survivors. The relentless increase in lawyers; the ruining of good mechanics, except in instances, is shown in the fact that the Baltimore Bar is at present composed of nine hundred members, the mills of the law schools gods continually grinding them to order.

The subject of this sketch, Thomas Yates Walsh, was born in the city of Baltimore, during 1809. Jacob Walsh, his father, was at one time an opulent merchant, who suffered business reverses. He participated in the battle at North Point, second lieutenant, United Maryland Artillery. He was unable to complete his son's higher course of studies who left behind in one of his speeches the record of his educational trials, which is, "that his first professional earnings were devoted to the purpose of completing his education." Having experienced the need of free institutions of learning, he advocated warmly the public schools.

Mr. Walsh finished his classical training at St. Mary's College, the early nursery of Baltimore's young men, and entered the of-

fice of Robert Goodloe Harper, a fellow-student with J. H. B. Latrobe.

Mr. Walsh was admitted to the bar the 30th day of July, 1832. In the earlier years of his practice he appeared in the Criminal Court to try important cases. Sheridan was not keener-witted or quicker at repartee. Mr. Walsh was a skillful cross-examiner. He had the faculty of keeping the court and those present in good humor by his pleasantries, when engaged in making a witness, on cross-examination, rend his chief testimony in shreds. Before the jury he was irresistible; his words had unction and his sentences were faultless. He had a logical mind which digested testimony readily; he was thoroughly educated in fundamental principles of the law; he was a rhetorician to whose speeches it was a delight to listen; they were delivered with energy and fervor, words flowing from his lips with ease and rapidity.

His personal appearance was impressive; in height he was six feet. His frame was strong and massive; classical head and features; florid complexion; his face showed intellectual strength; his eyes were a dark gray; forehead high and broad; he required a number eight hat. His nose was large and disposed to be aquiline; chin prominent and mouth expressive. He wore a full beard and mustache; their color was an iron grey. His whiskers were cropped short. When thinking his habit was to twist the end of them with his fingers, which gave their points an upward turn.

The above pen description of Mr. Walsh is the only one that can afford an idea of his personal appearance. He always refused to set for a picture of himself, therefore none exists.

He possessed powerful lungs, dramatic tone of voice. When speaking his giant frame shook as he proceeded alternating from grave to gay, edged with silvery sound. His reading had been extensive; familiarity with the authors enabled him always to enforce his arguments by narration drawn from them. Walter Scott's works had for him irresistible charms. Shakespeare pleased his leisure hours. Macbeth, his favorite play, he could repeat from memory.

He had the courage of a lion, the gentleness of a child. A warmer heart in the bosom of a more magnanimous man never existed. Suffering on the part of any one pained him; want opened his pocketbook to the last penny. He was not one of that class whom Chateaubriand referred to when he said, "I find it very easy to bear with cheerful serenity the misfortunes of other people." The warmth of his nature forbade that. He was reared under the influences of the Protestant Episcopal Church and believed in the doctrines of Christianity. Referring to human weakness he asserted, "We ought daily to pray, God help us." To a young friend he wrote, "I have done the best I could in all the relations of life."

In sickness or adversity his good humor never deserted him. When confined by illness a bill was presented; his response was: "A sick man racked with pain day and night is entitled to plead against duns and clients." Soon afterwards he sent to collect a sum of money due him, and received answer from the debtor, that he had been on a spree and had no money. Oh, he retorted, "drunkenness is no excuse. A drunkard, unless his condition amounts to madness, is bound to meet his obligations."

He had a nice sense of honor and practiced what he preached.

In his disposition he was affectionate and kind; companionable and entertaining; under the witchery of his voice the hours soon passed. He was matchless in anecdote; never rehearsing the old stale jokes of time immemorial, but the creations of his marvelous invention.

He was a despiser of everything that was false and discarded its representatives. He was a brave man in the true sense; not aggressive, but when the occasion to assert himself arrived, his courage was awfully majestic. Upon his forehead he carried the deep imprinted mark of a Democratic brick bat which he received during an attempt to break up a Whig meeting which he was addressing.

Mr. Walsh was in active practice during the chivalric period of the Baltimore Bar. "My learned brother," when applied, was full of meaning. Friendships were enduring, gentility the rule and its opposite the exception. A tricky lawyer found the professional sphere uncongenial. The morality was of a high order, and law was strictly a science and not a trade. Real estate agents were never members of the bar; money lenders were usually outsiders, although that was not exceptional, for it has always been a permissible branch of the law.

After court hours the toils of the day relaxed and social intercourse was indulged in. Such were enjoyable occasions. Then reputations for wit and story telling were made. It was at such meetings that Mr. Walsh was unapproachable in his witi-cisms. What he had to say went the rounds afterwards. First, among the members of

the bar, then in the saloons and on the street. It was a common exclamation, "Did you hear Yates Walsh's latest?" Then the story would be repeated, and in that way circulated throughout the limits of the city.

During Mr. Walsh's active professional life he was engaged in the courts of lower and higher resort. He had a large remunerative practice. His clientage was drawn from the ranks of the prosperous citizens of Baltimore. Many have been the stories told of his wit; in that order of talent he rose superior to all other men Maryland has produced. The traditions of the bar have preserved but little of the vast amount that in his day was current.

On one occasion he was standing meditatively in the Court House door, after he had been unable to persuade the judge to agree with his view of a case, when an office boy asked him "which was the equity side of the court?" The answer the boy received was "the outside."

One morning he was summoned into court to try a case involving a disputed promissory note. He had failed from some cause to be ready for trial, therefore asked of the opposing counsel indulgence, which was refused. He appealed to the court for delay; this was denied. He then informed his adversary he would "avail himself of every technicality the law allowed." "All right, sir," was the reply. The jury sat impannelled. Flourishing the note towards them, plaintiff's attorney remarked, "I suppose you admit the signature." (It was customary to do so when it was not in dispute). "I admit nothing," was the response. The attorney had failed to provide himself with a witness to prove the



Geo. H. Parlett

signature. He looked around the room, and seeing a man named Wait, after conversing with him the attorney put him upon the stand.

"Do you know the Defendant in this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know his signature?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you ever seen him write it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Look at the note, and say whose signature is thereto attached."

"The Defendant's."

"The witness is with you, Mr. Walsh."

"I do not wish to ask him any questions."

"That is the case, Your Honor."

"Well, gentlemen, what will you do?" queried the Judge.

Mr. Walsh: "I propose to argue it, may it please Your Honor."

Plaintiff's Attorney: "Proceed, I have no desire to say anything."

Mr. Walsh: "May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the jury, this is the finest specimen of lying in wait that was ever brought to my knowledge."

The jury retired, and on returning, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Wait was known to several of the jurors as a professional witness, and they would not render a verdict on his unsupported testimony.

Mr. Walsh and Judge Worthington visited York Sulphur Springs. The Judge caught cold riding in the stage coach and spent a sleepless night with the earache. In the morning Mr. Walsh entered his room and taking from the table a bottle labeled number six smiled. The suffering Judge, observing, said: "You laugh at my misfor-

tures." "No," responded Mr. Walsh. "I beg your pardon, I have rubbed myself with number six a many a time, but I did not think it would ever come to your ears."

Mr. Walsh was a great favorite with the judges and popular with the members of the bar. He was indulgent and kind to the junior lawyers; was consulted by them as to the best methods of managing their cases. He was frequently associated with older lawyers to direct cases of importance on trial. At the close of a day's session of court, Judge Archer, accompanied him to his office, which was then in Court House Lane, a classical locality, gone from sight forever. While he was there the lowering clouds, which all day long had been threatening, discharged a snow storm of violence. The Judge was anxious to leave for home, having a severe cold, and not desiring to augment it, he remained trusting the severity of the storm would abate. He was restless and weary; standing near the window he gave evidence of his impatience by saying, "I wonder what it means, snowing in this manner? to which question Mr. Walsh made answer, "if you would be a philosopher, Judge, look out of the window and you will see the drift of it."

A young lawyer was passing along the street, whose hair was of fiery color. "There goes a smart, well-educated young man of talent and promise," said a gentleman beside Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh replied, "I never before heard of a man well red out and well read in."

He was induced to run in 1840 for the First Branch of the City Council, being elected, and continuously returned up to 1846 from the Fourth ward. He served on

committees on Police, Claims, Ways and Means and Finance.

In 1847 and 1848, he served in the Second Branch, and was assigned to the Committees on Ways and Means, Police, Jail and Register's Accounts. At the end of his term, in 1848, he declined further service and positively forbade the use of his name in connection with the nomination. At that time, he resided at the northeast corner of Albemarl and Granby streets, then one of the fashionable sections of Baltimore, which has fallen from its high estate into disrepute.

At the time of Mr. Walsh's service in the Council, it was customary to send there the available representative worth and talent of the city. Frederick Pinkney, one of the best lawyers of Baltimore, and Dr. Stephen Collins, a high-toned citizen and a scientific physician, were members of the Council with Mr. Walsh. Pinkney was an accomplished scholar and an excellent draughtsman, who on the back of his ordinances would illustrate their purport by drawings for that purpose. Dr. Collins was the brother of William H. Collins. He was a bachelor and Walsh was his sincere friend and admirer; he could not resist perpetrating upon the Doctor a joke. His method was to introduce an order of general application, which every member knew was a hit at Dr. Collins. On one occasion, he proposed a tax on bachelors for the support of old maids, requiring physicians, who were bachelors, to render them medical attention without fee book charges. The ordinance was so ludicrous that the chamber was convulsed with laughter. Collins hotly resented the reference to himself. Walsh, who was a bachelor, hastily apolo-

gised, and said his action was inspired by his own cheerless condition and when he had finished, his apology was worse than his ordinance. He never permitted such measures to be subjects of official record; no traces of them can now be found.

Mr. Walsh, while serving in the Council, was the moving factor in city legislation. He was the author of the leading ordinances and contributed largely by them to the success of the various mayoralty administrations.

During his early service in the Council, General William Henry Harrison, President-elect, passing through Baltimore, on his way to his inauguration in Washington, was waited on by a councilmanic committee, desiring to honor him. Mr. Walsh, the spokesman, delivered a short address of welcome.

At this period in his life he was a member of the Vigilant Fire Company; he viewed with alarm the tendency to rowdiness at that day and to afford the firemen useful reading he established a library where they might while away their leisure hours.

He grew weary of the Council, and retired from it intending to dedicate the remainder of his days to his accumulating practice. It was a mistake that he did not persist in that resolution. He had built for himself a comfortable residence on the east side of Charles street, two doors south of Madison street, and there he was surrounded with books and other aids to enjoyment, which he might have possessed to the end of his days, had he not yielded to the seductive wooings of ambition. He was one of those fascinating speakers that the public did not care to part with. He

was an eligible candidate, and such a person was greatly in demand.

During his political career, the witty part of his nature sparkled like champagne. He was standing one night on a barrel lying on its side. It was his rostrum from which he was making a speech, when some one removed the chock; the barrel began to roll down the decline. He kept his place on the top of it, and moved along, speaking to his audience, which followed him until the barrel reached level and could go no further. When it stopped he said, "the Democrats are going as fast as this barrel rolled a moment ago, the only difference is, the barrel has stopped while the lo-cofocoos will keep on rolling until they reach the goal of their defeat and there is no further for them to go."

At another time, for a proper and becoming expression, he was in a cowardly manner knocked down with a chair; he sprang instantly to his feet in frenzy and rage, but the scoundrel who struck him had disappeared. Turning to his audience and resuming his good humor and speech, he remarked that for his "former utterance he was entitled not to one chair, but to three chairs." (Cheers.)

In Monument Square at a public meeting when he was speaking, one of his declarations was called in question. The person who interrupted him said, "that is a lie, Yates Walsh, and you know it." Mr. Walsh gave him this invitation: "My friend, come up within reach of these hands and I will make that word choke you."

The 8th of May, 1848, an address sympathizing with Ireland in her wars and wrongs was issued by Mr. Walsh and others

in behalf of that oppressed people. It read: "We, the undersigned citizens of Baltimore, believing that Ireland is on the eve of great physical force struggle for her liberty, and that the time has come for the friends of Ireland to meet and sympathize with the Irish people in the approaching crisis and if possible by such counsel and support to avert from Ireland the horrors of a civil war, do hereby call on all our fellow citizens, friends of Ireland and lovers of liberty to meet at Brown's Building, Baltimore street, on Monday evening, the 8th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such legal measures as will demonstrate our practical sympathy suitable to the great emergency at hand."

It is provoking to be unable to record what took place at the meeting. Such occasions were rarely reported at that date.

Mr. Walsh was an orator availed of on patriotic and stated occasions. He delivered the address on the dedication of the first Odd Fellows Hall erected in Baltimore. He was at the time a member of that Order, and predicted the success that crowned it.

At the memorable meeting of the Washingtonian Temperance Societies, held at Washington Monument in the forties, he was the orator, and was taken ill delivering his oration.

June 27th appeared notice that a meeting of Whigs, First Congressional District, would be held at Barren Creek Springs, Saturday, July 4th. It read in the *American*: "All who feel the iron hand of the present times and are anxious for the prosperity and happiness of our common country, and the friends of order, sound

principles and good government, are invited to attend."

Friday night, the steamer *George Washington* left Baltimore at 8 o'clock, with delegations and the speakers. Among the latter were Reverdy Johnson, Charles H. Pitts and Mr. Walsh. The steamer reached Vienna next morning, when the speakers were conveyed six miles to the Springs. The crowd walked that distance through the sand. The meeting was composed of several thousands; banners and devices were numerous; oxen and oyster roasts fed the multitude, and hard cider washed the solids down. It was a gala day, and its inspiration lives in that locality. Mr. Walsh's speech, replete in wit, is remembered to this hour. There are living those who point out where he stood, and tell with what eloquence he spoke in accents clear as the sparkling waters of the springs.

Throughout the Harrison campaign of 1840, Mr. Walsh was active in the canvass. He delivered a speech of two hours' length at Berkeley Springs, Virginia, August 17th. An account of it stated: "It is admitted on all hands to have been one of unusual eloquence." A second account of the same speech represented Mr. Walsh as being "much indisposed," but doing "ample justice to the occasion, and in a clear, emphatic and truly impressive manner setting forth the doctrines of our political creed. To attempt a full description of his address would be out of the question; he led us forth by a train of irresistible reasoning, and exposed, in the most glaring colors, the malpractices and machinations of the present incumbent, to whose vassalage we have been for years subjected. The people of Morgan cannot, nor will not, forget Baltimore's

son. He had on his way to this place addressed a large meeting of the friends of Harrison at Dam Number Six, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and on the same day, at Hancock, and on both occasions rendered entire satisfaction and stimulated the friends of Harrison in that quarter to use their strongest but honest exertions in the cause of reform."

John C. LeGrand, Francis Gallagher, John James Graves, John B. Seidenstricker and Benjamin Presstman were the Democratic candidates for the House of Delegates in 1840. They addressed to T. Yates Walsh, Stephen Collins, Thomas Sewell, C. L. L. Leary and Robert Purviance, Sr., the Whig candidates, a communication under date of September 18th, saying: "Having been nominated as you are aware by the Democratic party of this city for the next House of Delegates, and having been desirous to conform to the good old Republican usages of this city, we propose respectfully to meet you in presence of the people, at such times and places as we may hereafter, on consultation, determine upon to discuss the topics involved in this contest.

"Entertaining for you personally a high respect, we flatter ourselves that should you agree to the proposition, the discussion will be conducted on your part, as it certainly will be on ours, in such a manner as to avoid the exhibition of any improper feelings toward each other."

The Democratic nominees were all of them good talkers, while Mr. Walsh and Mr. Leary and Mr. Collins were the only speakers on the Whig ticket. Two of those associated with them declined to participate in the joint discussion.

Walsh, Collins and Leary would have met all the others cheerfully, but for the reasons shown in the correspondence, Mr. Walsh conducting it on the part of the Whigs. Their first response was couched in the following language under date of September 20th: "Prior to the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, we were aware that you had been nominated as candidates for the House of Delegates by the Van Buren party of this city. It will give us great pleasure to meet you in the presence of the people to discuss the great issues now before the nation. Reciprocating the good feeling which you express, there will be nothing in our course during the discussions, calculated to give personal offense.

"*Modern* occurrences admonish us that the good old Republican usage to which you refer, can be best maintained by holding the proposed meetings in the *light of day*. We will at once consult with you in relation to the arrangements for such meetings and have the honor to remain your obedient servants."

The answer was signed by Messrs. Walsh, Collins and Leary. Thomas Sewell and Robert Purviance had no desire to participate in a duel of words.

The 21st, Mr. Walsh forwarded this supplemental note: "It is perhaps proper to put in writing what I stated to you verbally this morning. (To Mr. Le Grand.) I stated that in the event of two of the candidates on the Harrison ticket declining to take part in the discussion, we should have the right to substitute for them any two gentlemen of our party to conduct the argument. It is now necessary to say that we must insist upon this right."

The same day the Democratic candidates returned answer: "We would prefer that the meetings should be held at night, as a very large majority of the voters of this city would be unable to attend at any other time, except at considerable inconvenience and loss; but as you are 'admonished' by 'modern occurrences,' of which we are ignorant, not to conform strictly to the old usage, we respectfully suggest that one-half of the number of the proposed meetings be held during the day, and the others at night. We make this suggestion not because of any indisposition on our part to meet you in the day time, but with the view of gratifying what we believe to be the wish upon the subject of a large majority of the voters of the city. We wish it also to be understood that, in making the suggestions, we do not decline meeting in the day time; but, on the contrary, *we are willing to do so*, if you decline to meet at any other time.

"As regards the right (which is insisted upon by Mr. Walsh) to substitute 'any two gentlemen of your party to conduct the argument' on your side, in the event of two of the gentlemen on your ticket refusing to appear before the people, we are compelled to say we do not perceive its propriety. We feel *bound*, in conformity with the old usage of the place to discuss before the people, with the opposing candidates, the questions involved in the contest, and are willing and ready to meet the obligation by night or day, but we cannot recognize the right of substituting any other gentlemen for the candidates." From the quiver of the Whigs this arrow was drawn and discharged, under date of the 22d. "We consider it proper on our part to insist that the proposed meetings should take place in the daylight. We

cannot perceive that a 'large majority,' or, indeed, any portion of the voters of this city would be then unable to attend them 'without considerable inconvenience and loss;' and we confide too strongly in the honesty of purpose and patriotism of our fellow-citizens to suppose that they will weigh any slight personal sacrifice against freedom of discussion, which cannot be insured, or indeed preserved, except by the arrangement we suggest. We are ready to admit that the 'modern occurrences' to which we referred, are not at the present moment impressed upon your minds, and can only account for it on the ground that the scenes connected with the canvass of 1837, the insults and violence then offered to the Whig candidates have escaped your memories.

"It is necessary further to reaffirm our right to substitute other members of the Harrison party, if a portion of our candidates should not appear before the people. The usage of which you speak arose when all political strife was extinguished, and a candidate came before his fellow-citizens only to explain his personal pretensions, and to meet the scrutiny of the public into his capacity and character; the case is now widely different. A contest of principles is now taking place, involving questions of grave concernment to the feelings and interests of all; and it matters not by whom those principles are publicly explained and defended, provided the people are furnished with adequate means of comparing their respective merits, and ascertaining the truth; when they have done so we cast ourselves without fear upon their suffrages.

"Our suggestion for the substitution arose from the supposition that as all your

ticket had signed your communication, all wished to take part; and as we were not willing to believe that you wished five to engage against three, that therefore all your candidates could not appear without such substitution on our side. But we can obviate all objections to substitution by proposing that you select three from your number and meet us, who shall be your representatives during the entire discussion."

The Democrats enlivened the correspondence by an immediate reply to this effect: "Having yielded in our last communication to the demand which hitherto had been made in former campaigns, but never acquiesced in by our party, that the discussions should be held in the day time, inasmuch as the light of truth was alone a matter of importance, and equally attainable by day or night, we cannot but express our surprise that you should further insist upon the right 'to substitute other members of the Harrison party' to conduct the argument, or to impose the disagreeable alternative of making an invidious selection from one ticket, especially as by the terms proposed two of the Democratic candidates would be excluded 'during the entire discussion.' We cannot, therefore, gentlemen, with a due regard to that equality, the preservation of which our party demands at our hands, yield that which, as individuals, we might consent to do; because, in our opinion, it would be improper as representatives of a party whose well known maxim is 'to demand nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.'

"Having failed in procuring your assent to our proposition except upon terms altogether inadmissible, the correspondence on the subject will hereafter terminate, unless

on further reflection you should abandon the position assumed in your last note."

The Whig candidates fired this parting shot at the retreating Democratic candidates: "To our proposals that you should choose among yourselves a number equal to that of the Harrison candidates, who should appear before the people, you object upon the ground that you are unwilling to make 'an invidious selection from our (your) ticket, especially as by the terms proposed two of the candidates would be excluded during the entire discussion.' We have only to say that the justice of this proposal is, to us, most obvious. We gave the option to retain your five, with five to oppose; or to choose three from your number, to meet the three on our side, who accepted your offer.

"The doctrine of 'equality' on which you dwell you appear to think would be maintained by placing five in contest against three; and we take it for granted that you consider this contest unequal as to numbers, as embraced within the maxim you adopt, 'to demand nothing which is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.' If we mistake not the chivalrous spirit of the Old Hero, whose words you quote, always led him to insist upon 'Fair Play.' In closing this correspondence we have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants."

On the legislative ticket at the election October 8th the highest Whig candidate secured 7,108 votes and the highest Democrat 7,295.

In 1851 Mr. Walsh was nominated by the Whigs in the Fourth (Baltimore) District for Congress, unsolicited and unexpected. The district was Democratic and for years

the Whigs with their best men as candidates had failed to carry it.

The forensic abilities of Mr. Walsh were loudly boasted of by his supporters, and he was claimed by them to be one of the brightest stars in Baltimore. The *Argus* newspaper, a Democratic sheet, undertook to detract from his merits as a speaker, and in proof of its assertion pretended to an unusual amount of courage; it requested all Democrats who had any doubts of the correctness of its assertions to go and hear him. It was prudent not to repeat its once given advice; those who did go and hear him failed to adopt the editor's opinion.

William Pinkney Whyte, a gentleman who has attained to eminence, was the Democratic nominee. Mr. Walsh after a vigorous canvass defeated him by 227 votes. He felt no elation over the result; he was warmly attached to Mr. Whyte, and their attachment survived all party strife. They agreed on a clean discussion and kept their agreement. When Mr. Walsh met Mr. Whyte after the election he placed his arms around him, and drawing him close to him, said, "nothing shall break our ties of friendship."

The *American* commended the Congressman-elect in this wise: "The new member will prove himself worthy of the responsible trusts which are now confided to him."

Few Congressmen, serving but one term, achieved the successful record that Mr. Walsh made. It was in the man and it came out of him. He bore himself as a veteran parliamentarian and was unsubdued. He was brilliant on the floor, always there for a purpose, to subserve the public good; he seldom spoke without interruption. In his speech on the Wheeling bridge he evinced his learning as a lawyer. When that case

was before the Supreme Court that tribunal expressed in its opinion similar views to those maintained by Mr. Walsh.

A bill was before Congress to pay bounty to certain soldiers of the War of 1812. Mr. Walsh opposed it, because it did not include Barney and Miller's men. Among other things he said: "They were seamen and the fact that they were seamen constitutes their claim at the hands of this House. I will give you their history briefly. Commodore Barney went into the city of Baltimore and in its vicinity and got articles from the merchants and others. He put them on board of gunboats and as the enemy advanced he destroyed those boats to prevent them falling into the hands of the British fleet. Those men were then entitled to their discharge and nine men out of ten would have fled from the danger, but not so with them. They volunteered under their immortal leader, went to Bladensburg and the British record of that battle says that the valor and gallantry evinced by those sailors and marines was never exceeded upon the field of battle."

The activities of Mr. Walsh were not alone displayed in his constituents interest, but were as broad as the national domain. He was a good lawyer and could not remain seated in silence and endure imperfect legislation. On the subject of the Public Domain, regulated by the Homestead Bill, he took a lively interest; also in the Pacific Railroad Bill. He was in favor of a bold and fearless policy of protection to American citizenship abroad, and he secured all he could in the way of legislation for his constituents. One of his admirers said of him in the *American* of October 17, 1853: "The votes and speeches of Mr. Walsh for

appropriations to benefit the commerce of Baltimore and improve its harbor are well known and appreciated."

On the motion that the House of Representatives receive Louis Kossuth, Mr. Walsh moved an amendment to the original resolution, "that the Speaker in the name of the members of the House then assure him of their deep gratitude for his signal services in the cause of freedom, and their high respect for his exalted character and genius."

In the course of his speech sustaining his amendment he said: "Maid and matron joined the holy cause, and ministering angels around your domestic altars left the scenes of their devoted life and came forth to bless and hallow the festival of freedom. The sons of toil, with the sweat of their brow turned into gold, came with their offering to this cause. Men who are accustomed to instruct the wise and hold together the masses stood confounded by his wisdom and fascinated by the necromancy of his voice. And where is this distinguished individual to receive for the first time the cold shoulder. It is in the councils of the American Nation."

A bill was before the House for the relief of Gen. James C. Watson, of Georgia, who had purchased slaves from the Creeks tribe of Indians, who were collected at Fort Pike, and with the Seminole tribe of Indians moved beyond the Mississippi, the slaves accompanying them. Mr. Walsh made a legal argument to prove that the United States, having had the slaves, which were property in its hands, and knowing that Gen. Watson had purchased the title from them and that the Government refusing to deliver them up on demand to Wat-



John E. Sumner.

son, but having sent them away, it was liable to an action of trover and being so liable should reimburse Watson for his outlay, Watson in some manner having enabled the Government to fulfill its treaty stipulations with the Indians, in their transfer beyond the Mississippi river.

The speech was not a lengthy one, but cogent and clear. He was frequently interrupted, but did not turn aside from his point, which was maintained with consummate skill and learning.

Henry Clay died Tuesday, June 29, 1852. As an ornate specimen of eloquence the speech of Mr. Walsh in the House surpassed all similar efforts delivered either there or in the Senate.

He commenced by saying: "The illustrious man, whose death we this day mourn, was so long my political leader—so long almost the object of my personal idolatry—that I cannot allow that he shall go down to the grave without a word at least of affectionate remembrance—without a tribute to a memory which will exact tribute as long as a heart shall be found to beat within the bosom of civilized man, and human agency shall be adequate in any form to give them an expression; and even, sir, if I had no heartfelt sigh to pour out here—if I had no tear for that coffin's lid, I should do injustice to those whose representative in part I am, if I did not in this presence, and at this time, raise the voice to swell the accents of the profoundest public sorrow."

He then proceeded in the loftiest strain to weave a beautiful fabric of words inspired by the true poetical ideal. What can be grander than this paragraph.

"I wish, sir, I could offer now a proper

memorial for such a subject and such an affection. But as I strive to utter it I feel the disheartening influence of the well-known truth that in view of death all minds sink into triteness. It would seem, indeed, sir, that the great leader of our race would vindicate his title to be so considered, by making all men think alike in regard to his visitation—'the thousand thoughts that begin and end in one'—the desolation here—the eternal hope hereafter—are influences felt alike by the lowest intellect and the loftiest genius."

His harp had not uttered its sweetest strains; his fingers touched once more its strings and these are the melodious notes, the deep meaning which he drew from its chords.

"We can all remember, sir, when adverse political results disheartened his friends, and made them feel even as men without hope, that his own clarion voice was still heard in the purpose and pursuit of right, as bold and as eloquent as when it first proclaimed the freedom of the seas, and its talismanic tones struck off the badges of bondage from the lands of the Incas and the plains of Marathon."

Never minister in the performance of his holy offices over the dead surpassed in utterance this pathetic conclusion of Mr. Walsh's oration.

"To an existence so lovely, Heaven in its mercy granted a befitting and appropriate close. It was the prayer, Mr. Speaker, of a distinguished citizen, who died some years since in the metropolis, even while his spirit was fluttering for its final flight, that he might depart gracefully. It may not be presumptuous to say that what was in that instance the aspiration of a chivalric gentle-

man was in this the realization of the dying Christian in which was blended all that human dignity could require, with all that divine grace had conferred; in which the firmness of the man was only transcended by the fervor of the penitent.

"A short period before his death he remarked to one by his bedside 'that he was fearful he was becoming selfish, as his thoughts were entirely withdrawn from the world and centered upon eternity.' This, sir, was but the purification of his noble spirit from all the dross of earth—a happy illustration of what the religious muse has so sweetly sung:

" 'No sin to stain—no lure to stay
The soul—as home she springs;
Thy sun shine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings.'

"Mr. Speaker the solemnities of this hour may soon be forgotten. We may come back from the new made grave only still to show that we consider 'eternity the bubble, life and time the enduring substance.' We may not pause long enough by the brink to ask which of us revellers of to-day shall next be at rest. But be assured, sir, that upon the records of mortality will never be inscribed a name more illustrious than that of the statesman, patriot and friend whom the Nation mourns."

Mr. Walsh was the advocate of the oppressed in Ireland. On the 22d of January, 1852, a Baltimore delegation presented to the President of the United States a petition signed by fifteen thousand people praying his intercession with the British Government for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his co-patriots. Mr. Walsh entertained the committee and its friends at Gadsby's Hotel. In the evening the Washingtonians

entertained the visitors sumptuously at Carusis. G. W. P. Curtis presided. Mr. Walsh responded for the Baltimoreans in this speech:

"Mr. President, the friends by my side, to whom the sentiment read so kindly refers, have directed me in such phrase as I can suddenly command, to express their grateful acknowledgments. The source, sir, whence this order comes ensures willing and prompt obedience. It comes from the constituency of the Monumental City—a constituency who have made me all I am, and whose word to me is supreme law. And yet, Mr. President, I am hardly equal to the task which is now demanded. As I look upon this scene I feel something like the depressing influences which filled the heart of the Irish emigrant. Mine does not to be sure travel back to the

'Place where Mary lies,'

But it goes back as I gaze upon my old friend Mr. McNally to the basement of the old church in Calvert street where we were accustomed to assemble and to have an hour's talk about old Ireland, concerning her sufferings and her sorrows, her hopes and her fears—when we indulged in the sentiment of the homely ditty which says:

'Up steps General Washington and takes you by the hand
How is old Ireland, and how does she stand?
A poor distressed country as ever was seen
Where they punish men and women for dressing in the green.'

And, as these mournful memories come over me,

'In vain I strive with livelier air
To wake the breathing string—
The voice of other days is there,
And saddens all I sing.'

Mr. President, the friends whose organ I

am, thank you from the bottom of their hearts for this manifestation of your kindness. Their sympathies are enlisted as deeply as your own in behalf of the Irish patriots and exiles who now most signally illustrate, 'not the atrocity of any offense,' but the 'atrocity of punishment.'

"I speak, sir, from personal knowledge when I declare that the attention of my people was early attracted to these gentlemen, sir; they presented a glorious spectacle, for no more interesting sight can be given to humanity than the offerings, high and holy, of genius at the shrine of liberty. They failed in their struggle. One could have believed that their hearts were to have been made desolate—that they themselves were to die, and to die upon the gallows. One of them breathed forth from his dungeon this beautiful sentiment:

'Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.'

Sir, we could have believed that the grave might be the refuge, and that the lofty spirit might fly to the throne of the God who gave it. But, sir, we cannot realize that these heroes should be associated with the felons of the world. We desire, sir, to come to some understanding with the British Government. Let us look at our respective lexicons and ascertain how it is that in theirs a devotion to country—to hearthstones and to altars—is regarded as signifying a felony, while in ours it is held to mean a cardinal heaven-born virtue. We can all, gentlemen, do something to enforce our own interpretation. Let us appeal to the good, and the wise of the world, to say which signification should prevail, and rely

with confidence upon the judgment which we revoke. That judgment shall not only aid you in procuring the release of the noble men who now command your sympathies and prayers, but it shall be the harbingers of better things for Ireland. Her cause, gentlemen, shall always be entitled to my best services. In my public place and in my private position I shall always have the word to cheer, and, I trust in God, always the hand to succor. Yea, gentlemen, let us hope for better days, and, as we gaze upon the national emblem, seek

'To call back the time when pleasures sigh
First breathed across its strings,
And time itself in fitting by.
Made music with his wings.'

Let us all according to our opportunities try to kindle up once more the shrine of old Kildare, so that its light may unite with the stars of the Republic in illuminating the world.

"And even if, sir, there should be no hope for the nationality of Ireland—if the people whose native genius is music shall not be permitted to join in the chorus of freedom, regulated by the breathing strains of their own harp—

'Here at least, is the spot, no cloud can o'ers
And a heart and home all their own to the last.'

They can come out, sir, from among the oppressors and thus contradict the mournful prophecy of the dying patriot, so that the last entrenchment of liberty shall not be the entrenchment of her sons, but the ramparts of the American Constitution.

"Mr. President, I love to linger upon the old times of Ireland—I love to linger upon the principles of ninety-eight there as well as upon the principles of ninety-eight here. Be assured, sir, that the Irish and American

doctrines of ninety-eight, united with the spirit of seventy-six, constitute a unity that will save the world."

The committee on returning home from Washington unanimously passed the following resolution: "To our worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. T. Yates Walsh, we have no language sufficiently strong to express our feelings of gratitude for the untiring assiduity with which he has labored for our cause."

April 29, 1852, Mr. Walsh addressed the House on the "Whig Caucus—Compromise Measures." It was a brilliant speech sparkling with such jems as this: "Let me say, having in all respects endorsed this paper, I come not here to-day to indulge in any extravagant encomiums upon the Constitution of my Country. I have no necromancy of words to employ in setting forth the blessings of the Union. Devoted as I am to the Union and to the principles of the last compromise, I have been distrustful ever since a particular event to which I shall allude, of every man who exhausts dictionaries and vocabularies in the praise of the one or the other.

"I stood, sir, three years ago, under a July sun, listening to an oration of a scholar and statesman as he was then called, and thought that I could never tire of the praises that were bestowed upon our national institutions; and I passed from that spot only to find that our political Gratiano spoke an infinite deal of nothing. He went to the Senate chamber from that scene only to turn that sacred house into an auction in which he could make bids for abolition votes, in the language of a distinguished man 'spending a national reputation with the prodigality of a spendthrift.'"

Mr. Walsh was a Southern Whig; in early life he had been a Jacksonian Democrat; on the subject of slavery, which he believed ought not to be interfered with, because of its Constitutional recognition, he had this to say in the same speech: "Although the South may hold on to a barren scepter, they are even shut out practically from the enjoyment of the principles of the Constitution. Is it not necessary to take our stand under these circumstances, when we have no further sacrifices to make, and when we have no further surrender to offer? The North has got all men could require at the hands of others, and being under the same form of Government they have got all the newly acquired territory. The South simply say to them now, stand by the old Constitution—stand by it as you understood it at the period of its adoption. Stand by it on the naked right of the owner to reclaim his fugitive slave."

Mr. Walsh did not hesitate to encounter the Speaker when in the House; on more than one occasion he differed with the occupant of the chair, and appealed from his decisions.

Mr. Walsh closed his term of service in Congress so creditably that his praise was on every one's lips. Representative George T. Davis, who resided at Springfield, Mass., and served with him in the House, expressed the opinion that Mr. Walsh was one of the strongest men in it. Mr. Davis himself was a gentleman of great ability, whose opinion is worth quoting. The mirthfulness of Mr. Walsh's temperament did not forsake him during his congressional career. In his speech on "Whig Compromise" he frequently permitted it to assert itself.

One morning he called on Daniel Web-

ster, Secretary of State, to mollify his opposition towards a gentleman Mr. Walsh was endeavoring to provide with an office. Webster was entering his carriage to go to the White House, and asked Mr. Walsh to ride with him. He pressed his case so vigorously during the ride that Mr. Webster said, "Why, Mr. Walsh, you almost convert me," to which Mr. Walsh replied, with pathos, "Would to God I could hear you give just one campmeeting shout." Mr. Webster was greatly pleased at this rejoinder.

In 1853 Mr. Walsh was renominated. He published this address Friday, October 7, 1853, to his constituents of the Fourth District: "I am a candidate to represent you in the Popular Branch of the National Legislature, which will assemble at Washington on the first Monday of December next. The recorded acts, votes and speeches of the last Congress will, I think, show that I did my best to serve you. If honored once more with your confidence by a re-election, I pledge myself to a like faithful effort in your service."

Mr. Walsh was opposed by Henry May, who possessed decided talents. The campaign was brilliantly conducted by both gentlemen. The district was Democratic and for years defied the efforts of the Whigs to carry it. They had nominated strong candidates unavailingly. When Mr. Walsh defeated Mr. Whyte Democratic dissensions existed. The smoke of the election of 1853 passed off and the vote stood: May 5,630 votes, Walsh 5,300. It was a great disappointment to Mr. Walsh's friends, who felt that his record ought to have triumphantly re-elected him. The Whigs obtained the Legislature and thereby United States

Senator. Mr. Walsh was mentioned for that office, but he made no effort to secure it, and a great name and fame was lost to the Nation.

To a gentleman in after years who was impressed with the great abilities of Mr. Walsh, and who basked in the sunshine of his presence, he said, speaking of his two years in Congress, not profanely, but sadly, "Sir, a one-term Congressman is not worth a d—n." His meaning is plain enough; he referred to the lack of opportunities it afforded for usefulness.

The Whig party died and was buried with honorable ceremonies. The Native American party took its place in the field of politics. Mr. Walsh declined to be a member of its household. He simply voted against the Know Nothings and assisted in the reform movement to overthrow the reign of violence prevalent at that period. His latter days were darkened by financial reverses. The story of his misfortunes, the darkest shadow clouding his life, is told in the following colloquy.

There were three volumes of rare books in his library, published in London; being asked what they cost, he replied twenty thousand dollars. The astonished inquirer exclaimed, "Do you really mean it?" "Yes, sir; they cost me twenty thousand dollars. A gentleman was in the habit of making me trifling presents. Among other things he presented those books; he was elected to a responsible office, and I was his bondsman; he misappropriated the public funds and I satisfied the penalty of the bond. Never accept, sir, gifts, great or small."

Mr. Walsh was sensitive on the subject of abolition interference with slavery; he believe in the constitutional right to hold

slaves as property. During the war for the Union he was in sympathy with the South. He avoided overt acts, but made no concealment of his sentiments.

The course of Governor Hicks he reprobated. A gentleman wrote him in laudatory terms of the Governor when he was elected United States Senator. His answer was this, "You and I have long since agreed to disagree about Mr. Hicks. Let him enjoy his honors."

When arrests were made of his acquaintances by the military authorities he had apprehensions of exchanging his office for a cell. He tried a case in the Court of Appeals. Returning to Baltimore, at Annapolis Junction it was necessary to transfer to a train from Washington. At the Junction United States troops were encamped.

While waiting for the expected train, Joseph J. Early, a lawyer, and a noticeably handsome man, who subsequently moved to Missouri, and was killed by being shot in the public street, was among the returning lawyers.

He indulged in conviviality before leaving Annapolis, and when the Junction was reached threatened to take the camp of soldiers prisoners in the name of Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. He was made a prisoner instead and locked up until it was train time, when he was liberated. While in the guard-house he repeatedly sent for Mr. Walsh to come and see him, but that gentleman declined to do so. Mr. Early, on his return from the guard-house complained of his friend's refusal to visit him: "What, sir," said Mr. Walsh, "and run the risk of your tongue having me incarcerated to keep you company? No, sir, no, sir."

During the war the *Clipper*, a Union sheet, and the *Argus*, a paper noted for its Southern sympathies, vied in publishing sensational canards about the victories of their respective sides. At 2 o'clock p. m. the newsboys passed along the streets shouting their papers. Mr. Walsh was always impatient for the *Argus*, when the armies were moving and a battle imminent or in progress. At such a time a boy hurried along crying, "Here's the *Clipper*, another battle; ten thousand rebel prisoners taken; twenty thousand rebels killed; the Federals going to take Richmond and end the war."

"What paper is that?" asked Mr. Walsh of George W. Aspril, a law student, in an adjoining office.

"The *Argus*, sir."

"Get me a copy."

The *Clipper* was purchased and Mr. Walsh began to read. His face wore an intent expression, he was heard to murmur at the end of each paragraph, "That is a lie." Finally he said, "What paper is this anyhow?" And turning to the head lines he informed himself, and in an instant the paper was in the gutter.

Aspril, who enjoyed the episode amazingly, scampered off, while his victim good naturedly said, "If lying could subdue the Southerners the *Clipper* would soon end the war."

Mr. Walsh, in his late life, resided on his farm near Stevenson's Lane, in Baltimore county. He had an Irishman for an overseer; his wife was also in his employ, besides a housekeeper. The latter for twenty years performed that office in his service. These looked after things for him. He was fond of the large old oaks that sur-

rounded his house and walked amid their shade and admired them far more enraptured than lovers of art in a gallery of paintings. He had feelings that disappointment awakes, yet they never quenched the genial currents of his soul. At home he felt like a statesman in retirement, but never complained of the world for not having gratified more of his desires. It was his daily custom to leave home in time to reach his office in the city by nine o'clock a. m., and he usually left his office to return to it by railroad by 2.30 p. m.

When Gilmore raided in the neighborhood of Baltimore, the city was in a furor of excitement. Barricades were erected at the leading entrances to the town, defended by citizens and convalescent Federal troops from hospitals. For a few days ingress and egress were difficult, and only with the permission of the military authorities. Mr. Walsh was in the city and was anxious to reach his farm, fearing that the raiders would plunder his place of stock and other things. He did not relish the idea of applying for a permit to pass the lines, for he was opposed to taking an oath of loyalty administered by an officer in the army, and a permit without such an oath, so administered, could not be had. He therefore visited a friend's livery stable and had him select a faithful Jehu to run the barricade. Mr. Walsh in a hack was driven through the labyrinth of windings by the way of Pikesville to his farm, where he remained until the retirement of Gilmore and the end of the excitement. The authorities never learned of the defiant act thus perpetrated.

For several years prior to the death of Mr. Walsh, his health was not the best; he

suffered with rheumatic complaint, and while the attacks were not of long duration, they seriously effected his inclination for the activities of the profession. He could not abandon the habit of visiting his office punctually and regularly where his old friends gathered to greet him with the familiar "How are you, Yates?"

There were days when he did not go to the office, when pain prevented his walking. He carried all his business concerns in his head, without the aid of books of account. He knew when a payment was due to and from him, and he was intent on having performance and performing. To that end he would write letters of such plain and detailed instructions to his student so that he was thoroughly understood.

On one occasion, when confined at home, the genial and whole-souled Robert C. Barry, a wit of no ordinary gifts, under date of February 20, 1864, wrote humorously to him in this vein: "When do you intend to come this way? Folks are inquiring about you? Shall we have prayers offered up for the sick or shall we soon take by the hand a well and hearty man?"

When he did reach the city, after convalescing, he would send for one of his friends, and he would spread the news: "Yates is at his office," when callers presented themselves.

William H. Collins and Mr. Walsh from manhood had been intimate; throughout their professional lives they had never known an estrangement. The war for the Union divided with remorseless swift-ness friends who were on opposite sides; but Collins, who was for the Union forever, and Walsh, who sympathized with the South, never felt a jar in their inter-

course. Collins was in the habit of frequently stopping in to see Walsh in the morning on the way to his office. He was a cultured, polished, precise, dignified gentleman, and talked in a stately manner. Walsh always called him "a Union shrieker," and heaped his jokes upon him about his political affiliations. What Mr. Walsh said being only an ebullition of good nature, no offense was given or taken. Damon and Pythias were not more loving, and neither would have submitted without resentment to a reflection on the other.

The death of Mrs. Griffith, his housekeeper, who, without premonition, fell dead in his presence, greatly shocked and distressed him. She preceded him to the grave three weeks. A few days before his death he was stricken with erysipelas; it made its appearance under his chin and attacked his throat. He died Friday morning, January 20, 1865, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Penniman, on Cortland street.

The press spoke kindly of him, and his thousands of friends who were stricken with sorrow had only good words to utter. The *Sun* made this appropriate mention in connection with the event: "Of late years he has not identified himself with political parties. He was considered one of the most sarcastic stump speakers of his day, and his witty repartees were proverbial. As a member of the bar he was ranked as one of the bright particular marks for ingenuity of argument, eloquence of language and general legal abilities; he was one of the most successful criminal lawyers of his day, and was held in high esteem by his brother members of the profession. In social life Mr. Walsh had a host of friends of gener-

ous influences and warm friendly attachments, he had but few, if any, enemies, and his death has left one more void in the list of the Maryland Bar of which all citizens of the State have reason to be proud."

His death was announced in the Superior Court by William H. Collins, who was called the "Father of the Bar," who moved the Court's adjournment in respect to Mr. Walsh's memory. The motion was seconded by George William Brown in a short tribute. Judge Robert North Martin feelingly responded and ordered the Court adjourned. In the Court of Common Pleas William M. Marine, Mr. Walsh's former pupil and law associate at the time of his death, made the announcement of Mr. Walsh's death. He indulged in some feeling remarks in relation to the deceased, which were replied to by Judge John C. King. In the City Circuit Court, William Schley eloquently told of the great man's death, and Judge William Alexander adjourned his Court. In the Criminal Court, Judge Hugh L. Bond suspended business and announced, "The community has been pained to hear of the death of Thomas Yates Walsh, and out of respect to his memory this Court is now adjourned."

In the United States District Court, William Price spoke of Mr. Walsh "as one of the departed gems and stars of the Baltimore Bar," and paid his character and person a high tribute.

Judge William Fell Giles said "he was a companion of the deceased in boyhood, was reared in the profession of the law with him; and he had the honor and pleasure of his friendship throughout his life." He spoke of the deceased as an eloquent orator, an able lawyer, a benevolent and kind-



Richard B. Lippett

hearted friend, and good citizen, a dangerous political antagonist, but at the same time a generous one, and remarked that he was among the shining marks of the Maryland Bar who had passed away."

A Bar meeting was held on Saturday at noon succeeding his death in honor of his memory, Judge Martin, Chairman, and Bernard Carter, Secretary. A committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion consisted of William H. Collins, William Schley, John H. B. Latrobe, ex-Judge William George Krebs, S. Teackle Wallis, I. Nevitt Steele and George William Brown. The gentlemen chosen were the leaders of the Bar, who had no superiors in eminence in their profession. The second resolution recited: "Although Mr. Walsh was so long withdrawn from active professional life, and perhaps but little known to many of his juniors personally, his death recalls, with sadness, to his contemporaries and associates, the recollection of a career of brilliant promise and great early success. He had a clear and vigorous intellect of remarkable ability and brightness—somewhat impatient of labor and system, but quick, acute and vigorously fertile of resources. Those fine endowments were aided in forensic controversy by an elocution of much impressiveness and power, unusual ingenuity in the presentation and disposition of questions of both law and fact, earnestness and zeal in the discharge of duty. In personal and professional intercourse there were few more attractive and popular than he, and scarcely any man of his day will be more genially remembered for those sallies of wit and humor which pass into the festive traditions of a generation."

Mr. Collins and Mr. Brown spoke to the resolutions. Judge Martin, before submitting them to a vote, said: "I unite with the Bar in lamenting the death of the late Hon. Thomas Yates Walsh, for many years a prominent and highly esteemed member of the profession. I cordially concur in all that has been said by the gentlemen who have addressed the Chair in commending the personal and social qualities of Mr. Walsh, and of his legal professional attainments, and upon the adoption of the resolutions which have just been read, I shall direct them to be placed on the records of the Court, as a mark of our respect for his memory."

The funeral of Mr. Walsh took place Saturday, and was largely attended. His pall-bearers were members of the Bar, among whom were William H. Collins and George William Brown. The interment was in Mr. Walsh's lot, in St. Paul's Cemetery, which he had purchased to lay away the remains of his father. The ceremonial burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read at the house and at the grave. When the coffin was lowered in the earth the snow was falling fast, and large flakes lay on the dark cloth covered coffin lid to some present recalling Montgomery's lines—

"Blessed is the bride whom the sun shines on,
Blessed is the corpse which the rain rains on."

To the right of Mr. Walsh's grave is that of Samuel Chase, and to the left that of Judge Upton W. Heath.

Mr. Walsh was survived by a brother, William H. Walsh, since deceased, leaving children. Mr. Edward J. Penniman is a son of his sister, Mrs. Mary Penniman, at whose

house he died. Archibald Stirling, Sr., married his eldest sister. They are both dead, and left children, including the late Archibald Stirling, Jr., a prominent lawyer; Murray Stirling and Commander Yates Stirling of the United States Navy.

Mr. Walsh belonged to an era that produced the highest forensic talent honoring the Bar of Baltimore. Of his time and period were Augustus W. Bradford,

George R. Richardson, John P. Kennedy, Henry May, S. T. Wallis, Reverdy Johnson, Charles F. Mayer, J. Morrison Harris, William H. Collins, John V. L. McMahon, J. Mason Campbell, John Cousine, Richard Merrick, I. Nevitt Steele and William P. Preston. They were giants, and it were pleasing to believe that men of like powers will again appear in the rich and expanding future.

CHAPTER XI.

CHURCH HISTORY (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

REV. LUCIAN JOHNSTON, BY APPOINTMENT OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

I.

A Sketch of Catholic Church History In Baltimore City.

(Early History, 1729-1789.)

The first beginnings of Catholicity in Baltimore were indeed humble, since it was not until the Revolution that Mass could be said anywhere but in private houses. In fact, not much more could be expected in a town which in 1752 contained only two hundred inhabitants, in 1775 about six thousand, and which was situated in a region where ill-feeling continually hampered the growth of Catholicity. But in the year 1755 we have the arrival of a distinct body of Catholics, namely: the Acadians, about one hundred of whom landed in Baltimore, where they became definitely settled, at first lodging in private houses, afterwards in those built by themselves on South Charles street near Lombard, giving to that quarter the designation of "French Town," which it preserved for a long time. Some such as Guttro, Blanc, Dashield and Berbine, who had suffered least perhaps, attached themselves mostly to navigation, whilst the infirm picked oakum.

The little colony's spiritual wants were met by Father Ashton, who came once a month from Doughoregan Manor, and said Mass in the abandoned brick house stand-

ing near the northwest corner of Calvert and Fayette streets. The congregation numbered about forty souls, mostly Acadians, of course, together with a few Irish, among whom occur the names of Patrick Bennett, Robert Walsh and William Stenson. The services were correspondingly simple, the expenses, such as they were, being borne by the Jesuit Fathers out of their individual estates. Such was the modest beginning of Baltimore Catholicity, which was in less than half a century to become an Episcopal See, and in a little more than a century to be presided over by a Cardinal.

The little community thrived well enough to resolve, in 1770, upon erecting a church, a design materially aided by Mr. Charles Carroll, whose generosity has ever since been imitated by his descendants. He ceded a lot fronting on Saratoga and Charles streets, on the northwest side of which was raised a brick building, twenty-five by thirty feet, known as St. Peter's Church. Mr. John McNabb erected, or superintended, the building until the walls and roof were completed. In this unfinished condition it may have been occupied, but before completion the superintendent failed in business, owing a debt on account of the building of about five hundred and forty dollars in present money. The chief creditor therefore locked up the church, keeping possession of the key until 1774 or 1775. Griffith, in his *Annals of*

Baltimore, says: "By a ludicrous suit against Ganganelli, Clement XIV, Pope of Rome, for want of other defendant, to recover the advances of Mr. McNabb, who became bankrupt, the church was sometime closed. This was at the Revolution, and the congregation assembled in a private house until possession was recovered." The manner of reopening St. Peter's was somewhat novel. A volunteer company, probably in 1775, which was part of a military force organized to repel the apprehended attacks of incursions of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, was in Baltimore under the command of Capt. Galbraith. The company was then employed guarding some Scotch malcontents from North Carolina. On Sunday morning some of the soldiers asked permission to go to church, a majority deciding upon attending the Roman Catholic Church. On learning that it was closed and the key in the possession of Mr. P——, they marched in a body, with their captain at their head, to this gentleman's residence and demanded the key. It so happened that Mr. P—— had fallen under suspicion of being disaffected to the cause of American Independence, and on seeing a body of soldiers halted in front of his home, he apprehended they were about to make him prisoner, but on learning their object he readily delivered the key to Capt. Galbraith. The company then moved off, opened the church, and, after they had satisfied their devotion, the Catholics retained possession of the key and the church until the close of the Revolutionary War, after which period the sum of two hundred pounds was raised by subscription and paid to Mr. P—— in discharge of the debt due him, and he

relinquished all claim upon the church. (Scharf's *Chronicles of Baltimore*, ad ann., 1770). This was the congregation whose present representative is the Cathedral. Calvert Hall for a long while occupied the site of the old St. Peter's after the Cathedral had replaced this latter as the parish church. During the Revolution the congregation was attended by Reverend Bernard Diderick, but here was no resident pastor before 1784. Before that a Father Phelan passed through Baltimore celebrating Mass and preaching in English and French. Frequently also the chaplains of the French army celebrated Mass in this place. In 1782 Count Rochambeau, on his return from Yorktown, halted in Baltimore, where some of his troops remained until the close of the war. The Legion of the Duke de Lauzun encamped on the ground where the Cathedral now stands, which, as well as that around St. Peter's, was covered with forest trees. On one occasion a grand Mass was celebrated with great military pomp, the celebrant being an Irish priest, chaplain to Count Rochambeau. The bands of French regiments accompanied the sacred service with solemn music, the officers and a large concourse of the townspeople were present, so that the small church was not only crowded but the spacious yard in front was also filled. St. Peter's remained unfinished until 1783. In 1784 Reverend Charles Sewall was appointed pastor, being the first resident Catholic priest in the city.

In 1786 Reverend John Carroll, the then spiritual superior of the Maryland clergy, also took up his residence there. His eloquence soon attracted attention, his sermons being so much admired that they were listened to by many Protestants.

These seem, however, to have been exceptions to the spirit of intolerance which then hampered Catholics. Dr. Carroll, in fact, found it necessary even after the adoption of the Constitution, to reply to a writer who, in the "Gazette of the United States," favored the grant of certain privileges to Protestantism as a national religion.

This was but one of many causes which checked the growth of the infant church. A report of Dr. Carroll to Cardinal Antonelli, drawn up in 1785, presents a picture of it not any too flattering. After giving the number of Catholics in Maryland, which, in his opinion, amounted to 15,800, including 3,000 negroes, he thus speaks of their piety: "In Maryland a few of the leading, more wealthy families still profess the Catholic faith introduced at the very foundation of the provinces by their ancestors. As for piety they are, for the most part, sufficiently assiduous in the exercises of religion and in frequenting the sacraments, but they lack that fervor, which frequent appeals to the sentiment of piety usually produce, as many congregations hear the word of God only once a month, and sometimes only once in two months." Regarding the immigrant Catholics: "You can scarcely find any among the newcomers who discharge this duty of religion (Easter duties), and there is reason to think the example will be very pernicious, especially in the commercial towns." As to the negroes: "Most of them are very dull in faith and depraved in morals." May we not be allowed an expression of surprise that the labors of the Jesuits should have produced such little fruit? Making allowance therefore for the drawbacks naturally caused by the prevailing bigotry of the age, the con-

clusion seems forced upon us that there was something defective in the internal organization of the church itself. Certain it is that at the time when Dr. Carroll penned his report there were but nineteen priests on the Maryland missions and five in Pennsylvania, of whom two were over seventy years old, three almost seventy, the remaining in some cases in bad health, so that they were evidently unable to carry on the work. A bishop was therefore necessary in order to give the church greater stability. This brings us to the establishment of the Episcopate.

II.

The Episcopate, established Nov. 6, 1789.

In the preceding century Lord Baltimore had applied to the Propaganda for a prefect apostolic of diocesan priests. As early as 1641 the Propaganda had taken steps in this direction, and in spite of the remonstrances of the Jesuits two other priests arrived in Maryland in 1642. Two Franciscans arrived about 1673, followed by three more in 1677, together with three Jesuits and some lay brothers. The clergy received their jurisdiction from ecclesiastical superiors in England; at first the archpriests, later the vicar-apostolic of London; an arrangement based rather on common law than on any formal document.

They were, however, in 1757, authoritatively subjected to the Vicariate Apostolic of London, but Bishop Challoner finding himself unable to attend to the Colonies on account of the vast distance separating him from them, suggested the appointment of a Vicar Apostolic for themselves. The plan was for a time dropped owing to the opposition of the Fathers, who feared lest the

Cardinal of York, brother of Charles Edward, the Pretender, would exercise an influence in the appointment of a person, offensive both to the civil authorities then under the sway of the House of Brunswick, and to themselves, to whom the Cardinal was openly hostile. A remonstrance therefore against the appointment of a bishop was drawn up by the leading Catholics of Maryland and sent to London by the Fathers. It was never presented at Rome. The suggestion was then made that the Bishop of Quebec should visit the Colonies for the sake of administering confirmation, and the Superior of the Jesuits made a visit to Quebec in 1769 for such a purpose; the Propaganda also in 1771 tried to advance the same object, but this plan also failed, perhaps owing to the prejudice which the coming of a bishop from Canada might have excited.

The way, however, was none the less slowly and surely prepared for the establishment of the hierarchy.

In the first place the bravery of the Catholics in the Revolutionary War did much towards softening the hostility towards them. Secondly, the war had separated the American Catholic Church from London as effectually as it had given birth to our civil independence, since from 1781 it was left to itself, no attempts being made to renew the connection. Thirdly, the Fathers since 1773 had as a Society been suppressed, and doubtless their continued existence as individual clergymen had the effect of bestowing upon them a diocesan character which familiarized the community with the idea of a clergy in direct subjection to a local bishop. Lastly, the impossibility of securing confirmation,

was forcing the community to the same end.

The first steps towards it were therefore taken when, in 1783, the Fathers addressed to Rome petitioning that "Reverend Mr. Lewis be formally constituted Superior with power to administer confirmation and with other privileges not strictly of an Episcopal character." The result was somewhat different from expectations. The Superior asked for was given the rank of Prefect Apostolic, and instead of Lewis, Dr. Carroll received the dignity on June 9, 1784, the official document reaching him only in November 26, 1784. The incident curiously illustrates a strange condition of affairs, since we learn from a letter to Reverend John Carroll, of September 21, 1784, that "there are certainly some oblique views, most probably directed to the property of the American missions and to the obtaining superiority over the missionaries. The note delivered to the Nuncio proves their wish to exclude every Jesuit from trust of honor; and equally betrays the policy of the French ministry, who by bringing forward a Frenchman or Irish-Frenchman, would use religion as an instrument to increase their own influence in America." From this we should be led to suspect that Carroll, as a native American, and at least professedly not a Jesuit, was a compromise candidate to the satisfaction of all parties.

Good as this was still the need of a regularly constituted bishop forced itself more and more into notice. Carroll himself had hinted at the bigotry liable to be aroused by too close a connection with Rome as laid down in the articles of his appointment. Moreover, his powers soon appeared inadequate to deal with such evils as grew

out of trusteeism, because some took advantage of his imperfect authority to rebel against it as null and void because emanating directly from a foreign source, besides which the influx of foreigners had raised up other serious difficulties incident to national churches, whilst the former suppressed Jesuits were not on the best terms with the new clergy from abroad. The conviction therefore finally formed itself as to the necessity of a bishop, so that in 1788 the clergy and people of Maryland petitioned for one, a step which resulted in the election of Dr. Carroll. His consecration was performed August 15, 1790, by Right Reverend Charles Walmsley, the senior Vicar Apostolic of England, in the private chapel of his friend, Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, England. As a site for his See, Philadelphia, the seat of Government, was first thought of; also Gallipolis, in Scioto county, Ohio, owing to the existence of a considerable colony of French Catholics there residing, was thought of as the seat of another American Bishopric at the time that Baltimore was determined upon. Finally Baltimore was selected, which thus enjoys the distinction of being the most ancient See in the United States.

III.

Most Reverend John Carroll (1790-1815.)

At Carroll's consecration there were in the American church thirty-five priests in charge of thirty churches, exclusive of outlying missions, who, at his death, in 1815, had increased to upwards of one hundred—the happy and logical outcome of the Episcopate. But such results were gained only by the most heroic efforts. Outside the church the old bigotry was yet alive, so that

Carroll was compelled to call attention to the "violent and increasing oppressions of the church," a fact all the more discreditable to Baltimore, since such names as Dyer, Hynes, Dobson, Norris and Donovan, in the list of officers of the Second Maryland Brigade for 1778 prove the patriotism of the Catholics in the War of Independence, which was to be still further shown in that of 1812 by such as Murphy, Boyle, Mitchell, Jenkins and Dunn, names not necessarily, but presumably, Catholic.

In the bosom of the church yet greater dangers menaced her life, as is attested by the German schism about the beginning of the present century. Only thirty of this nationality in Baltimore were ignorant of English, yet their pastor, a Father Reuter, accused Carroll of obstructing the teaching of German and otherwise excited the German Catholics, who had in the meantime built up the church of old St. John's. In the subsequent dispute with the trustees of this church, the matter was carried to the civil courts, where the trustees set up the novel defense that "by the fundamental laws and usages of the German Catholic Church the members of the church had the sole and exclusive right of nominating and appointing their pastor, and that they had put the church under the control of the Minorites Conventual of the Order of Saint Francis, and that they owed obedience to the civil magistrates and to that Order, and to no other ecclesiastical person or body whatever." Needless to say that Carroll won his case (in 1805). Such were but some of the difficulties constantly besetting the new bishop, but his ability rose equal to every emergency.

The violence of prejudice had so far hin-

dered the rise of Catholic schools. For example, in 1775, John Hefferman, a Catholic, had his school broken up and was himself forced to leave the town. But such feeling must have softened when in 1815 Reverend John F. Moranville, pastor of Saint Patrick's Church, instituted a benevolent association for the support of a school, which enjoys the distinction of preceding all public schools in Baltimore. Higher education was provided for by Carroll's unceasing efforts to build Georgetown College at Washington and St. Mary's; the latter was incorporated in 1805, and continued its useful career until the middle of the century, when Loyola College fell heir to its position.

On the side of the clergy the want was met by the establishment of St. Mary's Seminary in 1791 in charge of the Sulpicians, a body of ecclesiastics which by constant devotion to the original object of its founder and a ready assimilation to the genius of its new country, has proved a friend indeed to the diocesan clergy of the whole country, but particularly of our own city. Carroll's comprehensive mind is well illustrated by his original intention of making Georgetown College a feeder for the Seminary. Reverend Mr. Badin was the first priest ordained of the Diocese of Baltimore; ordination took place May 25, 1793.

Catholic literature also felt the good influence of the gradual softening of feeling. Catholic publications which began almost by stealth in colonial days were taken up more openly after the rupture with Great Britain, Philadelphia leading the way in this direction. Chief amongst the new publications must be mentioned a quarto Catholic Bible issued in 1790, being the first English quarto Bible printed in this country.

Moreover, Carroll was at the head of the movement in 1795 to establish a public library in Baltimore, whilst the Library Company which he was active in organizing formed a fine collection of books, many of which were, if not now, preserved in the Maryland Historical Society. Reverend Mr. Perigny, a French priest, was first librarian. The "Maryland Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge," which lasted only a few years, also owed much to Carroll's efforts.

In this period also arose the church of St. Patrick, the second in Baltimore. The Catholics residing in the southeastern part of the city known as Fell's Point, finding it too inconvenient to attend old St. Peter's, resolved in 1792 to commence the erection of a church for themselves. As a beginning a chapel was fitted up in an unplastered room in the third story of a house on the northeast corner of Fleet and Bond streets; next was procured a room on Thames street for two or three years. Father Garnier was the first pastor of the little congregation, which amounted at first to about a dozen people. In 1796 their numbers had increased enough to justify building, so that a structure, 42x35 feet, was erected on Apple alley near Wilkes street. Father Floyd, who built this, died in 1797, when Garnier again resumed charge. The first resident pastor was a Reverend Michael Cuddy, appointed in 1803, who died of the yellow fever in 1804. Under his successor, Reverend John Moranville, the old structure was replaced by a new one in 1806, and alongside of this arose a pastoral residence.

Old St. Peter's having now become too small, steps were taken for the erection of



R. Card. Gibbons
 Archbishop of
 Baltimore

the present Cathedral. In a pastoral of 1803 Carroll had called on the faithful to aid in the work of "dedicating a church to God, to be erected by the united efforts of all our brethren in this diocese, to stand as the evidence of their attachment to the unity of Episcopal government," asking for that purpose one dollar a year for four years, from the head of each family. For a site a spot on the hill had been proposed, but finding it too costly it was proposed to build on the burial ground adjoining St. Peter's. This provoked a remonstrance signed by the priests of the Seminary, who were regarded as the priests of the Cathedral, which finally resulted in the purchase of the present site from General John Eager Howard, most of the expenses being defrayed by a lottery. The corner-stone was laid July 7, 1806, with great solemnity.

Another congregation of mixed English, French, American and negro clustered around the chapel of St. Mary's in charge of the Sulpicians.

Whilst thus the church was expanding in a purely natural growth a large accretion came in 1793. The revolution of San Domingo drove out of that island the white residents, a great number of whom sought refuge in America. In July fifty-three vessels arrived in Baltimore bearing about one thousand whites and five hundred colored people, followed soon after by others. As a class they were desirable emigrants, a notice of Bishop Dubourg describes "most of them as full of piety and others disposed to it through misfortune." In the life of Abbe Moranville it is also stated that "besides the emigration from France, a very large number of the most respectable inhabitants of San Domingo, flying from the mas-

sacre of 1793, found refuge in Baltimore," whilst the annals of the city say that these immigrations of French colonists increased the wealth and population of Baltimore.

If Baltimore City was thus rapidly increasing its Catholic population, the church at large was becoming too unwieldy for the personal attention of one man. Hence, in 1808, four other bishoprics were erected, the first of those many partitions which have diminished the territory but increased the dignity of the See of Baltimore. En passant it should be noticed how strenuously Carroll resisted the interference of foreigners in the affairs of the American Church. The first attempts of the kind came from Frenchmen, and continued to come from Dublin during the first quarter of the present century, until the unremitting opposition of Carroll and his successors brought them to an end.

Before the divisions above referred to, the care of his diocese had become such a burden that Reverend Leonard Neale was appointed coadjutor in 1795, as a result of the deliberations of the first Diocesan Synod held in 1791; his consecration took place in 1800. The acts of this Synod are of peculiar importance, as being the first body of laws adopted by the American Church. At its close Carroll addressed a pastoral, the first of its kind from an American Catholic Bishop, to the clergy and people, wherein, amongst other things, he appealed for funds for the support of the new seminary and Georgetown College, and urged the extreme poverty of both clergy and churches, which were reduced to great straits, all the more so, as the heroic Jesuit Fathers, in the hope of a final resuscitation of their Society, had retained the

property of the old missions and drawn up in 1784 a special resolution to the effect that "if a bishop was sent them he should not be entitled to any support from the present estates of the clergy." The indifference of the people in the matter of contributions was doubtless due to the Fathers having for so long been supported by their estates. The custom was therefore instituted of taking up collections at the offertory.

Such are a few salient events in the life of our first archbishop. That he made some mistakes none but the most prejudiced will deny, but the difficulties of his position are more than an excuse. Certain it is, however, that on more than one occasion the rising Republic had cause to thank his patriotism. He cast the destinies of the young church in with those of the nation, and even when, as in 1812, he was opposed to war, his love of country rose superior to personal views. His work is therefore abiding, for to this day the Catholic church by him founded is in perfect touch with the nation's heart, and it may be said with equal truth that he has left his impress upon the long list of succeeding Archbishops of Baltimore, who have so closely imitated his characteristic gentleness in dealing with their Protestant fellow-citizens. His death, which took place in 1815, was fittingly lamented by all.

His works now fell upon the shoulders of the aged Archbishop Neale, who survived him, however, only about two years. Born near Port Tobacco in 1746 he had, like Carroll, become a member of the Society of Jesus, for which both retained great affection, manifested in a touching way when in 1804 they were deterred from laying aside the Episcopal robe and re-entering the So-

ciety, then existing in Russia, solely out of fear lest a successor should step in who would thwart its re-establishment and oppose a re-investment of the property formerly possessed by the suppressed Fathers in Maryland. After the suppression, Neale had labored variously in British Guiana, Charles county, Maryland, and Philadelphia; was appointed Carroll's vicar-general, president of Georgetown, finally coadjutor in 1800. His connection with Baltimore was never very close, most of his time being spent near the Visitation Convent in Georgetown, where he died June 15, 1817. The annals of the city speak of his "sound judgment, profound learning, heroic zeal and unaffected humility."

IV.

*Most Reverend Ambrose Maréchal,
(1817-1828.)*

Ambrose Maréchal, born near New Orleans in 1768, was one of those refugees whom the French Revolution drove to the shores of America, and who so amply repaid the hospitality of their new country with their services. Maryland was the scene of his labors, which merited for him in 1817 the appointment of coadjutor to the aged Archbishop, Neale.

Several events mark out his episcopate as one of the most important in the annals of the American Catholic Church, chief amongst them being his successful opposition to the interference of foreign ecclesiastics in our affairs. In a document sent to Rome, the Supreme Court of Appeals in such matters, he says: "We fully confess that we have no right to present bishops for the province of Baltimore, yet it is certain that they must be nominated by some

one. But who, seeing the distance of North America from Rome, is to present capable and worthy subjects. The Irish bishops cannot do so with advantage; it is utterly impossible for them to nominate men who suit our States." As a result the Holy See wisely gave the American bishops the right of nomination.

The evils of trusteeism also required his attention, so that he was forced in a pastoral in 1819 to lay down the precise nature and extent of the rights of the laity in ecclesiastical affairs. A hardly more inviting task was the settlement of the controversy regarding the tenure of the estates held by the Jesuit Fathers. It should be remembered that in 1792 the latter transferred this property to the corporation known as the "Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen," only one farm being assigned to Carroll and Neale, former members of the Society, but when Maréchal became archbishop the payment of the revenues of the plantation was discontinued for the reason that he was not a member of the Jesuit corporation. Maréchal contended that the Bull of suppression (1773) vested in the ordinary all property held by Fathers in Maryland, and that certain of the estates had been originally given not to the Society but to the church at large, which in fact the above title of the corporation apparently recognized. Rome, to whom the case was referred, required the restitution to the archbishop of one estate or its equivalent. The Fathers, however, having protested, the dispute was compromised by the general of the Society agreeing to pay the archbishop eight hundred Roman crowns annually. These occurrences deserved notice in view of the fact that a decision so favorably to

the Fathers was influenced by President Monroe—surely a wide extension of the Monroe doctrine.

It was during this episcopate that the Cathedral was finally made ready for divine services on May 31, 1821. The work, having been suspended during the War of 1812, was resumed in 1817 by means of funds arising from a sale of the old cemetery on Charles street, part of the Cathedral grounds on Franklin street, and a lottery, together with private subscriptions. The archbishop secured many valuable presents such as vestments, et cetera, from France, the most valuable being the rich marble altar, the gift of the priests at Marseilles, France, his pupils when professor in the seminaries of that country. The first ordination in the new edifice was that of Reverend Stephen L. Dubuisson, August 7, 1821.

The Catholic population of the city had increased from eight hundred in 1792 to about ten thousand. A row which took place in 1819 owing to a stuffed "Paddy" being hung from the masthead of a schooner betrays the existence of a certain prejudice against the church. But Maréchal, true to the traditions of his predecessors, maintained a dignified calm in the presence of all opposition, a position which won the esteem of all classes, quite clearly shown by the immense concourse attending his funeral. This event took place in January, 1828, the body being laid to rest in the Cathedral, the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, following the clergy as chief mourner. The chronicles say of him that he was "universally esteemed for his piety, benevolence and learning; tolerant in his principles he respected the religious tenets

of others and was only anxious to excel in doing good."

V.

Most Reverend James Whitfield,
(1828-1834.)

James Whitfield was born at Liverpool, November 3, 1770; became a student in the theological seminary at Lyons, where he was ordained in 1809; was for a while a parish priest in England; coming to America he became one of the clergy of the Cathedral; was finally appointed coadjutor, January 8, 1828.

The beginning of his administration was marked by one of the periodical outbursts of prejudice. During the presidential contest at that time the friends of John Quincy Adams endeavored to win over the Catholics of Maryland by placing some of them on the local tickets. But Mr. Adams' bigoted expressions called forth "An address to the Catholic voters of Baltimore," signed by William Jenkins, William George Reed, T. Parkin Scott and others. Mr. Adams' defeat was doubtless much aided by his mistake in this regard.

But such outbursts could not retard the advance of the church, whose growth in this administration is well illustrated by the holding of the first two Provincial Councils. The first opened in the Cathedral on October 4, 1829, five bishops being present. Bishop England, of Charleston, preached the sermon, and a letter was addressed to the Pope dilating upon the great increase of the church. "The church of Baltimore like a joyful mother of children has beheld in recently-erected suffragan diocese an offspring which it has borne to Christ." The results of the Council were very flattering,

Archbishop Whitfield writing in 1832,

"Thanks to a special providence over that beloved portion of the people confided to my care, I can say with the Apostle, 'I am filled with consolation, I superabound with joy.' * * * A truly Catholic spirit distinguishes Maryland from all other States of the Union, and I venture to say without any fear of wounding the truth that the city of Baltimore is justly renowned for the true and solid piety of its people. Conversions of Protestants in health are also numerous and not a week, in some seasons not a day passes without our priests being called to the bedside of some invalid, who wishes to abjure error and die in the bosom of the church." The second Provincial Council convened on October 20, 1833, and passed decrees regarding the method of electing bishops, opening of new seminaries, et cetera.

The internal administration of the diocese showed equal activity. At the time of the first Council there were in Baltimore the churches of St. Peter, St. John, St. Patrick, St. Mary and Chapel of the Sisters of Charity, together with the College and seminary of St. Mary; the Catholic population of Maryland being about 70,000 out of about 407,000. To these the archbishop added by completing one of the towers of the Cathedral, assisting the completion of the arch-episcopal residence, building the Church of St. James, consecrated May 1, 1834, and laying the corner-stone of St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, September 11, 1828. The religious communities received an addition in the Carmelites, who opened a school which continued until 1852. He also showed great favor to the Oblates, the result of the labors of Reverends Tessier and

Joubert, to whom the colored refugees from San Domingo had turned for spiritual assistance. Established in 1828 they numbered, in 1834, twelve sisters who conducted quite a large school distinguished for its piety. Such labors for the colored people of Baltimore met with merited success, for the archbishop could write in 1832: "In Baltimore many are frequent communicants and three or four hundred receive the Blessed Sacrament the first Sunday of the month." Yet it was but little compared with the large mass whom the church could not reach, a difficulty frankly acknowledged by Archbishop Eccleston at a later time.

The matter of education, then as now, was a serious problem. The first Provincial Council had called attention to the need of books free from anti-Catholic bias in the following words: "Good men, men otherwise well informed, deeply versed in science, in history, in politics; the virtuous women, who influence that society which they decorate; the public press; the very bench of justice have all been influenced by extraordinary efforts against us. The mind of the very infant is predisposed against us by the recitals of the nursery and the school-boy can scarcely find a book in which some one of our institutions or practices is not exhibited far otherwise than it really is and greatly to our disadvantage. The whole system of education is thus tinged throughout its entire course and history has been distorted to our serious injury." As a result Catholics began to publish their books, the Sulpicians forming for the purpose as association in 1842 known as the Metropolitan Press, which issued books such as Butler's *Lives of the Saints* and others. After some years the Press was suspended and the work

was left to the regular book trade, the leading book-seller at the time in Baltimore being Mr. Lucas. Several Catholic journals arose at this period throughout the country, among them the *Metropolitan* in Baltimore, founded in 1853. Archbishop Whitfield did not live, of course, to see all this good work done, but his labors materially contributed to their realization.

One last event saddened, yet glorified his administration, namely, the terrible scourge of cholera which spread such a gloom over the city in 1832. At the request of the civic authorities Catholic nuns went to the assistance of the stricken, many of them, however, to pay dearly for their heroism. Sisters Mary Frances and Mary George were the first who succumbed, followed by the Oblate sister Antonina and by Reverends Michael Wheeler and William O'Brien. The mayor of Baltimore thus expressed the feelings of the community at the sight of such self-sacrificing devotion: "To behold life thus immolated in so sacred a cause, produces rather a sensation of awe than of sorrow, a sentiment of resignation to the Almighty fiat than a useless regret at the afflicting event." Archbishop Whitfield also tendered the use of the episcopal residence as a hospital.

In 1834 his own health began to fail; he died October 19th of the same year. His death was preceded by that of Charles Carroll on November 14, 1832.

His biographer says of the archbishop, that "fond of retirement and indifferent to the opinions of the world he seemed particularly solicitous to merit the favor of Him who seeth in secret and always prepared to award the crown of justice to his deserving servants."

VI.

Most Reverend Samuel Eccleston.

(1834-1851.)

We now come to an administration which marks an era of immense progress not only in the church at large, but as well in our city, all the more wonderful as it took place under the most discouraging circumstances. The man, Samuel Eccleston, to whom so much of it is due, was born in Kent county, Maryland, June 27, 1801, of Church of England parents, his grandfather having come to this country from England a few years prior to the Revolution. On the death of his father, when her boy was quite young, Mrs. Eccleston, after some years, married a Catholic gentleman, an event which placed him in contact with those religious influences that eventually brought him into the Catholic church when a student at St. Mary's College. Being ordained in 1825, he acted as Vice-President and President of his Alma Mater, until appointed coadjutor to Whitfield in 1834.

No less than five Provincial Councils were held under him, of which a rapid survey will convey a partial idea of his immense activity.

The third Provincial Council (first under Eccleston) met April 16, 1834, with nine attending bishops.

The fourth opened May 16, 1840, with eleven, and recommended, amongst other things, the formation of temperance societies. This was in advance of the movement inaugurated in 1849 by Father Matthew.

The fifth met on May 14, 1843, with fifteen bishops.

The sixth on May 10, 1846, with twenty-three. This latter decreed the choice of the

"Blessed Virgin conceived without sin" as the Patroness of the United States, a most happy augury of the benefits invoked upon the nation through the kindly influence of this model of pure womanhood. It also at the request of President Polk, named two chaplains to accompany the army then invading Mexico, Reverends John McElroy and Anthony Rey, of the Society of Jesus. The circumstances of this appointment are well worth studying as a good illustration of the need of Catholic soldiers for their own chaplains.

The seventh opened May, 1849, there being present two archbishops and twenty-three bishops, and recommended a National Council to be held in 1850. It also addressed a pastoral to the faithful relating to the sufferings of Pius IX, then a fugitive from Rome as a result of the Revolution of 1848. The bishops gave vent to their feelings in language which is highly instructive: "We are not subject to the Sovereign Pontiff as a temporal power, and are devotedly attached to the republican institutions under which we live. We feel ourselves to be impartial judges of events which have resulted in his flight from the Capital, and of the subsequent attempts to strip him of all civil power, yet as friends of order and liberty we cannot but lament that his enlightened policy has not been suffered to develop itself. We must at the same time avow our conviction that the temporal principality of the Roman States has served in the order of Divine Providence for the free and unsuspecting exercise of the spiritual functions of the Pontificate. Were the Bishop of Rome the subject of a civil ruler of the citizens of a republic it might be feared that he would not always enjoy that

freedom of action which is necessary that his decrees and measures be respected by the faithful throughout the world. We know, indeed, that if at any time it please God to suffer him to be permanently deprived of all civil power, He will divinely guard the free exercise of his spiritual authority, as was the case during the first three ages. * * * The Pontifical office is of divine institution and totally independent of all the vicissitudes to which the temporal sovereignty is subject." In this connection Archbishop Eccleston as the mouthpiece of the American Catholics, offered the Holy Father on January 18, 1849, a refuge in Maryland. However, judging from the events during the preceding decade it would seem that the refuge would have hardly proved a more pleasant abode than his own Italy. Dislike of the church was then rampant. Boston seems to have the distinction of leading the way in the burning of convents, Philadelphia and New York in 1844 proved apt imitators, the flame being fanned by the infamous work of Maria Monk, issued in 1836 by Harper Brothers, of New York, under other names so as to hide their own share in the publication. Baltimore felt the movement when a mob in 1839, under the influence of an anti-Catholic spirit aroused by the harangues of a certain Reverend Breckinridge, attempted to destroy the Carmelite Convent in consequence of the flight of an insane nun. A few gentlemen repelled their attack for a while when the military came to the rescue and stood guard for three days. The best physicians in the city declared the nun insane and not ill-treated. Eccleston's letter to General Leakin, mayor of the city, well expressed the feelings of his people over the

deplorable event: "In Baltimore especially I was not prepared to expect these scenes of violence, little in accordance with the spirit of the Catholic pilgrims who first landed on our shores and offered the open hand of fellowship to the persecuted of every creed and clime." The collective letter of the fifth Provincial Council stated, as a contrast to all these disturbances, the attitude to be observed by the faithful: "To you, Catholics, we trust for the practical refutation of all those atrocious calumnies * * Your strict integrity in the daily concerns of life, your peaceful demeanor, your obedience to the laws, your respect for the public functionaries, your unaffected exercise of charity, your sincere virtue will confound those vain men whose ingenuity is exerted to cast suspicion on our principles and evoke against us the worst passions of human nature."

Under such wise guidance the church developed an internal life hardly to be expected under similar circumstances. New religious communities were rapidly established in Baltimore, chief amongst them being that of the Redemptorists, who exercise their ministry amongst the German Catholics in our midst. These about 1840 were estimated at 5,000 in numbers, who up to 1840 seem to have been poorly provided with sufficient pastors of their own nationality in spite of the efforts of German Dominicans and Franciscans. Moreover the regular diocesan German priests were frequently unfit for their charges, whilst the laity were often found quite rebellious against the bishops in the regulation of the parish concerns. Archbishop Eccleston had in view the elimination of such evils when he brought in the Redemptorists, who took

possession of the old St. John's in 1840. His hopes have been amply realized, since under these pious men the German Catholic element has steadily progressed. A brief notice of all the churches established by them is inserted here although not all fall under the present administration. The old church of St. John was first torn down and on its site was erected the present one dedicated to St. Alphonsus, the corner-stone being laid May 1, 1842. The venerable Bishop Neuman was its rector from 1848-9 and 1851-2. Whilst the new church was in course of construction the congregation worshipped at St. James, which was afterwards permanently handed over to the German Catholics, the English-speaking Catholics having built the church of St. Vincent de Paul, dedicated November 14, 1841. East Baltimore Germans afterwards saw St. Michael's built for their accommodation, the corner-stone of the old church being laid October 30, 1850; whilst those in South Baltimore gradually grew into the parish of the Holy Cross out of the nucleus formed by the erection of a parochial school in 1856 on Federal Hill, and it itself was soon followed by the Fourteen Holy Martyrs, the corner-stone laid July 10, 1870, afterwards handed over to the Benedictines. The Bohemian church of St. Wenceslaus, dedicated 1886, is also in charge of the Redemptorists. Besides this good work of the Redemptorists, mention must be made of St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, built by them in 1852, and of St. Joseph's Hospital in 1864.

The Visitation Convent was founded in 1837, eleven sisters being transferred from Georgetown, and living for a time in a

house on the corner of Green and Mulberry streets. The present convent is on the corner of Park avenue and Centre street, where the sisters conduct a school for young ladies. The Sisters of Charity were then conducting an orphan asylum, infirmary and hospital in Baltimore, and schools were in charge of the Carmelites and Sisters of Providence.

In 1846 the Christian Brothers opened a school on the site of old St. Peter's. The Brothers of St. Patrick were likewise engaged in educational work, besides managing a model farm in connection with a manual labor school founded in 1848 by Rev. James Dolan, pastor of St. Patrick's; they left the diocese in 1853. The Young Catholic's Friends Society, an association of laymen for the relief of the poor and assistance of Catholic free schools was founded at this time. In 1839 the Catholic Tract Society was founded for the purpose of bringing Catholic truths in a proper fashion to the attention of Protestants.

Besides the above mentioned churches others deserve attention at this period. The second tower and decoration of a part were added to the Cathedral, the portico being also commenced. The church of St. Joseph and the new St. Peter's also arose, the corner-stone of the latter being laid on May 23, 1843, by Archbishop Hughes, of New York.

One last event signalized Eccleston's busy administration, namely, the arrival in Baltimore of the famous Father Matthew, December 11, 1849. An idea of this man's extraordinary work may be gained from the fact that the pledge administered by him to a certain Baltimorean was number 5,774.



James H. Hays



David I. Bolin

Rev. Francis A. Baker resigned the rectorship of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. His amiable qualities had won for him the love of his flock, who were deeply moved by his announced intention of leaving them to enter the Catholic church. He is, however, but one of many Protestant clergymen in this diocese who have brought into the Catholic church the service of their talents and their virtues. Another event which took place at this time cannot in justice be passed over in silence, namely, the heroism of those Catholic nuns who cheerfully left their quiet retreats in Baltimore to attend the sick and dying victims of the war then raging.

As an author Archbishop Kenrick has few if any equals in the Catholic American Episcopate. His learning embraced not only the usual theological subjects, but he was a linguist of extraordinary powers. His pen was never idle, chief amongst his works being a translation with notes of the Scriptures, a "Vindication of the Catholic Church," a treatise on the "Primary of the Apostolic See," on "Justification and Baptism," besides very good dogmatic and moral theologies.

His death was totally unexpected, being attributed by some to the grief caused by the horrors of the Civil War. On July 6, 1863, he was found dead in bed. A friend wrote of him, "Full of years and of merit and yet apparently full of vigor the destroying angel laid his hand on him that night. Without a struggle, for his body lay in the usual attitude in which he composed himself to sleep, with placid countenance and his hands crossed on his breast, he was found dead—a form of death terrible indeed to those forgetful of God, but a great

grace to one who like him died daily, being every day ready for the call."

VIII.

*Most Reverend Martin John Spalding,
(1864-1872.)*

Archbishop Spalding was descended from an old Maryland family, but born in Kentucky, May 23, 1810. His priestly labors were therefore first confined to Kentucky, where in 1850 he succeeded Bishop Flaget in the See of Louisville, whence transferred to Baltimore in 1864. The delay in the appointment was doubtless due to the strange interference of the Government at Washington in the matter for reasons best known to itself.

The most important act of his administration was the convening of the second Plenary Council, October 7, 1866, at which were present seven archbishops and thirty-eight bishops; besides which the usual provincial and diocese meetings were held. This conciliar activity found a parallel in the internal growth of the diocese. The corner-stone of St. Mary's Star of the Sea was laid May 9, 1869, taking the place of St. Lawrence; that of St. Martin's was laid on July 9, 1865; that of St. Thomas, at Hampden, in May, 1867. The corner-stone of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys was laid June 4, 1867; also of the new Carmelite Convent July 21, 1872; a convent of the Good Shepherd was founded in 1864; the Little Sisters of the Poor commenced their work in 1869; the Cathedral was finished and decorated and the episcopal residence greatly enlarged. The colored people were objects of his special solicitude. They now have at their disposal three churches as follows: St. Francis Xavier's first erected by

the Universalists in 1837, used as an assembly room up to the Civil War, when it fell into the hands of the German Lutherans; finally bought for the colored Catholics in 1863, and was re-built in 1874-5. It is of historic importance, as being the place where Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency in 1844, where the Democratic convention of 1848 was held, and finally, where, in 1861, the assembly convened to discuss whether or not Maryland should leave the Union; St. Monica, dedicated 1883; St. Peter Claver, dedicated 1889. Besides these churches there is St. Joseph's Seminary, opened by Father Slattery in 1887—the mother house of the St. Joseph's Society for the Colored Missions. The new Seminary was erected in 1893; Epiphany Apostolic College at Walbrook is a feeder for the Seminary.

Besides the holding of the Council there occurred several events in this period which throw considerable light on the character of the archbishop. In the first place his celebrated interpretation of the Syllabus of Pius IX of December 8, 1864, is a masterly exposition of American institutions with reference to Catholic doctrine and European radicalism. Again his attitude on the question of Papal infallibility was at the time construed into one of Papal opposition, an interpretation which is far from true. His veneration for the Holy Father was on the contrary amply proven by the magnificent celebration of the Papal Jubilee on June 17, 1871, whilst the veneration of his own people was no less proven by the immense gathering of fifty thousand people to welcome him on his return to Baltimore from the Vatican Council.

Like his predecessor, Spalding was an author of distinction. Among his works are "Evidences of Catholicity," "Life of Bishop Flaget," sketches of the "Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky," "Review of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation," "History of the Reformation," besides innumerable magazine articles and lectures, mostly of a controversial character. If his tone was at times severe it should be remembered that he was frequently provoked and that he never descended to mere vulgar abuse.

Before closing, a word is due one whose labors were of an humbler kind but were great enough to merit an enrollment in the annals of the city through whose streets he went in his course of devoted work. We mean, "good Father Dolan," pastor of St. Patrick's, who died January 12, 1870. In the words of the Chronicles he "was respected and admired by all for his virtues, charities and usefulness."

IX.

*Most Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley,
(1872-1877.)*

This was the second archbishop of Baltimore, who was a convert to the church, the conversion taking place in 1842, when Rev. Mr. Bayley was a minister of the Episcopal church. His life previous to his elevation to the See of Baltimore was spent as a priest in his native city, New York, and Newark, of which latter place he was appointed the first bishop in 1853. He was appointed archbishop of Baltimore in 1872; his administration which lasted only five years was not particularly eventful, yet none of his predecessors has to this day a larger share in the memories and affections of Bal-

timore Catholics. Under him the Cathedral was at length freed from debt and consecrated, and the corner-stone of the new building at St. Mary's Seminary was laid May 31, 1876. St. Ann's church, the gift of Capt. William Kennedy, was dedicated January 30, 1874. Two complete visitations of his diocese were also made despite his weak health. In October, 3, 1877, he passed away at Newark amidst the people he had so well loved, and from whom he was so unwillingly torn. He was buried at Emmitsburg. His literary abilities are attested by his "Life of Bishop Brute" and "History of the Catholic Church in the Island of New York."

X.

*His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons,
(1877.)*

This administration, judged by the noteworthy events which have happened during its existence, is, with the exception of Carroll's, the most important not only in the history of Baltimore Catholicity, but of the American church at large. In it we see the full blossoming of the little seed planted long ago by Archbishop Carroll, which under the fostering care of its guardians has attained a vigor far surpassing the most sanguine hopes. And the various celebrations commemorating this success are but the joyous outbursts of exultation in the heart of this latest, yet not least nation, which the church has won over in her pale.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been for so long the prominent actor in these events, was born in Baltimore on July 23, 1834; ordained priest at St. Mary's Seminary June 30, 1861; consecrated bishop August 16, 1868, as Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina;

transferred to govern the See of Richmond, July 30, 1872; later becoming coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, succeeding at the death of the latter to his present position, October 3, 1877.

Foremost among the events of his administration stands the third Plenary Council, over which he presided. The Council opened November 9, and closed December 7, 1884, taking part in it fourteen archbishops, sixty bishops besides five others from Canada and Japan, and many others—abbots, superiors of religious orders, theologians, et cetera. Sermons touching upon all important questions were preached by the best speakers in the hierarchy; at the Concordia Opera House, on November 20th, the citizens of Baltimore tendered a reception to all the members of the Council; finally at the last session on December 7th the thanks of the Fathers in Council were expressed to Archbishop Gibbons for the able manner in which, as Apostolic Delegate, he had presided over the deliberations. The decrees can be found in the "Acta et Decreta," published after the approval of the Holy Father. Archbishop Gibbons also addressed a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese before the opening of the Council. This is the latest of the twelve Councils of various degrees over which the archbishops of Baltimore have presided since the first synod held by Carroll, November 7, 1791. Looking back over all these years the Catholics of America can indeed experience a feeling of pride in considering them a body of laws which for sound practical sense have few equals and perhaps no superior; whilst at the same time they are an index of the uninterrupted development which has gone on within

the church under the wise guidance of her bishops. Nor must it be forgotten that the archbishops of Baltimore have been not merely the presiding officers, but as well the moving spirits in the shaping of that legislation which has proved so beneficial in its results. After the holding of the Council there come next in importance the various celebrations in connection with the archbishop's elevation to the cardinalate. In 1886 was received the official notice of the contemplated honor; in June of the same year the papal messengers with the beretta and official papers arrived. On June 30, 1886, the ceremony took place in the Cathedral, the venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, as the special representative of the Pope, imposing the red hat. Even for Baltimore, the scene of so many similar celebrations, the pageant was one of unusual magnificence, there being in the procession which wound its way into the Cathedral no less than twenty-four bishops and ten archbishops besides representatives of the religious orders, seminarians, students—from all parts of the country. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the opening sermon, the new Cardinal closing the ceremony with a brief address to the assembled clergy and laity. After mass the clergy repaired for dinner to St. Mary's Seminary, which was decorated from roof to basement in honor of the occasion. At night the Catholic societies joined in a parade, in which about twelve hundred men are estimated to have taken part, besides which various institutions such as the Seminary, Loyola College, Male Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Industrial School and numberless private houses were illuminated; the reception tendered to the visiting prelates

by Miss Emily Harper was also a noteworthy feature. In February, 1887, the Cardinal repaired to Rome as the final step in the ceremony of his admission to the sacred college; on March 17th His Holiness personally conferred the red hat upon him, and on the 25th of the same month took place the formal installation in his titular church of Santa Maria in Trastevere. The Cardinal's patriotic and truly eloquent address on this occasion was received in America with extraordinary favor, Father Hecker comparing him to "Benjamin Franklin championing our cause in Europe before and during the Revolutionary War." The return to America was as much of a triumph as the opening ceremonies, thousands thronging the streets of Baltimore, the Mayor making one of the addresses of welcome. A procession made up of Catholic societies, clergy and city officers in carriages wound its way from Union Depot to the Cathedral, where His Eminence concluded the celebrations by a short address.

Hardly less imposing was the Episcopal Jubilee of October 18, 1893. In the Cathedral were assembled various Catholic societies, students of St. Charles, seminarians of St. Mary's, thirty bishops, twelve archbishops and the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli. Reverend F. Z. Rooker read a letter of congratulation from His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII; Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, preached the sermon. At St. Mary's Seminary an address was read on behalf of the clergy of the diocese; the Catholic Club of Baltimore tendered a banquet at which were Vice-President Stevenson and various prelates; celebrations followed at Washington, St. Charles' College, Calvert Hall, for all of which the

Cardinal returned thanks in a closing sermon in the Cathedral on November 5th. In connection with this Jubilee the famous sermon of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, on the "Church and the Age," will long be remembered as one of the most, if not the most remarkable, of the addresses coming from the American Episcopate. Another celebration somewhat similar to the above was held in honor of the Cardinal's return from Rome, August 24, 1895. About two thousand people met him at Camden Station, where an address of welcome was read, followed by a reception at the Catholic Club.

Besides those in honor of His Eminence, Baltimore has seen in late years other celebrations of importance. On June 21, 1882, the Redemptorists commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their coming to America. At Philadelphia, on September 17, 1887, Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction at the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial. At Baltimore, November 10, 1889, the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Carroll was observed with the solemnities proper to the occasion, perhaps of all these celebrations the most important. Besides the students and seminarians there were in the procession, which encircled the Cathedral, upwards of seventy-two bishops, seventeen archbishops, two cardinals and the Papal Delegate. The sermons were preached by Archbishop Ryan and Ireland, followed by other addresses at the banquet at St. Mary's Seminary. On November 11th and 12th followed the holding of a Catholic congress, a striking illustration of the close sympathy existing between the clergy and laity in this country. Other features of the celebration were the illumination of the Cathedral and

many other churches, public institutions and private houses; also a monster torch-light parade in which thirty thousand men are estimated to have participated. On October 28, 1891, St. Mary's Seminary commemorated its one hundredth anniversary with a solmen mass at the Cathedral and a banquet in its own halls, where a large concourse, not only of the clergy, but as well of the laity, alumni of the old college, gathered to render their tribute of love and respect to their venerable Alma Mater. Finally, in 1892, occurred the Columbian celebration, mass being said in the cathedral on October 16th, the monument to Columbus having been unveiled at Druid Hill Park on the 12th, Cardinal Gibbons speaking on the occasion. He also rendered the closing prayer at the World's Fair dedication exercises on October 21st.

All this external magnificence can be regarded as an index of the innate vitality of the church, and so, in fact, we are not surprised to find this period remarkable for the number of new churches opened for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing Catholic population.

Besides some already mentioned, there arose the following: Pius Memorial, so called to commemorate the Jubilee of Pius IX, corner-stone laid on May 5, 1878, in the presence of a large concourse of Catholic societies, who had formed a procession in honor of the event. St. Andrew, dedicated October 6, 1878; the congregation now contemplates a new church more in keeping with their numbers. St. Edward at Calverton, corner-stone laid on March 28, 1880, but the formal opening not taking place until September 19th of same year. St. Leo, corner-stone laid September 11, 1880, erect-

ed principally for the spiritual care of the Italian immigrants, who are now estimated at about five thousand, scattered throughout the city. St. Gregory, parish formed in 1883, corner-stone of present church not laid until September 13, 1885. Corpus Christi, corner-stone laid on April 18, 1886; built by the children of Mr. Thomas C. Jenkins in honor of his memory. St. Joseph (Passionist), corner-stone laid on June 19, 1881. St. Jerome, corner-stone laid September 25, 1887. Our Lady of Good Counsel, corner-stone laid on June 22, 1889. St. Luke, at Sparrow's Point, dedicated June 8, 1890. St. Athanasius, at Curtis Bay, dedicated on April 11, 1891. St. Stanislaus (Polish), dedicated on November 15th of same year. St. Bernard, corner-stone laid July 26, 1891. St. Benedict, opened August 27, 1893. St. Elizabeth, corner-stone laid July 7, 1895. Finally Sts. Philip and James, recently erected. The number of churches in the city which have arisen during the administration of His Eminence amount to the large number of twenty-four, the number having increased from eighteen at the beginning of his administration to the present number of forty-two. This statement assumes that during his administration arose also the churches of St. Paul, Holy Rosary and St. John the Baptist, about which the writer has no information at hand. As for the numerous institutions of learning and charity which abound in the city the reader is referred to other sources of information, inasmuch as their number and the difficulty of collecting the correct data have made it impossible to put into the present short sketch any but a few of the earlier institutions and of those only such as have already found a place in the his-

torical works in current use. Suffice it to say that there are in the city at present three colleges, four academies, two seminaries, four industrial schools, thirteen homes (asylums and orphanages), three hospitals, and twenty-eight religious communities. The population as given by the returns from the various pastors of churches is about one hundred and eight thousand, but inasmuch as this figure includes only those coming directly under their supervision and not a large class such as immigrants and those in institutions, a conservative estimate will easily bring the population up to one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000), which is the figure obtained by basing the calculation upon the number of baptisms. One instance alone will suffice to show that the figures are not too high, perhaps too low. St. Leo's Church (Italian) gives its population as nine hundred and fifty (950); now, there are about five thousand (5,000) Italians in the city, who, in spite of some occasional carelessness in some matters of religion, are Catholic to the core in faith, are all baptized, married, die and are buried in their church, thus being entitled to be considered Catholics.

To return to the personality which has occupied so prominent a place in the events of the period, the present Archbishop of Baltimore has been called on to meet more important yet delicate problems than perhaps any of his predecessors. The Knights of Labor question was one of peculiar difficulty and was solved in a way highly creditable to the church in America. Certainly the laboring classes will long have cause to thank His Eminence for his famous memorial on this subject presented at Rome in 1887. The school question and the estab-

lishment of the Catholic University at Washington also demanded his closest attention, but all of them are yet too fresh in the memories of the faithful to become matter for present history.

Finally, following in the footsteps of Kenrick, Spalding and Bayley, the Cardinal has won distinction also in the world of literature. Not to mention the "Faith of Our Fathers," "Our Christian Heritage," "The Ambassador of Christ," which are too well known to need comment, his pen has ever been busy in writing for the leading reviews on all questions touching the church and the public at large.

The fact of his now living in our midst forbids an estimate of the comparative results of his episcopate, yet in closing this sketch a few words may be allowed in commendation of at least one characteristic on account of its being also the dominating characteristic of his predecessors, namely, his thorough sympathy with the genius of his native country. The very first arch-

bishop of Baltimore seems in this regard to have established a precedent, or rather to have stamped his influence upon the course of his successors, for like him they have been not only Catholic to the core, but sincere, stout-hearted Americans, as is abundantly witnessed by Spalding's famous commentary on the Syllabus and the eloquent words of His Eminence at Rome in 1887. One may justly attribute to an everwise Providence the good fortune which has chosen such men to represent this newest and most vigorous Catholicity in the newest and most vigorous nation of the earth. The Catholics of Baltimore have therefore nothing in their history to be ashamed of, barring the incidental faults common to any human society; and if in the past any misunderstandings have disturbed their relations with their Protestant fellow-citizens, the better element on both sides deploras them, labors for their gradual correction and feels assured that they will find few, if any, imitations, or reproductions in the future.



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Rev. H. Pullman
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CHAPTER XII.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF BALTIMORE.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR CHILTON POWELL, A. M.

Baltimore has been a distinctly religious community from the day of its first settlement to the present hour. Its high moral tone and its great commercial prosperity are entirely due to the deep Christian principles which have ever guided and governed the life of the people. There is no city in the country which has so fostered the religion of Christ, and paid such due regard to the feasts and fasts of the ecclesiastical year as Baltimore. The numerous churches, of all denominations; the various charities, for all purposes; the conspicuous piety, of men of high and low degree, all betoken the strong hold which religion has upon its citizens.

It is a matter worthy of special note that the original plat of the town of Baltimore designates a conspicuous lot—indeed the most conspicuous in the little settlement—for a church. Like Abraham of old, the early settlers of this place erected their altar as soon as they pitched their tent. This ancient site is still in the possession of the same congregation by which it was originally purchased and the same order of service (with but slight modifications) which was first heard in Baltimore is still used. It is St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, and the service is that of the mother church of the English speaking people, the Church of England. The first settlers of Baltimore

were Englishmen. Naturally their "Zion" was the Church of England. Hence it is that in the very year the town was laid out and on the highest ground near the centre of the new settlement, a lot, containing one acre of land, was purchased for church purposes. This was in 1730. Immediate steps were taken to erect a church under the charge of a settled clergyman.

The next religious body to organize in the town was the German Reformed in 1756 or 1757; the next was the Lutheran in 1760; the next was the Presbyterian in 1763; the Methodists and Baptists were organized in 1773; the Friends in 1780; the United Brethren in 1789; the Swedenborgians in 1792; and the other denominations, one after another, at later periods. In this article the history of these Protestant bodies will be reviewed in the order of their organization, so far as that can be definitely ascertained.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It must always be borne in mind that the American Episcopal Church is the daughter of the Church of England, and that it took its present title only when the War of the Revolution had severed the bonds which bound America to England, and made a new name necessary. But inasmuch as Baltimore is an ante-Revolutionary town, the Episcopal Church has an ante-Revolution-

ary history, indeed a history running back to the first settlement of Maryland, and beyond that to the first discovery of these American shores. For it is the distinct glory of the English Church that her services were the first held on this continent. It is also the glory of the English Church that her services were the first to be held within the borders of Maryland. For in 1629, five years before the colonists of Lord Baltimore arrived at St. Mary's, the services of the Church of England were established and maintained by a duly ordained clergyman at Claiborne's trading post on Kent Island. That the English Church spread rapidly after the advent of Lord Baltimore's followers (most of whom were members of the Church of England) is testified by a Jesuit provincial who writes, in 1642: "By far the greatest number of the colonists are 'heretics,' that is, not Roman Catholics but 'English Catholics,' as they were then called.

In 1692 the Church of England was established by law in Maryland and thus became the "State Church." The same act which established the Church of England divided the colony into parishes, with definite boundaries. The parish in which Baltimore was afterwards to be situated was designated "St. Paul's Parish." Its boundaries extended from the Patapsco river on the south to the Pennsylvania State line on the north, and from the then county line on the west to the Chesapeake Bay on the east, and to the Middle river, and Western run on the northeast. The same act which determined these boundaries directed the freeholders of each parish to meet by appointment of the county justices to elect six vestrymen. The freeholders of "Patapsco

Hundred," as this portion of the colony was then called, met at once and selected a vestry. No record remains of that first meeting save in the copy of the records (the records being lost) of the Baltimore County Court for the year 1693, where it is recorded: "We, the vestrymen of Patapsco Hundred, met together at the house of Maj. John Thomas" and determined "that at Pettete's old field was the most convenient place to erect a church and also appointed John Gay to be Clerk of the Vestry." Just where this first St. Paul's Church was erected is now definitely known. It was undoubtedly on Patapsco Neck, six or eight miles from the present city limits. Rev. Dr. Allen states it was at Dorsey's Mills. It was probably constructed out of rude logs, according to the customs as well as the necessities of the day.

According to the official returns to the County Court for the year 1694, St. Paul's Parish contained two hundred and thirty-one taxable inhabitants, who paid for church rates 8,240 pounds of tobacco, which was equal to about \$226.

The first clergyman who ministered in the county was the Rev. John Yeo, who was the rector of the adjoining parish of St. John to the northeast, about the year 1682; but in the year 1702 the first regular rector assumed charge of St. Paul's Parish in the person of the Rev. William Tibbs, who came hither from England and continued his successful ministry until 1732.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to erect a permanent church edifice in place of the original log structure above mentioned; but it was not until 1702 that a church was erected of brick on the same site. This building continued in use until

the congregation removed to Baltimore Town in 1739. It gradually decayed until in 1765 it was in ruins, and the bones of the dead, who had been interred around it, were removed to the town cemetery.

It is evident that the congregation rapidly outgrew its early home, for on the 2d of January, 1728, a committee was appointed by the vestry to purchase a new site for a church. This committee bought two acres of ground on the Old York road, but in the following year decided to abandon this site and to build at "Edward Fell's," who lived east of Jones' Falls. But the creation of a new town in this neighborhood the subsequent year led to another action, as is recorded in the following act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland on the 16th of June, 1730. It provided for "the building of a church in Baltimore county and in a town called Baltimore Town, in St. Paul's Parish." Bacon, in his history, says: "The act of 1727 having empowered the vestrymen to purchase one or more acres of land and thereon to erect a parish church, in pursuance whereof land was purchased but not built on, and the same being inconvenient, the present act empowers the vestrymen and church wardens to purchase a lot in Baltimore Town, and to cause a church to be built thereon, which shall be the parish church of the said parish, and be called St. Paul's Church, and directs the tobacco to be raised by the aforesaid act to be applied to the building of a church in the town aforesaid." The town site was purchased in 1730 and lots were marked off, containing about one acre each. In the very first year of the history of the new town, and among the very first lots to be selected,

the vestry of St. Paul's Parish selected Lot 19, as numbered on the original town plot. This lot was the most elevated part of the town site and extended from Charles street to St. Paul street, and from Saratoga street to below Lexington street. As soon as the lot had been secured steps were taken to erect a church edifice upon it. The centre of the lot was set apart for the building, while the rest of the ground was to be consecrated for burial purposes. The church was not completed until 1739. Its walls, built of brick, were fifty feet long, twenty-three feet wide and eighteen feet high. It faced Lexington street. As the first German Reformed Church (the next in Baltimore in point of time) was not erected until 1750, it will appear that St. Paul's Church was the only church in the town for almost twenty years.

The Rev. Mr. Tibbs died in 1732 and was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Hooper, who died in 1739 and was buried in the new church. He had been rector for seven years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon, whose administration lasted from 1739 to 1743.

In 1741 the second Episcopal church was erected, not in the city, but a few miles distant from it, to accommodate "the forest inhabitants," for whom the rector found the parish church inconvenient. This church was what is known as "A Chapel of ease," and was situated at Garrison Forest. It was built by private subscription with the understanding that whenever the Rev. Mr. Bourdillon's rectorship should terminate it was to be created a separate parish. This was done in 1745 and the new parish took the name of St. Thomas Parish.

The Rev. Thomas Chase became rector

of St. Paul's Parish in 1744 and continued as such for thirty-five years. He died in 1779. His administration was most successful. His son, Samuel, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland.

In the first year of the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. William West it was resolved to build a new church on the site of the old. A lottery was authorized and held, as was customary in those days, which netted \$33,443 for the purpose. The new church was opened on May 30, 1784.

In 1791 a rectory was built on ground donated by John Eager Howard, Esq., on Saratoga street, at the head of Liberty street. This house is still in use, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

After the American Colonies had established their independence from England, it became necessary for the adherents of the English Church to conform themselves to the new political order of things. The different colonies were constituted dioceses. In the year 1780 the first convention of Maryland was held at Chestertown, Kent county, on November 9th. At this convention the earliest use was made of the legal title which has since become the name of the whole church throughout the land. The minutes of the convention state that "On the motion of the Secretary (the Rev. John James Wilmer, of Kent county) it was proposed that the church known in the province as Protestant be called 'The Protestant Episcopal Church,' and it was so adopted."

St. Paul's Church continued to be the only Episcopal Church in Baltimore until 1797, when Christ Church was founded. Its congregation has always contained some of

the most prominent families of Baltimore, and although now far "down town" it is still a strong centre of religious life and energy, quite equal to any in the city. So rapid was its growth in the early part of this century that a new church was found necessary in 1814. The old site, in the centre of the lot, was abandoned and the new edifice was erected on the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, about where the present church stands. Its dimensions were 126 feet by 84 feet. It is described as having been "spacious and noble," with a portico in front supported by four fluted marble columns. The steeple was regarded one of the handsomest in the country. It was by far the most imposing church in Baltimore and cost \$142,500. It was dedicated in 1817. On the 29th of April, 1854, it was destroyed by fire, but was immediately replaced by the present noble structure, it being completed in 1856. This is thus the fifth edifice which has borne the name of St. Paul's Church. It is a remarkable fact that every rector this parish has ever had has died in office. No one has ever left it. It is also remarkable that all of its rectors who have died since the middle of the last century lie buried in the Parish Burial Ground, which is situated at German, Lombard and Fremont streets.

The honorable history of this noble parish will be thus seen to cover a period of over two hundred years. Its succession of rectors since the Rev. Dr. West has been: The Rev. J. G. J. Bend, D. D., 1791-1812; the Rev. James Kemp, D. D. (elected Suffragan Bishop of Maryland in 1814, but continued to serve also as rector of St. Paul's until his death in 1827), 1812-1827; the Rev.

William E. Wyatt, D. D., 1827-1864; the Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., 1864-1870; the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, S. T. D., 1870 to the present time.

In 1886 the parish house on Cathedral street, at the rear of the rectory, was erected. Its lower rooms are used for parochial purposes, while its upper stories afford pleasant apartments for working-women at very reasonable rates.

St. John the Baptist Church, on Barre street, is now under the care of St. Paul's Church. Here also a fine parish house has recently been erected. St. Paul's also maintains an Orphanage for Girls, Charles and Twenty-fourth streets, and a School for Boys, on Franklin street near Charles, and has a mission chapel at Avalon. Its present number of communicants is 610. Its endowment fund is \$35,000.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The second Episcopal church in Baltimore was organized in "Old Town" to accommodate those living east of Jones' Falls. In 1796 a church building was purchased by St. Paul's vestry from the First German Reformed congregation for \$13,000. It was situated on Baltimore and Front streets, northwest corner. Improvements to the cost of \$12,000 were made in this building before it was ready for use by the new congregation. A novel condition obtained in the conduct of the affairs of Christ Church. Its temporal interests were administered by the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, while both churches were administered spiritually by two clergymen who were called "associate rectors." They alternated in their ministrations at these two churches. This arrangement continued for almost thirty years, un-

til the Christ Church congregation established its independence in 1828. Its first rector was Rev. John Johns, D. D. In 1836 it was decided to obtain a new lot and erect a new church. A site on the corner of Fayette and Gay streets was selected and the present Church of the Messiah was built, at a total cost of \$71,700. The Rev. John Johns, D. D., was then rector (1829) and continued in charge until 1842, when he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. VanDyck Johns, D. D., 1842-1854; the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., 1854-1863; the Rev. Henry A. Wise, 1865-1869; the Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, D. D., 1869-1875. This church edifice is one of the most interesting in the city. It has remained unaltered until this day, and there are still to be seen the "Slave Galleries" erected high up near the ceiling. It is perhaps the only church in the country where these second galleries are yet to be found. The church is also notable for a very costly marble pulpit and a reading-desk, exactly alike on either side of the chancel. In 1854 a large number of the members of Christ Church purchased a lot at the corner of Cathedral and Read streets, and erected Emmanuel Church. The Rev. Dr. H. Van Dyck Johns resigned the rectorship of Christ Church and accepted charge of Emmanuel Church. This loss greatly weakened old Christ Church. In 1875 the congregation, or at least a portion of it, decided to move from this "down town" location to a more desirable portion of the city. The old church was sold by the vestry, but it was bought by various individuals, and is now held by a Board of Trustees appointed by the vestries of Christ and Grace Church-

es. Its name was changed to the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, D. D., was rector of Christ Church when the change was made in its location. The new church, built out of white marble, is one of the most beautiful in the city. It cost \$125,000. It has a parish house immediately in the rear, facing on St. Paul street, the church being on the corner of Chase and St. Paul streets. The Rectory is at 1014 St. Paul street. The Rev. Dr. Dudley was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky in Christ Church in 1875. He was then succeeded by the Rev. William Kirkus, who served until 1877, when he resigned and became rector of the Church of St. Michael's and All Angels. The Rev. W. F. Watkins, D. D., was rector from 1877 to 1880, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Williams, D. D., who served until his death in 1891. The next rector was the Rev. C. George Currie, 1891 to 1897. He was succeeded by his faithful assistant, the Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver, who is now in charge. The congregation maintains a mission at Fell's Point, known as the Chapel of the Good Shepherd. Christ Church has 498 communicants. It has a Girls' Orphanage on Twenty-first street.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The good work begun by old Christ Church has been continued in the same edifice under its new name of "The Church of the Messiah," taken in 1875. Though the neighborhood has gradually ceased to be a residential portion of the city, there is still a large population, chiefly of the very poor, to which it administers. The Sunday-school has always been very large, and at present the charitable organizations and re-

ligious societies are in a flourishing condition. One of the notable features of this church is the services for business men held daily except Saturday during Lent, at noon. They are largely attended and greatly appreciated. The rectors of the Church of the Messiah have been: Rev. C. C. Penick, from 1875 to 1877, when he was elected Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa; and the Rev. Peregrine Wroth, who was the Rev. Mr. Penick's assistant, and who has faithfully served this congregation ever since. Its membership is 518.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The third Episcopal church was erected in 1804 at the southeast corner of Sharp and German streets, and was called St. Peter's Church. From the beginning it was a very strong congregation, and was served by very able rectors, three of whom were elevated to the Episcopate. This church was built in the form of a Greek temple, and was a very stately edifice for its day, having a large seating capacity. For sixty-four years it remained unchanged, but the encroachments of business rendering the situation no longer desirable, it was sold in 1868, and a new edifice was erected in a more populous part of the city, at the corner of Druid Hill avenue and Lanvale street. The new church, and chapel adjoining at the rear, were completed in two years time, and are among the finest church properties in the city, having been built of white marble. The seating capacity is very great. A few years ago the interior was entirely renovated and enriched and a fine organ erected near the chancel. The number of communicants now is 640. It maintains a Girls' Orphanage. The rec-

tors of St. Peter's Church have been: The Rev. George Dashiell, 1804-1816; the Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D., 1816-1844 (when he was consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island); the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., 1844-1853 (resigned to become rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, which he founded; in 1853 consecrated Bishop of North Carolina); the Rev. J. D. Morrison, 1853-1859; the Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., 1859-1866 (when he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky); the Rev. Julius E. Grammar, D. D., 1866-1892; the Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, D. D., 1893 to the present time. St. Peter's Church has long been remarkable for the large number of men it has furnished to the ministry, over sixty having presented themselves for Holy Orders up to this time.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The first Trinity Church was established in 1809 by the Rev. E. D. Rattoone, to accommodate those residing in the extreme eastern part of the city, near Fell's Point. In 1836 this church was sold to Trinity Lutheran congregation. The present Trinity Church was started as a Sunday-school by the Rev. George Leakin, D. D. Its first edifice was on Bank street, west of Broadway, but in 1854 it was sold and the present edifice was built on the corner of Broadway and Pratt street. The Rev. Dr. Leakin continued to serve as rector of this church until 1887, almost fifty years. It was the only charge he ever had. For the past five years the church has been enjoying the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Grammar, formerly rector of St. Peter's Church, under whom the edifice has been greatly improved without and within, and the congregation largely increased.

ST. JAMES' FIRST AFRICAN CHURCH.

The history of this church is most interesting. In 1824 William Levington, a colored man, born in New York, was ordained priest in the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia by Bishop White. He was the third colored man who had up to that time been admitted to the priesthood in America. Immediately he came to Baltimore to seek an opening for work among his people. Maryland was a slave State, and there was great prejudice against separate churches for the colored race. Notwithstanding great obstacles, the Rev. Mr. Levington began to hold services in an "upper room" at the corner of Park avenue and Marion street on the 23d of June, 1824. He also organized a Sunday-school. After much discouragement a lot situated on the corner of North and Saratoga streets, was purchased on April 19th, 1825, by James Bosney, Esq., for \$2,000, and donated for the erection of a church for colored people. The Rev. Mr. Levington then made a tour to the cities of the North, and raised sufficient funds to erect a brick edifice. This building was consecrated on the 31st of March, 1827, and was the first Episcopal Church for colored people south of Mason and Dixon's line. The number of communicants was not more than twenty. On December 12, 1828, thirteen were confirmed, and in 1834 the number was only twenty-one. The Rev. Mr. Levington was rector until 1836, when he died. He was succeeded by a white clergyman, the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, who served only a year. Another white man succeeded him, the Rev. J. N. Mc. Jilton. His rectorship lasted until 1857, and was marked by great vigor. The number of communicants had increased to seventy-eight. The Rev. H. B. Webb served from

1859 to 1872. He was a colored man. In 1870 a mission was started by some of the laymen of St. James in a hall on Howard street, where the City College was afterwards built. This mission took the name of St. Philip, and after a checkered existence passed under the charge of Mt. Calvary Church, when its name was changed to the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. The Rev. John Rose (white), served both St. James' and St. Philip's for a year. Then application was made by the Vestry of St. James to the Vestry of St. Paul's to be constituted a mission of St. Paul's. This was granted, and for twelve years St. James was served by the assistants of St. Paul's, the first of whom was the present Bishop of Milwaukee, Rt. Rev. I. L. Nicholson, D. D. In 1888 the church edifice was pronounced unsafe, and the congregation removed to Howard Chapel, on Park avenue, near Hoffman street. In 1886 the old church was sold for \$5,000, and the present edifice on High street near Lexington was purchased in 1890 from the Fourth Baptist Church. It cost \$10,000. It was remodelled and embellished and opened for divine service in December of that year. The rector then was the Rev. J. C. Anderson (white); but he was succeeded in 1891 by the present rector, the Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr. (colored), whose marvelous zeal and devotion have increased the communicants to 165. The Board of Missions lends some financial support, but the congregation is fast moving toward independence. Several young colored men have entered Holy Orders from this congregation.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

In 1837 this church on South High street

was established by the Rev. Dr. John Johns, rector of old Christ Church. It had a very successful history for almost half a century, but the large influx to that neighborhood of Polish Jews has recently seriously impaired its useful career. Its membership is not large, but it is exceedingly loyal, and has resisted all attempts to remove the church to another site or to abandon its services. Its later rectors have been: The Rev. John S. Miller, the Rev. H. Page Dyer, and the Rev. Robert G. Osborne. Its present rector is the Rev. J. Woods Elliott. The first rector was the Rev. Horace Stringfellow, Jr.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

The growth of the city towards the north-east called for the erection of another church east of the Falls in 1844. At first the new congregation took the name of Cranmer Chapel, but it was afterwards changed to the Church of Our Saviour. Its location on Broadway, just opposite to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, renders it a convenient place of worship for the officers and nurses of this large institution. Its rector has charge of the services of the Episcopal Church held in the hospital. The last rector was the Rev. Carroll E. Harding, who resigned January 1, 1898. The membership is 262. The first rector was the Rev. B. H. Latrobe.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The rapid growth of the village of Huntingdon, now called Waverly, led to the erection of a beautiful stone church there in 1846. The Rev. H. Hewitt was the first rector. A large tract of land was secured, upon which has also been erected a rec-



James E. Ingraham.

Ritchie and the Rev. Robert H. Paine, who assumed charge in 1878.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

A new congregation was organized in the extreme western section of the city in 1846, under Rev. R. Riley, in a room over a grocery store. He was in charge from 1846 to 1851. Its present handsome church was erected on Carey street in 1853. Its career has been a notable one, especially during the long administration of the Rev. Dr. Rankine, who was in charge from 1853 to 1886. He was a very gifted man as a catechist and instructor, and has left his impress upon thousands throughout the city. He was also noted for his love of a dignified and ornate service, and his ministrations drew large congregations to the church. During his rectorship a substantial stone building was erected at the rear of the church for a Girl's School. This has all along had a successful career. The character of the neighborhood has materially changed of late, and much of the former strength of St. Luke's has removed to other parts of the city. The Rev. Dr. Rankine was succeeded by the Rev. George W. Harrod in 1886, and he by the Rev. William Marris Barker (consecrated Bishop of Western Colorado in 1893). The present rector is the Rev. William A. Coale, who was baptized and confirmed in St. Luke's, and for several years served as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Rankine. He entered upon the rectorship in 1890. The membership is 602.

CHURCH OF THE

The rapid growth of the city around Mt. Vernon Place about the middle of this cen-

tury demanded the creation of a new congregation. In 1850 a meeting of those interested was held at the residence of John S. Gittings, Esq., and a congregation organized. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Atkinson, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, became deeply interested in the movement and directed it from the beginning. He was thus the founder of the church, and two years later resigned St. Peter's to become the first rector of Grace Church. The corner-stone of the new church was laid July 20, 1850, by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, and the church was opened for divine worship on Sunday, December 12, 1852, on which day the Rev. Dr. Atkinson resumed the rectorship.

As soon as it was completed Grace Church sprang into prominence owing to its favorable location near Mt. Vernon Place, and also to the character of its founders. The church is built of Connecticut red sandstone, and its beautiful style of architecture renders it one of the handsomest church buildings in the city. From time to time it has been enriched with costly memorials in glass and stone. Its font and rood screen are hardly to be surpassed in the country. A costly organ was erected about ten years ago from the factory of Rosevelt & Co., and the choir of Grace Church has long been famous as one of the best in the land. In 1890 Grace Church built the Chapel of the Advent, Charles and Ostend streets, at a cost of \$10,000; and in 1894 enlarged and enriched its chancel at a cost of \$28,000. A handsome rectory adjoins the church on Park avenue, the gift of Samuel G. Wyman. From the beginning this church has been greatly given to good works. Three churches, in different parts of the city, have

been wholly or in large part, created by its fostering care and financial help: St. Barnabas in 1859, the Holy Comforter in 1876, and the Chapel of the Advent in 1890. Large amounts of money have been generously given to the support of Missions both in the diocese and throughout the world, and all the charities of the city liberally supported. This is especially true of the Church Home, the most notable charity of the Episcopal Church in Baltimore, which was founded through the active labors of its second rector, the Rev. Dr. Coxe. One of its members also maintains a large hospital for crippled children under the name of the "Robert Garrett Hospital." For almost fifty years Grace Church maintained the only religious services in the city for deaf mutes. This was also established by Bishop Coxe. It is still in vigorous existence, and one-fifth of the entire deaf mute population of the city are communicants of Grace Church. A chapel, adjacent to the chancel, is set apart solely for their use, and every Sunday morning the service of the church is rendered in two languages synchronously.

The rectors of Grace Church have been as follows: The Rev. Dr. Thomas Atkinson (who was the founder of the church, and while rector was elected Bishop of North Carolina), 1852-1853; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe (afterwards Bishop of Western New York), 1854-1863; the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hobart, 1864-1866; the Rev. George Leeds, 1867-1885; the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster (now Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut), 1886-1888; the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, 1888 to the present time. Grace Church maintains the Chapel of the Advent on Charles and Ostend

streets. The membership of Grace Church is 862; of the chapel, 308.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

In 1854 a portion of the congregation of old Christ Church (Gay and Fayette streets) decided to erect a church in its more immediate neighborhood, and selected a site on the corner of Cathedral and Read streets. Here a large edifice was built of stone, and here was gradually gathered one of the most aggressive and prosperous congregations Baltimore has ever known. Its first rector was the Rev. H. Van Dyke Johns, D. D., who resigned the charge of old Christ Church to accept the rectorship of the new Emmanuel Church. He has been succeeded by men of great ability, so that the name and fame of the church is known far and wide. A warm missionary zeal has long characterized its members and its gifts for missionary objects all over the world have been large. Some twenty years ago a special work was begun by some zealous women of this congregation among the Chinese residing in the city. A Sunday-school was established, and has had quiet but marked success. Several Chinamen have been baptized and confirmed.

The General Convention has twice held its session in Baltimore, and both times has used Emmanuel Church, in 1871 and 1892; although at the former session the House of Bishops sat in the chapel of Grace Church. The new and beautiful parish house was erected immediately adjoining the church on Cathedral street in 1892. Several costly memorial windows are to be seen in this church, which also possesses one of Rosevelt's latest and best organs. In 1857 a mission was established by Em-

manuel Church near Bolton Station. This developed in 1860 into the Memorial Church, corner of Bolton avenue and Lafayette avenue. The rectors of Emmanuel Church have been: The Rev. Dr. Johns, the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., the Rev. A. M. Randolph, D. D. (who was elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia in 1883), and the present rector, the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D. D.

Two chapels are maintained by Emmanuel Church, the Chapel of the Prince of Peace, at Walbrook, and the Chapel of the Atonement, in the eastern part of the city. The membership of Emmanuel is 880; of Prince of Peace, 116; of Atonement, 206.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAMPDEN.

In the little village of Hampden, a neat stone church was erected in 1855. It is surrounded by a lot of several acres, a portion of which was set aside as a burial-ground. A parish school house and a rectory have subsequently been erected near the church. The present rector is the Rev. William C. Butler. Membership, 196.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

This stone church was erected in 1855, at the corner of Chase and Eden streets. It has had a somewhat checkered career, but under its present rector, the Rev. Robert A. Tufft, it is manifesting new life and progress. A stone rectory was erected in 1897, adjacent to the church, and the interior of the church beautifully decorated. Among the former rectors have been the Rev. J. Preston Fugette and the Rev. John H. Logie. The membership is 292.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

This congregation sprang from a Sunday-school opened in the northwestern part of

the city on Pennsylvania avenue. It was organized in 1857, and its present white marble church, at the corner of Madison and North avenues, was erected in 1872. The large lot was left to the church by Miss Alice Ann Dashiell, in 1854. A beautiful rectory was built in 1890, adjoining the church. The Rev. John Y. Gholson was the first rector, 1875 to 1885. The Rev. Edward H. Ingle assumed the rectorship in 1885, and has been in charge ever since. The number of communicants in 214.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

On Barre street, in South Baltimore, a stone church was erected in 1858, bearing the above name. For a time it maintained an independent existence, or was administered by the Board of Missions. In 1895 it passed under the care of St. Paul's Church. The present minister in charge is the Rev. D. P. Allison.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, HOMESTEAD.

A congregation was organized in this suburb in 1858. Its present frame church building was erected about 1889, during the active administration of the Rev. William Brayshaw, who also collected funds for the rectory, situated near by. The present rector is the Rev. Robert H. Taylor, D. D. There are 95 communicants.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.

In 1855 a mission was begun by certain women of Emmanuel Church. It was intended to reach the men employed by the Northern Central Railway, and for two years was carried on in dwellings on Maryland avenue and Cathedral street, opposite the Bolton depot. In 1857 a small brick

chapel was erected on Park avenue, near Lanville, and the work transferred to it. It was called Howard Chapel. It was occupied until 1859, when a lot was purchased at the corner of Bolton street and Lafayette avenue. The old chapel is still standing, and is now used by the Enon Colored Baptist congregation. The rector of Emmanuel Church, under whom the work has been begun, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke Johns, died in April, 1859, and his assistant, the Rev. Charles Ridgely Howard, proposed to erect a new church as a memorial to him. A separate congregation was created in this year, and was admitted into the Convention of Maryland in 1860. The church was at once begun, but was not finished until 1864. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Howard, died in 1862, and the church was constituted as a memorial to him, as well as of Dr. Johns. The edifice is a beautiful stone building, in the early Gothic style. It is situated at the northeast corner of Bolton street and Lafayette avenue. The growth of this congregation has been very great under the care of zealous and able rectors. Two other churches have been founded by it: St. George's, in 1873, and Holy Trinity, in 1875. A comfortable rectory adjoins the church on Bolton street, and an admirably arranged parish house is at the rear of the church, on Lafayette avenue. Within the past two years the church has been greatly improved by the erection of a new chancel and porch, and also by the purchase of a new organ. A most vigorous work is maintained in all departments of church life. The present rector, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Dame, has been in charge for twenty years. Having removed all indebtedness and put the property in admirable order,

he presented it for consecration on January 5, 1898. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of West Virginia, who was rector when elected to the episcopate in 1878. The rectors of this important church have been: The Rev. Charles R. Howard; the Rev. W. B. Bodine, D. D.; the Rev. J. N. Galleher, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Louisiana); the Rev. O. Perinchief; the Rev. George W. Peterkin, D. D. (elected Bishop of West Virginia in 1878); and the Rev. William M. Dame, D. D. When the present rector took charge in 1873 he found 250 communicants. There are now 686.

THE FREE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS.

This church was first established as a mission by Grace Church, in 1859. It became independent in 1864, and its first rector was the Rev. A. P. Stryker, who had been an assistant at Grace Church. His long administration was most successful. He died while in office a few years ago, greatly lamented. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, who served as rector about two years. Toward the end of his rectorship the church was destroyed by fire; but was immediately rebuilt and greatly improved. The Rev. Thomas Atkinson succeeded to the rectorship in 1893, and is still in charge. He is the grandson of Bishop Atkinson, the founder of Grace Church. The church is situated on the corner of Bidde street and Argyle avenue, and it has a very suitable rectory adjoining. Its membership is 443.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

In 1859 a congregation was organized in the extreme western part of the city, on Baltimore street, and named All Saints. A large and desirable lot was secured and the

present edifice erected. Its growth has been slow but steady. Its present rector is the Rev. Edward Wroth. The membership is 235.

CHAPEL OF THE ADVENT.

This mission was organized by the Rev. George K. Warner, on November 29, 1868, in a private house on Battery avenue. A chapel was built a few doors distant the next year. Until 1887 it remained under the Board of Missions. It was then placed by the bishop under Grace Church. The present lot, on Charles street near Ostend, was presented by the heirs of George Hawkins Williams, Esq., in 1889. The present brick building (which is intended to be the parish house whensoever a church is erected) was built in 1890, and cost \$10,000. A large Free Kindergarten and thriving religious organizations are here maintained by Grace Church. The Sunday-school numbers 800. The first assistant of Grace Church has charge of this mission. At present he is the Rev. Charles A. Hensel. The membership is 308. A rectory costing \$4,000 is about to be built on the church lot.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

This chapel was erected in 1871 outside the then western city limits. It was for one year a chapel of St. Luke's Church, but is now under the Board of Missions. It has had a quiet growth. For many years it was under the personal care of the Rev. B. B. Griswold, D. D., who died while in charge, in 1894. The minister in charge now is the Rev. Clarence Bucl.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

CANON.

This chapel was erected in 1874. Its growth has been very slow. In 1891 the

Board of Missions, but the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, who was at one time resident minister, is in immediate supervision, the Rev. Harris Mallincrodt serving under him. In 1898 the old building was condemned as unsafe. It will be torn down, and a new edifice erected.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

This church was established as a mission by the Memorial Church (Bolton street and Lafayette avenue) in 1875. It was conducted by the assistant ministers of this church until 1880, when it became independent, and the Rev. Julius J. Sams, D. D., assistant of the Memorial Church, was elected the first rector. He still continues in charge. The church is a wooden building, situated on North Gilmor street, and was erected in 1876. The membership is 269.

CHAPEL OF THE ATONEMENT.

In January, 1874, the Rev. B. H. Latrobe, then rector of the Church of Our Saviour, together with a few of his parishioners, opened a Sunday-school in an upper room at the corner of Biddle and Ann streets. It was soon moved to a larger room at the intersection of Biddle and Wolfe streets. A night service was begun here by the Rev. Mr. Latrobe, but it was soon deemed advisable to secure a more suitable building where the services of the church might regularly be held. A chapel was erected at the corner of Chase and Choptank streets (now Collington avenue). It was built out of the material of the old chapel, formerly occupied by the congregation of Holy Innocents' Church, and opened for services on June 20, 1875. A meeting to organize a congregation was held at the

residence of the Rev. Mr. Latrobe on June 24, 1875, and a vestry elected. A service was held at the new chapel each Sunday afternoon by different clergy of the city. In 1876 the Rev. B. F. Brown was in charge of the work; and in 1877 the Rev. P. Nelson Meade. From 1873 to 1881 the work languished, but in that year the Rev. S. W. Crampton took charge, and infused new life. The old frame building was sold, and the school began its history again in Lange's Hall, corner of Chester and Chase streets. On May 23, 1881, the Vestry of the Church of the Atonement was incorporated. A large lot at the corner of Chester and Preston streets was presented to the vestry by John Glenn, Esq., and on the southern end of this lot a brick chapel was built in 1883, at a cost of \$1,000. It was opened on Sunday, August 5. The Rev. Mr. Crampton was in charge until 1886. On January 10, 1887, the rector of Emmanuel Church, the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, proposed to the vestry of the chapel to take it under the care of Emmanuel Church. This was acceded to, and the Chapel of the Atonement has since been administered by Emmanuel Church, being in charge of one of its assistants. In 1897 a stone edifice was erected on the corner of the lot, at a cost of \$15,000. The present minister in charge is the Rev. Douglas Hooff. The membership is 206.

CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN. (COLORED).

About the year 1873 Mt. Calvary Church began a work for colored people in its neighborhood. Besides attracting some who had hitherto had no church associations, it also attracted most of the congregation of St. Philip's Mission, which had

been established by some of the members of St. James First African Church, and which had been worshipping in a hall where the City College was afterwards built. An organization under the name of "Mt. Calvary Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin," was effected, with the Rev. C. B. Perry (white), an assistant of Mt. Calvary Church, in charge. A pious woman made a handsome gift toward the present white marble chapel, which was purchased and improved in 1874 at a cost of \$17,500. This building had formerly belonged to the New Jerusalem Church. The congregation began with less than a hundred, but speedily increased to 400. During the first year 140 communicants were reported. The chapel has an attractive property, and is well equipped for its work. Its service is marked by a beautiful ritual which seems to appeal to the hearts of the colored people. It has been served by faithful men, all of whom have been white, and to-day the communicants number 505. The present priest-in-charge is the Rev. George Barker Stone, an assistant of Mt. Calvary. It is one of the strongest colored congregations in the city, and has the advantage of daily services and numerous organizations.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.

In 1876 Miss Hannah Gaither, a member of Grace Church, erected a church at the corner of Pratt and Chester streets, as a memorial to her parents. It was built out of white marble, and is an attractive Gothic structure. For a time it was administered by the rector and vestry of Grace Church, but became independent in 1881. It took the place of St. Matthew's Church, a mission of Grace Church. The present rector

is the Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost. The number of communicants is 184.

HENSHAW MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1876 in the southwestern portion of the city, as a mission of St. Peter's Church, by which its rector is still supported. The present property was purchased and refitted a few years ago in the rectorship of the Rev. Charles Gauss. The present rector is the Rev. W. H. Milton. There are 323 communicants.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

About twenty-five years ago three men living near the Boundary (now North avenue) decided to organize an Episcopal Mission. They were Messrs. Charles H. Wyatt, Talbot Denmead and J. W. Brune. A large lot at the northeast corner of St. Paul and First (now Twentieth) streets, was donated by Mr. Denmead, and a small wooden chapel was erected thereon. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, rector of St. John's Church, Waverly, took the work under his care, and held a service there every Sunday night, until there was need of a settled clergyman, when he resigned. The Rev. John Rose and the Rev. Dr. James A. Harrold next were in charge. In 1877 the Rev. William Kirkus, rector of Christ Church, was elected rector, and accepted. The new congregation at first adopted the name of St. Mary the Virgin; but it was soon changed to the present title. The marvelous pulpit abilities of the Rev. Mr. Kirkus soon attracted such a large attendance that the little chapel was speedily outgrown. It was then moved to an adjacent lot and the present magnificent edifice begun. It has been

erected in parts, and was completed only two years ago. The congregation has steadily increased until it is one of the largest in the city, numbering a communicant membership of 1,013. The church has a beautiful parish house, also of stone, immediately adjacent to it on St. Paul street. The Rev. Mr. Kirkus resigned in 1891, and was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., whose administration has been marked by the completion of the buildings, the erection of a fine organ, the introduction of a boy choir, and the enlargement of the church membership and agencies. A mission was begun by this church in 1898, near Hampden.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The Memorial Church started a mission in 1873, on Fremont street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The most earnest worker in it was James M. Drill, Esq., who was an Englishman, and named the mission after the patron saint of England. A small chapel was erected on a lot purchased in 1874, and St. George's Church was legally incorporated in September, 1875. The Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, then assistant minister of Memorial Church, was the first rector, and served for several months. There was at this time a Sunday-school of 230 scholars, a sewing school of fifty scholars, and during the winter a night school for boys of about thirty scholars. The second rector was the Rev. Hugh Roy Scott, who was in charge about eight months. He was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Hayward, then assistant minister of Grace Church. He was in charge about six months. The fourth in charge was the Rev. C. A. Tibb, who served for four or five months. The next



Robert T. Wilson. M.D.

rector was the Rev. E. P. Gray, who served for about half a year. To him succeeded in 1879 the Rev. Jonathan Pinckney Hammond, D. D., who served until his death on August 19, 1884. It was under his zealous administration that the present lot on the northeast corner of Presstman and Division streets was purchased in 1881 and the beautiful stone church erected thereupon the same year. It was constituted the memorial of Bishop Whittingham, who died in 1879, after having been the Bishop of Maryland for forty years. In 1883 the church became independent, its prosperity having been most marked under the Rev. Dr. Hammond. He was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Frederick Gibson, D. D., on September 29, 1884. For seventeen years he had been the assistant to the Rev. Dr. Rankine, at St. Luke's Church. The number of communicants has increased from 131 in 1884 to 352 in 1897. His administration has been most successful, the congregation overcrowding the church. An enlargement is contemplated, as the adjoining lot was presented to the church by the late Edmund Law Rogers, Esq., a few years ago.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, CURTIS BAY.

In 1889 a new work was started in the public school house of this growing suburb, under the supervision of the Rev. T. C. Gambrall, D. D., then Archdeacon of Annapolis. As soon as a suitable brick house was erected for a rectory, in 1891, he arranged the lower floor for church purposes, and there gathered a congregation and a Sunday-school. In 1893 a neat church was erected on the corner of the lot. When almost finished, and greatly in need

of funds, Mrs. William E. Woodyear, a member of Grace Church, donated several thousand dollars to complete it, as a memorial of her late husband. A mural tablet was erected within the edifice bearing his name. The edifice was consecrated June 4, 1894. The growth has been very slow, owing to the depressed condition of the business interests represented there. The Rev. Dr. Gambrall died while in charge in 1897, after a long and useful ministry in Maryland. At present the church is administered by clergymen appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese.

CHAPEL OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

When the suburb of Walbrook was added to the city, a neat frame church was located at its very center. It is under the care of Emmanuel Church, but its growth has been so steady that it will doubtless become independent in the early future. The Rev. Henry T. Sharpe has been the minister in charge since 1893.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

The rapid growth of the suburb of West Arlington warranted an attempt to establish an Episcopal Church there about ten years ago. After unsuccessful efforts it was accomplished in January, 1892, under the charge of the Rev. William Rollins Webb, rector of St. Mary's Church, Franklinton. An unoccupied cottage, owned by Mrs. Charles A. Oakford, was offered for services, free of all charge. The Rev. Mr. Webb gave his ministrations without salary, and the West Arlington Improvement Company donated two city lots. The first service was held on January 17, and the services were continued uninterruptedly in the cottage until the fall of May, when

transfer was made to Belvidere Hall, Garrison avenue, where the growing congregation worshipped for three years. In the fall of 1893 it was decided to build a church. The building committee consisted of the Rev. Mr. Webb, and Messrs. C. C. Rhodes, B. H. Bittle, I. L. Newman and W. P. Oakford. On August 6, 1894, the Feast of the Transfiguration, the ground was broken with appropriate exercises. On December 12, the same year, the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Webb. On Easter Day, April 14, 1895, the church was opened for public worship. The total cost was \$5,860. It is built of stone. The church has purchased an additional lot to the two donated, at a cost of \$1,050, and it has been enriched by several beautiful memorials. The membership is thirty-four. The Rev. Mr. Webb is still in charge.

ROLAND PARK MISSION.

On Sunday, November 28, 1897, the Bishop of Maryland, Rt. Rev. William Paret, D. D., LL. D., opened this mission in the hall of this beautiful suburb, at 4 p. m. It is under the special care of the rector of St. Mary's Church, Hampden, who is aided by the men of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of that church. Various clergymen from the city have given their services. The congregation is fast growing in size and strength, and a new church edifice will doubtless be erected in the near future. The Sunday-school numbers seventy scholars.

The other places of worship of the Episcopal Church in the city are: St. Clement's Chapel, Philadelphia road; chapel in the Church Home and Infirmary, Broadway near Baltimore street; St. Catharine's Mis-

sion for Colored People, Mt. Calvary Church; mission of Church of St. Michael's and All Saints, near Hampden.

EPISCOPAL INSTITUTIONS.

From the very dawn of the history of the city the Episcopal Church has been foremost in charitable work. There is one noble institution, the Church Home and Infirmary, on Broadway near Baltimore street, which, though most largely maintained by St. Paul's Church and Grace Church, receives valuable aid from many others. It was founded in 1855 by Rev. Dr. Cox, rector of Grace Church, and others. Several large bequests have been left to it, so that its endowment fund is assuming large proportions. It now amounts to about \$300,000. A chapel is situated in the centre of the building, in which daily services are held by a regular chaplain. The number of patients treated during the year 1897 was 315, and the number of persons permanently residing in the home was fifty. There are numerous other charitable institutions maintained by the various congregations. St. Paul's Church has two—the Girls' Orphanage (incorporated 1799), a beautiful building surrounded by ample grounds on Charles and Twenty-fourth streets, and the Boys' School (1845), on East Franklin street. Christ Church has an Asylum for Female Children (1840). St. Peter's Church also maintains an Asylum for Female Children (1849). St. John's, Waverly, has an Orphanage for Boys. Mt. Calvary, through its Sisterhood of All Saints, maintains a Home for Colored Boys and an Industrial Home to train girls for domestic service. There are also several parochial schools maintained in connection

with the different churches of the city. The Sisterhood of All Saints has a handsome house on Eutaw street near Madison. St. Martha's Home, on West Lexington street, was opened in 1896 and incorporated in January, 1898. It is to afford a home for self-supporting women.

In 1814 Baltimore became the See City of the Diocese of Maryland and the bishops have had their residence here ever since, except in the case of Bishop Pinckney, who preferred to retain his country residence in Prince George's county. The Episcopal residence is at 1110 Madison avenue, though an attempt is now being made to secure a new site for a more suitable house and neighborhood. In connection with the Episcopal residence is the famous Whittingham Library, which was presented to the diocese by the late Bishop Whittingham, and numbering 20,000 volumes. Two other libraries have recently been left to the Diocese, that of the Rev. Dr. Walter Williams, numbering 2,000 volumes, and that of the late Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, numbering 8,000. It is now proposed to erect a suitable building to receive all these books and the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated at the last Diocesan Convention for this purpose. The Whittingham Library is one of the finest theological libraries in the world. There is nothing in this country to compare with it and few abroad.

The bishops of Maryland have been as follows: Rt. Rev. John James Claggett, 1792-1816; Rt. Rev. James Kemp, 1814-1827; Rt. Rev. William Murray Stone, 1830-1838; Rt. Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, 1840-1879; Rt. Rev. William Pinckney, 1870-1883; Rt. Rev. William Paret, 1885 to present time.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The sturdy sons of Germany were among the very earliest to come to these shores. First at New Amsterdam (New York) and then in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and even farther South, they made their settlements and won their success. Not a few of their sterling characteristics have entered into the manhood which we call American, and all of these are largely the products of that faith for which their forefathers, under Luther and the first Reformers, were willing to yield their very lives. Out of the Reformation in Germany have sprung two great religious bodies, which may be likened to twin sisters, though of later years they have strayed somewhat apart. They are the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. Here in Baltimore their history was one and the same for several years, until each grew strong enough to exist alone; then they separated. But they first existed under the name of the German Reformed Church. In Europe this body is very strong, numbering at least twenty-five million adherents. But in America it is comparatively weak. Its doctrinal system is contained in the Heidelberg Confession, while its ecclesiastical polity is fashioned after the model of the Dutch Church of Holland, by which the German Reformed Church in America was early nurtured and fostered.

The German Reformed Church in this country was founded by emigrants from Germany and Switzerland, about the year 1730. Its stronghold at first was in eastern Pennsylvania, but its adherents were scattered also throughout the other colonies, the more especially toward the South.

Just when the first congregation was formed in Baltimore is not definitely known. There is good reason to suppose it was about twenty years after it was first organized in America, or about 1750. This was also twenty years after Baltimore Town was laid out. There are two historical witnesses to establish the fact that the adherents of the German Reformed and of the Lutheran bodies had their religious interests in common and worshiped in the same church. One of these is an old German manuscript, preserved in the archives of the First German Reformed Church, which states: "In the year 1756 or 1757 the congregation purchased a lot on which to erect a church of Mr. Croxall, for nine pounds, besides making him a present—After this the congregation appointed a committee to superintend the building of a church, which consisted of Andrew Seiger, Frederick Meyer, Jacob Kuhbord, John Solter, Valentine Loersch, and Conrad Smith. These men made preparation to build and with the means they had they built the best church they could. We then called the Rev. John Christopher Faber to become our Pastor, and we were all in peace and love." The second witness is found in the records of the First Lutheran Church, where it is stated: "Up to the year 1758 both Lutherans and German Reformed worshiped together, and great friendship and harmony prevailed. In the year 1758 they resolved to erect a house of worship in common, as each party was too weak to build alone; and it was at the same time determined that a Pastor should be called by either church as might best suit."

The slight disparity of dates is of no material moment, while the testimony is most

distinct as to the common interests of these two German denominations. While at this time the town could not have numbered more than a few hundred inhabitants it is to be remembered that Baltimore county was by no means sparsely populated and that the various congregations would have a representation in the country districts. The town gradually became the "Jerusalem" to which "the tribes went up" to worship. This was found true among the English churchmen. So likewise the zeal of the Germans led them to travel far to attend religious worship. Hence it need not be a matter of surprise that they were the second body of Christians to build a church in Baltimore Town. The first German church was erected on North Charles street, corner of Saratoga, on a lot almost opposite St. Paul's Church, so that the two places of worship in the town were located on opposite sides of the same street. One of the worshipers in this old church has left the following account in a letter to the Rev. Elias Heiner, who was one of the later pastors of this congregation: "Our first church was located up North Charles street and was approached with difficulty, especially by the aged and infirm, on account of the steep hill of sand they were obliged to climb every Sabbath in order to reach their humble place of worship. At that time we had no cushioned seats: no carpeted aisles: no—not even a stove to warm the body. The cold North West wind would pierce through the tender weatherboarding and almost blow the light fabric off."

While there seem to have been several ministers of German birth and ordination, who made occasional visits to the German

Christians, the first regular pastor was the Rev. John Christopher Faber. Just when the German Reformed and the Lutherans separated is not definitely known; but certainly early in the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Faber, who continued to serve as pastor of the German Reformed congregation until 1771, when he resigned. Much opposition to him sprang up in the later years of his administration and quite a goodly portion of the congregation desired his resignation; but he declined to present it. These malcontents withdrew from the First Reformed congregation and organized the Second, and built a church in 1771. Soon after this secession Mr. Faber resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. George Wallauer in 1772. This minister espoused the cause of England in the Revolution, deserted his congregation some time during the war and joined the British army, in what capacity it is not known.

The next pastor was the Rev. Charles L. Boehme, who after a short administration was involved in trouble and was dismissed from the ministry. He was succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas Pomp, whose success was so marked that it became necessary to erect a new and large church at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Front streets. This church was built in 1785 and cost \$20,000.

In 1791 the Rev. George Trolldenier was called from York, Pa., to succeed the Rev. Mr. Pomp. In 1795 the congregation was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature. In 1796 the church was sold to the vestry of St. Paul's Church and was subsequently given to the old Christ Church congregation. A new site was selected on Second street, near the intersection of the

present Holliday street, and a new church was erected thereupon. It was dedicated in 1797 and was fifty feet broad and eighty feet long.

In 1802 the Rev. John H. Dryer became pastor, in succession to the Rev. Mr. Trolldenier, who died in 1800. To him succeeded the Rev. Dr. Christian L. Becker, of Lancaster, Pa., in 1806. His marked eloquence as well as gracious personality made him exceedingly popular with his people. His ministry here and elsewhere was rendered notable by the large number of young men whom he prepared for the ministry, one of them being his own son. Toward the end of the Rev. Dr. Becker's administration an attempt was made on the part of some to introduce the custom of having the service and sermon in English every other Sunday. To this Dr. Becker was unalterably opposed, and in the midst of the excitement which the movement created, he died. For a short time the attempt was abandoned, but was revived and was so persistently urged that a new pastor was called, with special view to his ability to use both the German and the English language. This was the Rev. Albert Helfenstein, of Carlisle, Pa., who assumed charge of the congregation in 1819. At first the services were rendered in both languages; but great dissension arose, and during his whole pastorate of sixteen years he was in trouble because of the contention between the German and the English parties, into which the congregation was divided. Gradually, as was to be expected, the English party prevailed; in 1827 the German language was abandoned and all the services conducted in English. This has continued to the present day.

The Rev. Mr. Helfenstein resigned in 1835, and afterwards entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The next pastor was the Rev. Elias Heiner, who succeeded to the charge in 1835 and faithfully filled his office until his death in 1863. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. R. Eschbach. When Holliday street was opened the removal of the church was necessary to another site, as the old lot was intersected by the new street. A lot was chosen on Calvert street near Reed and the present edifice built in 1867. The present pastor is the Rev. Joel T. Rossiter, D. D., whose faithful ministrations continue to maintain the First Church in a prosperous condition.

THE SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

In 1770, as noted above, a secession from the old First Church took place, through dissatisfaction with the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Faber. These seceders formed another congregation and called the Rev. Benedict Schwope, who had recently come from Germany and attached to himself the affection of many of the old flock. He accepted the call. The Second Church was erected in 1771 on Conway street near Sharp. It was a wooden structure. He was succeeded by the Rev. Philip William Otterbein in 1774, who remained in charge until 1813. In 1786 a new brick church was erected on the old site. The old First Church censured Messrs. Schwope and Otterbein for the division that took place at this time in the original congregation, and made efforts to heal the breach, but in vain. This Second congregation erected three different houses of worship during Mr. Otterbein's long administration. In his last years he gave his influence to the formation of a new sect and

partially ceased to be active in the synod of the German Reformed Church. This sect is the "United Brethren in Christ" denomination, by which the Second Church is now held and used. It is now called the Evangelical German Reformed Otterbein Church.

AISQUITH REFORMED CHURCH.

When the mother Reformed Church was compelled to change its location in 1867 this new congregation was formed to accommodate those members who lived in another part of the city. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in 1876 and the church was dedicated in the next year.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was an offshoot from the First Reformed Church. At the northeast corner of Paca and Saratoga streets the new edifice was dedicated February 2, 1845. The Rev. Dr. B. C. Wolff, of Easton, Pa., was the first pastor. The present pastor is the Rev. C. Clever, D. D. The congregation is strong and vigorous under its present faithful minister. The church, at its erection, cost \$11,000.

ST. JOHANNES GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1845. In the next year it purchased a substantial edifice from the Baptists for \$5,500. It is situated on North Calvert street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets. The first pastor was the Rev. John F. Kessler. The Rev. P. Weinand is now in charge. The church is in a flourishing condition and doing a good work, though it is surrounded by business interests.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is a daughter of the Third Reformed Church. A Sunday-school was organized on Pennsylvania avenue near Townsend street on May 19, 1872. A little later the school moved to Cook's Hall, southeast corner of Baltimore and Calhoun streets. Here the congregation was organized on October 11, 1878, with fifty-six members. On May 23, 1879, the congregation authorized the purchase of the present church on Lexington street near Carrollton avenue from the Methodist Protestant Church, and on July 7, 1879, the purchase was reported. The congregation has enjoyed a substantial growth and now numbers about four hundred members. There have been four pastors: the Rev. M. L. Firor, the Rev. W. J. Johnson, Rev. Frank Lambadder and the present pastor, the Rev. Lloyd E. Coblentz. This church has taken active part in establishing four missions.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH.

In 1858 the Fifth Reformed congregation erected an edifice on Canton avenue east of Broadway. This was damaged by fire in 1866. The present building was erected the next year. The present pastor is the Rev. Marcus Bachman, under whose faithful administration the church is enjoying marked prosperity.

EMMANUEL OR SIXTH REFORMED CHURCH.

This is an offshoot of the Fourth Reformed Church. It worshiped for a time in China Hall, West Baltimore street; but in 1868 it removed to its present situation at the southwest corner of Saratoga and Schroeder streets. The first pastor was the Rev. John Voegeling. The present pastor is the Rev. J. Conrad Hauser, whose earnest

efforts maintain this church in a vigorous condition.

ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1874. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Neff. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Nerger. The church is located at the corner of Aisquith and Edward streets and has known a quiet but gradual progress.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.

This is the first of five congregations to be organized in consequence of the increased missionary activity of recent years. It is located on Third avenue, Woodberry. It was begun in 1883 by the Rev. Messrs. Firor, Zinkham, Clever, D. D., Rossiter, D. D., and Stanley, D. D. The congregation was organized September 14, 1884. The church was erected the same year at a cost of \$5,500. There has been but one pastor, the Rev. E. R. Deatrick, who assumed charge May 10, 1884.

CHRIST REFORMED CONGREGATION.

In June, 1889, the Rev. A. M. Schmidt was commissioned by the Board of Missions of the Reformed Church to begin a work in the northern part of the city. A congregation was organized by him on the corner of Druid Hill and North avenue, where a frame chapel was erected. He remained in charge until June, 1892, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. I. Stewart, who is still the minister in charge. The membership is now one hundred and seventy-five. The congregation is making arrangements to build a stone edifice.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

This church was established by the Bishops' Board of Home Missions at the

earnest solicitation of the pastors of the Reformed churches of Baltimore. The Rev. Charles W. Levan, of Easton, Pa., was called by the Board to become the pastor. He entered on his duties March 1, 1892. On the 22d of May the first public service was held in Smith's Hall on Twentieth street near Charles street. This congregation was first known as the "North Baltimore Reformed Mission." In June, 1892, a lot at the corner of Guilford avenue and Twenty-third street was purchased by a kind friend and presented to the mission. On the 25th of June, 1893, the church was dedicated. The congregation was organized on June 29th, 1893, under the name of St. Stephen's Reformed Church, with a membership of thirty-five persons. The church is built of Port Deposit granite and of brick. It cost \$9,855. The whole property is valued at \$16,000. The Mission has a parsonage erected adjacent to the church. The membership is now seventy-five.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF PEACE.

On March 13th fifty-seven persons organized themselves into a congregation under the above name. The Rev. Henry Wieger has been the pastor from the start. In 1893 a lot was purchased on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Cumberland street, on which a church was dedicated in May, 1894. The ground and building cost \$15,000. The present membership is one hundred and thirty.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

On the 14th of January, 1894, a Sunday-school was organized under the direction of the Reformed Church Extension Society of Baltimore. The school was first held in a room at the southeast corner of Hanover

and West streets, but on January 20, 1895, it was removed to Wacker's Hall on West Hamburg street. On May 12, 1895, the congregation was organized with twenty-four members. A lot, sixty feet by sixty-nine feet, on the southwest corner of Fort avenue and Clarkson street was purchased February 21, 1896, at a cost of \$2,500. The Rev. F. W. Bald was installed as the first pastor on May 3, 1896. Immediate steps were taken to raise a building fund and they were so successful that the present stone chapel, of Gothic architecture, was dedicated on December 13, 1896. It seats three hundred people and cost \$5,500. As soon as the size of the congregation warrants the main edifice will be erected. The number of members is now seventy-five. The Rev. Mr. Bald is still in charge.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The brave followers of the brave Reformer came to America first in the persons of the Swedes, who landed on these shores at Lewes, Del., in 1638, and who erected a rude building for religious uses among the very first they constructed. They were supplied with ministers by the Church of Sweden, which has retained the Episcopal form of government, and later on they allied themselves with the Episcopal Church, and most of their churches are held by that body now.

The German Lutherans came much later and never came in colonies until they suffered bitter persecutions at home, and then they came hither in large numbers. They found a refuge especially in Pennsylvania, where the peaceable Penn granted them an asylum. But prior to this they came as individuals or in small parties and were widely



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scattered in all the colonies from New York to Florida. Their sterling virtues won them a good name and a warm welcome wherever they went; but as their mother tongue was so very different from that of most of the early settlers, it set them apart by themselves. Owing to their scattered condition they were very slow in forming themselves into congregations and having their own houses of worship. Moreover, they were sorely neglected by the mother church, and, whereas the English Church sent over duly ordained ministers for her children and the Swedish Church did the same, the German Lutheran Church seemed strangely indifferent to the well-being of her adherents so far away in a foreign land. Doubtless the persecutions at home kept all her thought and energies fixed upon herself. In some degree the German Reformed Church had a marked advantage over the Lutherans in that the Palatinate Consistorium sent over to them in 1727 the Rev. George Michael Weiss, and inasmuch as the Dutch Reformed Church at New York gave them much assistance.

Just when the German Lutherans began to come to Maryland in numbers is not known. A recently discovered letter of Lord Baltimore's, written to his agent in 1732, offered an asylum to the Palatines and Salzburgers; but there is no evidence that the gracious invitation was ever accepted. It is most likely that the very large numbers of Germans who landed at Philadelphia in the early part of the eighteenth century conduced to a gradual overflow into Maryland. At least there appears to have been a sufficient band of Lutherans settled in and near Baltimore by 1750 to warrant them in allying themselves with their brethren

of the German Reformed body, and thus to form a congregation. But inasmuch as the German Reformers were more numerous than the Lutherans the first church erected by them conjointly was called "The First German Reformed Church." This was situated on the top of the high hill on Charles street almost directly opposite St. Paul's Church. Prior to that these German Christians must have worshiped in houses and been served by such stray ministers, now of the one denomination and now of the other, as they could perchance secure. This edifice was erected in 1757 or 1758, and the congregations seem to have become so strong as to warrant the Lutherans in withdrawing in a year or two and organizing their own body. The exact date of this important step is not known, but it could hardly have been before 1760. The first Lutheran Church was erected on what was called Fish street, now Saratoga street. So rapidly did this little flock grow that in 1773 a new church was found necessary and after the custom of the day a lottery was held to raise money for this purpose. With the proceeds a new edifice was erected on the same site. The founders of this First Lutheran Church were: Messrs. Lindemberger, Weishler, Hartwig, Hoecke, Rock, Grasmuch, Levely, Barnett, Dr. Wienthall and others.

The first pastor was the Rev. M. Gerock, who died in 1778 and was succeeded by his former assistant, the Rev. Daniel Kurtz. In 1789 a parsonage was built with the proceeds of a lottery. A burying-ground was purchased in 1792, adjoining the church, with the proceeds of another lottery. In 1808 the church on Fish street was sold to the African Bethel congregation, and Zion

Church was erected on Gay street at the present site at a cost of \$40,000. It was almost destroyed by a disastrous fire on March 30, 1840, but was immediately rebuilt and stands to-day unchanged and unimpaired. It is surrounded by a spacious lot and possesses one of the most flourishing parochial schools in the city. The Rev. Mr. Kurtz was pastor of this important church for more than fifty years and when his death occurred in July, 1856, his loss was universally lamented. He was succeeded by his assistant, the Rev. John Uhlhorn, who was greatly gifted as an orator. While on a visit to Bremen, in 1834, he died and was succeeded by the Rev. John Haesbardth. After a short pastorate he resigned in order to establish a strictly German congregation. This he did in a church edifice erected by the Baptists at the corner of Saratoga and Holliday streets. The new congregation was formed by many of the old members of old Zion Church. They worshiped in the above church until about 1870, when they sold the property and divided the proceeds into three parts, all of which were built—St. Paul's, Emmanuel and Martini Churches. These belong to the Missouri Synod.

The Rev. Mr. Domeier was the next pastor of old Zion and he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Scheib, whose successful administration lasted until he was made pastor emeritus. His death occurred in 1897 and lamented far and wide, so greatly was he loved. His body laid in state in the church for a day prior to the funeral and was visited by thousands of all conditions and ranks of life.

The present pastor is the Rev. Junius Hoffmann.

Early in the administration of the Rev. Henry Scheib he was adjudged unsound in the Lutheran faith and was expelled from the Synod; but his congregation remained loyal to him and his views. This congregation has thus maintained an independent position for many years, and while claiming to be Lutheran is not now acknowledged by the Lutherans.

For governmental purposes the various Lutheran congregations are divided into Synods. In the United States there are fifty-one Synods. The congregations of Baltimore, although located in the Synod of Maryland, are not all associated with that Synod. For the sake of convenience they will be arranged according to their synodical connection.

Churches of the Synod of Maryland.

FIRST ENGLISH EV. LUTH. CHURCH.

The First English Lutheran Church had its origin as early as 1823, in a number of families then worshipping in Zion Church, in Gay street, which, in that day, was a Lutheran organization. It does not appear that any minister visited them until August, 1824, when the Rev. Mr. Krauth, then of Martinsburg, Va., visited them upon their urgent request. Measures towards a permanent organization were taken. A room was secured in a school house near the corner of Pratt and Howard streets and arrangements made for the purchase of a lot. During this time, for a period of seven or eight months, the little flock enjoyed the pastoral services of the Rev. Jacob Medtart.

A lot was secured on Lexington street between Park and Howard, and the cornerstone of a church was laid in the fall of 1825, the dedication occurring on May 28, 1826.

On February 3, 1827, the Rev. Dr. John Morris preached his first sermon as pastor, a position which he filled with great acceptance until 1860, when he resigned to accept the charge of the Peabody Institute. The church was twice enlarged during his administration and a parsonage was erected. In every particular the welfare of this congregation was advanced under his care. He died in 1896, full of years and full of honors.

The Rev. Dr. John McCron succeeded him and served until 1872, being succeeded by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barclay. The organization had grown in grace and favor until it had become strong enough to endure, at various periods, the separation of three organizations—the Second and Third Churches and St. Mark's. In 1873, during the ministry of Dr. Barclay, a fire destroyed the church and parsonage, but that which seemed at the time a serious calamity resulted in great good. A new church, costing about \$125,000, was built at the corner of Lanvale street and Fremont avenue. It was dedicated September 19, 1875, and the congregation prospered anew.

The Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma became pastor in 1882, and was followed in 1886 by the present pastor, the Rev. Albert H. Studebaker, D. D., under whose ministrations the church has had marked material and spiritual success. The membership is 550, and there are 594 pupils in the Sunday-school.

The First English Church is a noble white marble edifice. It has an attractive brick parsonage adjoining it on Lanvale street.

THE SECOND ENGLISH LUTH. CHURCH.

This congregation is a child of the First Church. It is situated on Lombard street,

west of Greene. The church was opened for worship October 8, 1842. At that time it stood quite by itself, but is now surrounded by dwellings. Its first pastor was the Rev. Charles P. Krauth. The church has several times undergone extensive improvements, but is still one of the old landmarks of the section of the city where it is located. It has been the ecclesiastical home of many devoted Lutherans who have moved to other parts of the city. The growth has been very steady until it now numbers 600 communicants and has a Sunday-school of 700 pupils. The property is valued at \$30,000. The present pastor is the Rev. George W. Miller, D. D.

THE THIRD ENGLISH LUTH. CHURCH.

This church began as a mission, which was first conducted in a private house on Hillen street near Monument. The mission was organized in 1841. Its first house of worship, called Luther Chapel, was erected in 1842 on Monument street near Gay. The present church is on the same site and was erected in 1853. Its first pastor was the Rev. W. A. Passavant. Among those who have had charge are the Rev. Dr. I. A. Brown, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Lilly, the Rev. Dr. J. McCron and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris. The present pastor is the Rev. I. C. Burke. Luther Chapel was used for several years, but it was gradually outgrown. It was then torn down and the present edifice erected on the same site. This edifice was enlarged in the administration of the Rev. Dr. John Morris to its present dimensions. Under his pastorate a mission called "Luther Chapel" was erected on the Belair road by the Third Church at a cost of \$2,000. The membership is 671 and the Sun-

day-school has 1,000 pupils. The property is valued at \$25,000.

ST. MARK'S ENGLISH EV. LUTH. CHURCH.

In October, 1860, a body of ninety-six persons left the old church and organized themselves into a congregation under the above name, on October 23d. They elected as their first pastor the Rev. T. Stork, who assumed charge December 1, 1860. For a time the congregation rented the Third Presbyterian Church on Eutaw street and purchased it in 1861 for \$10,500. Dr. Stork, who served for five years, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Charles A. Stork. In 1873 the old building was remodeled at a cost of \$18,000. It was reconstructed on March 8, 1874. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stork continued in charge, most faithfully and acceptably, until 1885, twenty years. When he resigned it was to accept the presidency of the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. The pastor now in charge is the Rev. W. H. Dunbar, D. D. This church has been conspicuous throughout its entire history for its zeal and liberality. It has numerous meetings for social and religious purposes, and its organizations are well conducted.

The gradual progress of business up Eutaw street has rendered its locality less and less desirable for religious purposes. In 1897 a fine lot was purchased at the southwest corner of St. Paul and Twentieth street and a noble group of ecclesiastical buildings begun. This includes a church edifice, a parish building and a parsonage, all in stone. They will doubtless be completed in 1898.

The membership is 595, and the old prop-

erty is valued at \$65,000. The Sunday-school numbers 430 pupils.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH EV. LUTH. CHURCH.

This important Lutheran church is situated at the northeast corner of Druid Hill avenue and McMechin street. It was organized by the pastors of the First, Second and St. Mark's Lutheran Churches, viz: Rev. Dr. John McCron, Rev. E. J. Wolf and Rev. C. A. Stork, and two laymen from each church. As a proof of the zeal and liberality of the Lutheran churches of the city the present edifice had been almost completed and \$13,000 collected before a congregation was organized. A vigorous Sunday-school had been for some time conducted on Pennsylvania avenue, near Mosher street, by Mr. William F. Weber. The congregation was organized in 1873 and consisted of thirty-four members. On November 1st the Rev. J. A. Clutz, of Newville, Pa., became pastor. The church was dedicated on December 14, 1873. Its cost has been about \$45,000. The Rev. Mr. Clutz served with great acceptance for ten years, when he resigned to become the secretary of the Home Mission Board. The Rev. E. Felton was the next pastor for three years and ten months. He was succeeded by the Rev. William P. Evans, of Columbia, Pa. He served from January 15, 1887, to April 1, 1892, when he resigned to take Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Charles R. Trowbridge next served from November 20, 1892, to September, 1896. The present pastor, the Rev. P. A. Heilmann, entered upon the charge on May 1, 1897.

The membership is 275 and the Sunday-

school numbers 478 pupils. The property is valued at \$50,000.

ST. STEPHEN'S GERMAN LUTH. CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1850 by Rev. Mr. Meister, who was a German Reformed minister without any synodical connection. The first edifice was erected in 1850 on Light street, between West and Ostend streets. Circumstances soon compelled the Rev. Mr. Meister to leave and he was succeeded by the Rev. Arthur O. Brickman. On February 5, 1852, a church building was purchased from the "Good Samaritan Congregation" at the northwest corner of Hanover and Hamburg streets. This latter congregation had been but recently established, and when its property was purchased by St. Stephen's congregation the majority of the members united with St. Stephen's. The Rev. Mr. Brickman resigned to enter the Swedenborgian Church, where he did such notable work. In 1854 the Rev. C. F. W. Hoppe became the pastor, and the congregation entered the Synod of Maryland. He remained until 1861. The Rev. Mr. Zimmerman was called to succeed him. For a time he succeeded well, but charges of such a character were preferred against him to the Synod that he was expelled from the ministry. He was succeeded by the present faithful pastor, the Rev. F. P. Henninghausen. He has been in charge for thirty-four years. The membership has grown to 600, and the property is valued at \$50,000.

GRACE ENGLISH EV. LUTH. CHURCH.

This church originated through the efforts of the late Mr. Richard L. Armiger,

who caused a canvass to be made in the eastern section of the city to ascertain who would join in a movement to create a new Lutheran congregation. Quite a number signified their willingness, and the Rev. H. H. Weber was appointed by the Board of Home Missions to begin operations. On September 13, 1885, Grace English Church was organized with forty-one members. For a year and eight months the congregation worshiped in Powhatan Hall, corner of Pratt and Bond streets. In the early part of 1887 the Broadway Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Broadway and Gough streets, was purchased for \$16,000 and improved at an additional expense of \$2,000. On May 30, 1887, the congregation became self-supporting. In September, 1889, the Rev. Mr. Weber resigned to become the secretary of the Board of Church Extension. On the first Sunday of November, 1889, the present pastor, the Rev. O. C. Roth, assumed charge.

The membership has increased to 800 and the Sunday-school numbers 755. The property is valued at \$30,000. The church edifice is a two-story brick building. There is also a suitable parsonage. In 1896 the building at the rear of the church was purchased and adapted for the large Sunday-school at a cost of \$3,000.

ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church is situated in the suburb of Woodberry, at the corner of Third avenue and Chestnut street. It is a brick building and the property is valued at \$15,000. The congregation has known a slow growth until there are now 130 communicants, and the Sunday-school numbers 225 pupils. The present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Frantze.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

This church is at Canton and is a two-story brick edifice, with Sunday-school room below and audience room above. It has known but one pastor, the Rev. E. Felton, who has been in charge from the beginning. The membership has grown rapidly, and now numbers 360. The Sunday-school has 630 scholars. The property is valued at \$5,000.

CHRIST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Board of Home Missions called upon the Rev. L. M. Zimmerman to organize a Lutheran Church in one of the more important mission points of the city. He began his labors on December 1st, 1887, and devoted two weeks to visiting before he held his first service on Sunday, December 18th, in Triumph Hall; 150 persons were present at the morning service, 96 scholars at the Sunday-school in the afternoon, and 115 persons at the evening service. The congregation was organized on Sunday, February 5, 1888, with 215 members. On July 15, 1888, the congregation decided to buy the present edifice; and on August 12th the first service was held in it. After thorough renovation it was dedicated on November 25th. On the 29th of November it was decided to become self-supporting, and on the 2d of December the present pastor, who had been in charge from the beginning, was installed by Rev. Drs. Albert and Studebaker. In the summer of 1894 the edifice was remodelled and enlarged, and a new house for a parsonage was built next to the church. This cost \$11,000. The church is rapidly growing in strength and importance.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.

About the year 1890 this beautiful Gothic stone church was erected at the corner of Caroline and Lanvale streets. It was organized by the Rev. D. F. Garland, and has grown very rapidly, until its membership is now 225, and 460 pupils are in its Sunday-school. The property is valued at \$16,000. The present pastor is the Rev. U. S. G. Rupp.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Rev. E. Felton organized this congregation in Canton, and has been the pastor ever since. The edifice is a two-story brick building. The congregation has grown rapidly. It now numbers 360. The Sunday-school has the large number of 630 pupils. The property is worth \$5,000.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF PEACE.

The Rev. George Albrecht, who had recently come from Braunschweig, Germany, organized this church on February 5, 1892, under the auspices of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. The congregation rented and soon afterwards purchased what was then the old Shaffer M. E. Church on Gough street near Washington. The property was greatly improved, and with an adjoining parsonage, purchased in the fall of 1894, is valued at \$5,000. In May, 1892, the Rev. Mr. Albrecht resigned to accept an appointment as missionary to India. The Rev. Richard Schmidt, then pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church at Hagerstown, Md., was called to the pastorate, and entered upon his new charge in

June, 1892. He is still the pastor of this growing church, which now numbers 150 members. The regular worship is conducted in the German language; but provision is made in the constitution for the use of English whensoever a majority of the members shall deem it advisable. The Sunday-school numbers 150.

TRINITY ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1893 the Rev. E. E. Ide was sent by the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod to canvass that portion of the city known as Southwest Baltimore, in the interest of a new Lutheran congregation. In this movement the local Board of Church Extension co-operated. The first preaching service was held June 18, 1893, in a hall on the northwest corner of Fulton avenue and Pratt street. The church was regularly organized on September 10, 1893, with forty members. On October 1st a Sunday-school was organized with forty scholars. On October 3d the new congregation was admitted into the Synod of Maryland. On May 22, 1894, the church was incorporated. The hall becoming too small, the congregation moved into a chapel situated on the corner of Hollins street and Calverton Road, on December 16, 1894. In the spring of 1895 the congregation purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Pulaski streets for \$3,000, on which the present edifice was dedicated July 17, 1896. The membership has increased to 233, and the Sunday-school has an enrollment of 416 members. The property is valued at \$9,000.

CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On January 13, 1895, certain members of the Concordia Evangelical Church decided to withdraw from that church because the name "Lutheran" had been dropped from its constitution, and because it had been decided to hold all its services in German. A house at 1419 Payson street was rented, and on the following Sunday, January 20th, a Sunday-school was organized. On March 17th the first preaching service was held at 4 p. m by the Rev. D. Frank Garland, then pastor of the Church of the Reformation and president of the local Church Extension Society. On April 7th a temporary organization was effected. On May 7th the present pastor, the Rev. George Beiswanger, was appointed by the Board of Home Missions, at the request of the congregation, to take the work under his care. He entered upon his duties on June 1st. As soon as regular services were established under the new pastor, the quarters on Payson street were found too small, and on the following Sunday the services were moved to larger quarters on the northeast corner of Walbrook avenue and Pulaski street. The congregation was organized on September 22d in the United Presbyterian Chapel, which was loaned for the occasion. The sermon was preached by the pastor of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. Dunbar. Forty-six members were enrolled as charter members. On Sunday, 29th, the Sunday-school was organized in the same chapel. A lot on the northeast corner of North avenue and Payson street was purchased for \$4,800. A portable chapel was erected at once, and was used for the first time on January 1, 1896, by the Sunday-

school. On January 5th the first preaching service was held. The portable chapel had been purchased in Chicago, but the idea proved a failure, and the structure was made a permanent one, and on March 22d was dedicated, the sermon being by the Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Hartman, and the Rev. O. C. Roth performing the act of dedication. On June 28, 1896, a beautiful white marble font was presented to the church by the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Grace Lutheran Church. The congregation fast outgrew its chapel, and on September 26, 1896, it was decided to appoint a committee to raise funds for a larger edifice. Plans were secured for a church, Sunday-school building and a parsonage. The Sunday-school building was begun on September 13, 1897, and is being pushed to completion. It will accommodate 600 persons, and will cost \$5,000. It is a Gothic structure and is built of Port Deposit granite. It will be used as a church until the whole group is erected, and the present frame chapel will be used as a Sunday-school room. The membership numbers 108, and the Sunday-school numbers 280.

The Synod of Missouri

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

When the old Second German Lutheran Church, situated at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, which had been established by the Rev. John Haesbaerdth in 1833, was sold, the proceeds were divided to found three churches, of which St. Paul's was one. A lot was purchased at the corner of Fremont and Saratoga streets. The present church was dedicated on December 15, 1867, and the membership has steadily grown, until St. Paul's is one of the largest

German Lutheran churches in the city. It is by far the largest of the three which came out of the Second German Lutheran Church. Its parochial school is also very large. The present pastor is the Rev. Christian Kuehn.

IMMANUEL GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation also sprang out of the old Second German Lutheran Church in 1867, upon the sale of its property under the pastorate of the second pastor, the Rev. G. W. Keyl. The congregation had been organized in 1866. It built its church edifice the following year on Caroline street near Baltimore. The building is a large brick structure, and the congregation is strong and vigorous. It possesses both a parsonage and a parochial school. The present pastor is the Rev. Timothy Stiemke.

MARTINI GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This is the third congregation which arose out of the sale of the old Second German Lutheran Church. It was organized in 1867, and erected its edifice on the corner of Sharp and Henrietta streets in 1868. The first pastor was the Rev. Charles H. F. Frincke; he is still in charge and most successful in his labors. The congregation owns a parsonage and a parish school.

EMMANUEL ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Wm. Dallman began a Lutheran Mission in the old Y. M. C. A. Building at the corner of Schroeder and Pierce street, which had been used as a chapel by the Brantley Baptist Church. It was sold by the congregation for \$5,000 to the present congregation of Lutherans in



Wm. Gisriel

1888. The new mission began with seven members, but has grown very rapidly under Mr. Dallman's care, until it numbers 320. Its life is very vigorous. A parsonage is owned at 922 West Mulberry street. Early in February, 1898, the Rev. Mr. Dallman was transferred to New York.

ST. THOMAS GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Largely through the influence of the Rev. Wm. Dallman, the Conference of Pastors of the Missouri Synod in Baltimore started a mission in 1889. It grew rapidly, and in 1893 erected its present edifice at the corner of Pulaski and Mary Ann streets. It is a brick building. The membership is 325 and is increasing rapidly.

JACKSON SQUARE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation is also the result of the earnest labors of the Rev. Wm. Dallman, and was begun in 1891. A church building on the corner of Fairmount avenue and Irvin Place was purchased from the Methodists for \$7,000. It was greatly improved at a cost of \$3,000, and then occupied by the new congregation, whose growth has been steady, until it now numbers 225. A fine large parsonage adjoins the church. The outlook of this church is very bright.

German Evangelical Synod of North America.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This congregation began in a small frame chapel on the rear of the lot occupied by the present church on Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue, about 1847. The Rev. Mr. Heier was the first pastor, but held this po-

sition only nine months, when he was succeeded by the Rev. G. H. Brandau. In the early part of his administration the present church was built. It was dedicated December 18, 1853. Until 1869 the Rev. Mr. Brandau remained in charge. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Muller, who served until 1873. The Rev. B. Sickel was pastor for one year following. The Rev. N. Burkhart became pastor in 1874, and is still in charge. His administration has been most successful, the membership of the church is 700. The congregation is full of activity and good works. The congregation owns a suitable parsonage near the church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

This is a child of Trinity Lutheran Church, and established its independence in 1852. The first church was erected in 1854 on Canal street near Fayette. The present edifice on Fayette street and Central avenue was dedicated April 27, 1873. The bells in its steeple are cast from cannon captured by the Germans in the late Franco-Prussian War. The Emperor of Germany presented them to the congregation. The first pastor was the Rev. Charles Weyl. Others have been the Rev. Messrs. Lubkert and L. D. Meier. The present pastor is the Rev. E. Huber, who assumed charge in 1883. This church has a fine situation and a splendid property. A large chapel is at the rear of the church, which is used for the Sunday-school. In 1890 a large brick parsonage was erected on the side of the lot at a cost of \$11,000. The church cost \$60,000 when it was erected. There are 350 families connected with it, and the number of communicants is 1,200. The Sunday-

school has 650 pupils. St. Matthew's also maintains a mission at Homestead, organized in 1889 by the Rev. Mr. Huber.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JERUSALEM CHURCH.

In the suburb of Gardenville this important congregation was founded about fifty years ago. It is on Belair avenue. Its history has been most prosperous. The edifice is a two-story brick, with Sunday-school rooms below. The membership of both church and Sunday-school is large. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Ruff.

FIRST UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Rev. A. Schwartz, D. D., began a new work and erected a new Lutheran church in 1852 on Eastern avenue, between Register and Bank streets. The church building is a two-story brick edifice and the congregation also owns a school house. There are 300 hundred families attached to this church, and its membership is over 800. The Sunday-school is also very large. The present pastor is the Rev. F. A. Conradi, who is doing a good work and is greatly beloved.

INDEPENDENT ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was erected about 1870 on West Lombard street extended. It is a two-story brick edifice, and has a strong and vigorous congregation. The large school house owned by the congregation is now used as a public school. A comfortable and convenient parsonage is also owned by this congregation, and is occupied by the present efficient pastor, the Rev. Karl Fritsch.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION'S CHURCH.

This church is situated on Canton street, Canton, and was erected some twenty-five years ago under the administration of the Rev. Dr. A. Schwartz. It is a brick building. There is also a good parochial school building owned by the congregation, and a very suitable parsonage was erected in 1897-1898 at a cost of \$6,000. There are 200 families attached to this church and 450 communicants.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH.

On the corner of Randall street and Battery avenue this brick church was erected in 1886 under the supervision of the Rev. Wm. Kirshnaff, who served as the first pastor until 1897, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. John C. Rudolph. There are 125 families attached to this church and 500 communicants. The congregation is full of activity and is growing rapidly.

ST. PETER'S GERMAN INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A brick church edifice owned by the Baptists on the corner of Eager street and Broadway, was purchased in 1886 for a new Lutheran congregation. On November 28, 1886, the new congregation was organized by the Rev. Dr. Kaessman, who, after a few years, was succeeded by the Rev. W. Batz. The congregation has grown gradually, and is now in a prosperous condition. The present pastor, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Batz, is the Rev. Jacob Burkhardt.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHRIST CHURCH.

This church is situated on the corner of Beason and Decatur streets, at Locust Point. The congregation was organized by the Rev. E. Huber, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in 1887, and the church was erected in that year. It is a two-story brick edifice, well suited for religious uses. A suitable parsonage is also owned. The first pastor was the Rev. W. Batz. This church was built in connection with the Emigrant's Mission, and is under the missionary of that institution, who at present is the Rev. H. Dalhof. There are 75 families and 180 communicants attached to this church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. MATTHEW'S MISSION.

The pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, the Rev. E. Huber, established this mission at Homestead in 1889, and his congregation still maintains it, under the immediate care of the Rev. Karl Buff. The edifice is of composite character, having a stone basement and a frame structure above. It cost \$3,000. There are 75 families attached to this mission.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONCORDIA CHURCH.

In 1893 this church was erected on Walbrook avenue, near Payson street, under the Rev. J. J. Burkhart. It is growing gradually under the present pastor, the Rev. L. Brendel. Two hundred families are attached to it, and the outlook is encouraging.

Synod of Ohio.

ST. MARK'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the eastern part of the city a congrega-

tion was organized in 1867 on the 3d of November. About sixty heads of families joined in this movement, and met in Broadway Institute, where the new congregation was immediately organized. They first worshiped in Powhatan Hall, corner of Bond and Pratt streets. A church was built in 1870 corner of Broadway and Fairmount avenue, and is still the ecclesiastical home of this congregation. The first minister in charge was the Rev. W. F. Seeger. Until November 2, 1873, this congregation was affiliated with the Synod of Maryland, but it then withdrew and connected itself with the Synod of Ohio. The edifice is brick, and the congregation is very strong, numbering 600 communicants. The present pastor, the Rev. John Hoerr, assumed the pastorship in the fall of 1873.

ST. PETER'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On August 16, 1874, the Rev. E. L. S. Tressel held a service in St. Mark's German Lutheran Church at night, for the purpose of forming an English Lutheran congregation. There were but few present, but after faithful labors of six months a congregation was organized. Up to this time the services had been held in St. Mark's Lutheran Church. A new brick edifice was erected in 1875 at the corner of Fayette street and East street (now Rogers avenue). It was a plain structure. The congregation grew very rapidly, until a larger edifice was necessary, and in 1895 the present handsome property was built at a cost of \$20,000. It is constructed of granite and consists of church, parsonage and Sunday-school building. The communicants attached to St. Peter's number 400, and the

Sunday-school has an enrollment of 400. This congregation has grown so rapidly that in its comparatively short history it has established four other congregations, all of which are now independent: Concordia, begun in 1880 and organized independently 1887; Martin Luther (organized 1890); Faith (organized 1892); St. James (organized 1894).

CONCORDIA ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A Sunday-school was organized by the Rev. E. L. Tressel, in a hall on Baltimore and Poppleton streets, in 1880. A congregation was gradually gathered and became strong enough to become an independent church in 1887. A small frame chapel had been erected in 1880 on Franklin street, near Arlington avenue. This is still in use. The first pastor was the Rev. A. Pfluger, who was succeeded by the Rev. G. T. Cooper. The present pastor is the Rev. R. E. Golladay. There are 160 communicants attached to the church, and 150 scholars in attendance upon the Sunday-school.

MARTIN LUTHER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1890 a goodly number of the members of St. Peter's Lutheran Church were dismissed for the purpose of organizing another congregation. They organized in 1890, and erected at once a parsonage, the first floor of which was made into a large room for church purposes. In 1893 a pretty stone edifice was erected beside the parsonage, at the corner of Patterson Park avenue and Orleans street. It cost \$16,000. The Rev. D. E. Snapp has been in charge from the beginning. There are 250 communicants and 500 Sunday-school scholars.

FAITH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1892 twenty-five members of St. Peter's Lutheran Church were dismissed, for the purpose of organizing Faith Lutheran Church. For a time the new congregation worshiped in a hall, but in the second year of its history it erected the present edifice on Wolf and Federal streets. It is but the rear portion of the future church, which will doubtless be completed ere long, as the congregation already numbers 150 communicants, and has a Sunday-school of 300. The first pastor was the Rev. Edward Loe. The present pastor is the Rev. H. H. Ackler.

ST. JAMES EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church is also an offshoot from St. Peter's Church. In 1894 it was organized by members from the latter, who were dismissed for this purpose. It purchased a good church property from the Methodists, at the corner of Hanover and Hamburg streets, at the low cost of \$3,000. It consists of church edifice and parsonage, and is built of brick. The congregation was organized under the Rev. C. A. F. Hufnagle. The present pastor, who succeeded him, is the Rev. W. E. Tressel, a son of the pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

Independent of Synodic Connection.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Although this is one of the oldest and strongest German congregations in the city, it has no synodic connection; but it still claims to be Lutheran. It was at one time connected with the Synod of Pennsylvania. It was organized in 1839, and its

large brick edifice is situated on Trinity street, near High street. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Guistiniani, who had been a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The succession of pastors has been as follows: The Rev. Father Heyer, in whose administration the present edifice was bought from the Episcopal Church; the Rev. W. Weyl, who was the founder of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church; the Rev. Mr. Weimann, who went to Germany in 1858 and lost his life in the steamer "Austria;" the Rev. Martin Kratt; the Rev. W. Strobel; the Rev. Jacob Pister; the Rev. Dr. C. F. A. Kaessmann; the Rev. E. Hartmann. The present pastor is the Rev. F. A. Sterger. The membership of the church is very large.

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1864 an offshoot from St. Stephen's German Lutheran Church organized itself into an independent congregation, under the Rev. L. F. Zimmerman. It worshiped for two years in a chapel on Henrietta street near Eutaw. On this same site the present church edifice was erected in 1866. It is a large brick building, and a school house stands adjacent to it. The membership is 700. The present pastor is the Rev. John Wittke, who is a member of the Pennsylvania Ministerium. The church, however, is independent.

Lutheran Institutions.

AISQUITH STREET ORPHANAGE.

This institution is not distinctly under the control of the Lutheran Church; but it is very largely supported by individuals of that faith. It is a very large and handsome

building and accommodates a large number of children.

ORPHANAGE AND OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church maintains this institution on Lexington street, near Fremont street. It is in a vigorous condition and is well supported. It is called the Augsburg Home.

HOME FOR DEACONESSSES.

The congregations of the General Synod have a Home for Deaconesses on North Fulton avenue.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was among the last of the great Protestant denominations to perfect an organization in America; but it is safe to say that no ecclesiastical body has been more instrumental in creating our national character than it. Not only in matters moral and religious have these disciples of Calvin and Knox been prominent, but also in affairs commercial and educational. They possessed and presented those sturdy virtues of purity and piety which alone can make a people great, and to these they added a sublime patriotism. The religious and political victories which they had gained abroad they perpetuated here. Though they came comparatively late to these shores, they made their influence felt when they did come. Nowhere was this more true than here in Baltimore where, for two centuries, the Presbyterians have been foremost in every municipal as well as commercial advancement.

Just when or how the Presbyterians first began to settle in Maryland is entirely unknown. Possibly they came hither from Pennsylvania and Delaware, where there

appears to have been a goodly number at the dawn of the eighteenth century. The earliest organization of the Presbyterians of America was effected at Philadelphia in 1703, and it is to the records of this Mother Presbytery that we must look for the first reference to the Presbyterians of Maryland. It is recorded in the Minutes of September 21, 1715: "Mr. James Gordon having presented a call from the people of Baltimore county to Mr. Hugh Conn, the Presbytery called for, considered and approved the said Mr. Conn's credentials, and made arrangements for his ordination." This, it will be remembered, is fifteen years before the town of Baltimore was founded. Beyond this no historical reference is made to the progress of Presbyterianism in Maryland until 1740, when the Rev. Mr. Whitfield (a clergyman of the Church of England) visited Baltimore, and states that he "found close opposition from the Presbyterians in Baltimore."

It is impossible to ascertain just when the first congregation of Presbyterians was formed in Baltimore. About the date of the founding of the town (1730) it would appear that they began to settle in this neighborhood. Undoubtedly they were widely separated at first, and lacked organic union. They doubtless worshiped in little groups and in private houses and upper rooms, after the manner of the early Christians. For many years they were held together, not by a common ecclesiastical body, but by a common religious belief.

After Whitfield's reference to the Presbyterians of Baltimore, in 1740, there is no further knowledge of them until 1751, when the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of New England, visited Baltimore, and found a revival of religion among them there. From this time

on, the history becomes quite clear and certain. The first Presbyterian minister to visit the town was the Rev. Mr. Whittlesey. This was between 1751 and 1760. How long he remained is not known; but, in all likelihood, it was for a short period, as the congregation was not yet strong enough to support a pastor. In 1760 the Donegal Presbytery appointed Mr. John Steele to preach one Sunday in Baltimore. About this time active measures were taken to organize a congregation. The few who had long resided in or near the town were increased by the advent of several Presbyterian families from Pennsylvania, and by a like number from Europe. The succinct history of this important step is recorded thus by the first settled minister, the Rev. Mr. Patrick Allison: "In 1776 the advantageous situation of the town of Baltimore induced a few Presbyterian families to remove here from Pennsylvania, and these, with two or three others of the same persuasion who had migrated directly from Europe, formed themselves into a religious society, and had occasional supplies, assembling in private houses, though liable to persecution on this account, as the province groaned under a religious establishment."

In this same year of 1761 Rev. Hector Allison preached in Baltimore on several Sundays, and application was made to the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, to have him assigned here. A commission was appointed by the Presbytery to consider this application. It visited Baltimore in November of this year, and found the congregation so small that it reported adversely upon the ground that the congregation could not support a minister.

Two years later another attempt was

made, and application was this time made to the Presbytery of Philadelphia to send the Rev. Patrick Allison to preach to them. This request was granted. Mr. Allison came at once to Baltimore and entered upon the pastorate of the little Presbyterian flock. He found only thirty houses in the town when he arrived, so slow had been the growth of the place in thirty-three years.

Until 1802 he remained in charge of this congregation, and his administration was attended by great growth and success. Very soon after his advent to Baltimore the congregation leased two lots on Fayette street, near Gay, and immediately erected a small log church. Two years later (in 1766) this was sold, and a more suitable lot on the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets was purchased. A plain brick "meeting house" (for so the Presbyterians called their places of worship in those days) was erected thereon, having the dimension of forty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in width. It contained thirty-six pews. So great was the demand for sittings that all the pews, save two, were immediately rented. In 1771 the edifice was enlarged so as to contain fifty pews. So rapidly did the growth continue that in 1789 this building was found to be too small, and the congregation erected a new church edifice on the same site. Two years were required to build it, and when finished, in 1791, it was one of the finest and largest churches in America, having two steeples, and boasting an ample portico supported by four massive, lofty pillars. A parsonage was erected beside the church and a portion of the ground was used as a cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Allison was succeeded in 1802 by the Rev. James Inglis, D. D., of

New York, whose election gave such grave offense to a large minority that they seceded from the First Church, and established the Second Presbyterian Church, erecting their church edifice on Baltimore street, at the corner of Lloyd street.

In 1804 the first regular organization of the First Presbyterian Church, according to the provisions of "The Form of Government," took place.

On April 1, 1804, five laymen, Messrs. Robert Purviance, David Stewart, Christopher Johnston, Ebenezer Finley and George Salmon, having been duly elected as elders of the First Church, were solemnly ordained and set apart to the said office. The Rev. Dr. Inglis died suddenly on Sunday morning, August 15, 1819.

In 1820 the Rev. Dr. William Nevins succeeded to the pastorate, and served until 1835 with marked success. To him there succeeded, in 1835, one of the most distinguished ministers the Presbyterian Church has ever known, the Rev. John C. Backus, D. D. His charming personality—tall, dignified and handsome—was united to great intellectual powers, and he speedily won the good will of the city, as well as of his congregation. It was during his remarkable administration of thirty-nine years that the First Church made its most marked progress and built its present handsome edifice. It was also in his pastorate that numerous colonies went out from the First Church to establish Presbyterian congregations in other parts of the city: the Aisquith Street Church in 1843, the Franklin Street Church in 1847, and the Westminster Church in 1859.

In 1852 the question of the removal of the First Church began to be considered,

and in the following year it was decided to sell the old site and to remove to the north-west corner of Park avenue and Madison street, where a large lot was at once acquired. In July, 1854, ground was broken for the new edifice, but it was not until five years later that it was ready for occupancy. The final service in the old church was held on the last Sunday of September, 1859, and drew together such a vast concourse of people that the building could accommodate but a small part of them. It was a most solemn occasion and closed most fittingly the long and honorable history of the old First Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Backus. The new church is a most imposing edifice, with a stone steeple not to be equaled in America and hardly to be surpassed in the world. The style of the architecture is the decorated Gothic. From time to time it has been enriched with beautiful stained glass windows, erected as loving memorials of the departed members of the church. It is justly considered the leading Presbyterian church of the South, and has always been noted for its wealth and its liberality.

The Rev. Dr. Backus was elected Pastor Emeritus in 1875, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. James T. Leftwich, who continued the marked prosperity of the congregation until 1894, when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to resign his important charge. He, too, was made Pastor Emeritus. He was a man of marked ability and was greatly revered by all who knew him. He died in 1897. In his day the congregation maintained its liberal gifts and its charitable works. It also purchased one of Roosevelt's best organs and placed it in

the gallery of the church. It is quite equal to any in the city.

The Rev. Jere Witherspoon, D. D., was next elected to the pastorate. He remained in charge but a few years and then resigned to accept a call to Richmond, Va., in 1897. The present membership is 623. The church maintains an Orphanage for Girls, known as the Egerton Orphanage, at the corner of Madison avenue and Preston street. An attempt is now being made to remove it to the country. This will doubtless be done in the near future. This is the only charitable institution under the control of the Presbyterian Church in the city.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This important church sprang from the division which arose in the First Church over the election of the Rev. Dr. Inglis in 1802 to its pastorate. Its history has been a vigorous and prosperous one down to the present date. The first edifice at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Lloyd streets was a very plain building. The Rev. Dr. Glendry, who resided near Staunton, Va., was called to the pastorate and inaugurated that era of prosperity which has now continued for almost a century. The church has always had a very large Sunday-school and maintained numerous charitable organizations. In 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Smith, the present church was built on the old site. Its pastors have been notable men and exercised a wide influence. The succession has been as follows: The Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., and his brother, the Rev. R. T. Breckinridge, D. D.; the Rev. Lewis Green, D. D., the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., the Rev. G. P. Hayes, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Edwards, the Rev. Dr.



Mr. E. Mosley M. D.

Fulton, the Rev. Dr. Alex. Proudfit. The present pastor is the Rev. R. Howard Taylor. The membership is 316.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1819 a new church, bearing the above name, was organized on Eutaw street. It had a checkered and precarious existence until 1830, when the Rev. Dr. Musgrave became the pastor. Under him it seemed to thrive. But it gradually declined, though persisting through many hard struggles, until 1861, when the congregation dissolved and the members attached themselves to the Central Church.

FOURTH OR FRANKLIN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Several devout laymen purchased several lots on Baltimore street near Schroeder street in 1833, which they dedicated to church purposes. These men were Messrs. Alexander Brown, George Brown, Alexander Fridge. Largely by their aid an edifice was partly constructed. The first pastor was the Rev. S. Guiteau, who gathered a small congregation and Sunday-school, but who relinquished the enterprise after six months. The church was closed for several years, when the Rev. George D. Purviance took charge and completed the building, furnishing it in a neat and tasteful manner. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Lefevre, D. D. In 1866 the church on West Baltimore street was abandoned and the present edifice on Franklin Square was erected. This congregation severed its ecclesiastical relation to the Presbytery of Baltimore in 1865 and united with the Presbyterian Church South in 1867. The present pastor is the Rev. W. H. Woods. The membership is 185.

AISQUITH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on January 9, 1844. Its existence is due to the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Backus, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. These pastors advised certain members of their respective congregations, living in the neighborhood of Aisquith street, to organize themselves into a new church. A lot was secured on Aisquith and Edward streets and a brick edifice erected in 1844. The congregation originally consisted of forty-seven members, but it grew rapidly. A pastor was elected on March 29, 1844, in the person of the Rev. Robert W. Dunlap. He was installed on October 10th, and continued pastor until June 25, 1850. For eighteen months the church was without a pastor, after which the Rev. Thomas Warren served from December 11, 1851, to June 21, 1853. There was another vacancy of about a year, when the Rev. David T. Carnahan was installed on May 4, 1854. He remained until October 1, 1861. He added 203 persons to the church. The Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D., served as a supply for a year, until the Rev. J. S. Stuchell was installed on November 20, 1862. He served the congregation with great acceptance until February 27, 1867. The Rev. J. S. Ramsey was next in charge from July 11, 1867, to December 19, 1871. He added 112 persons to the church. For a year the church was without a pastor, but on May 20, 1873, the Rev. S. D. Noyes was installed and continued as pastor until July 29, 1879, adding 96 persons to the church. Next in charge was the Rev. George D. Buchanan, who greatly advanced the prosperity of the con-

gregation. Early in 1880 a proposition was made by the "German Reformed Zion Congregation" to the Aisquith Presbyterian Church to exchange properties. This was done and the first sermon in their new home was preached by the Rev. Dr. Backus on November 14, 1880. It is situated on Aisquith street near Orleans street, and is a fine brick edifice. In March, 1889, the present pastor, the Rev. J. Addison Smith, D. D., assumed charge and continues the prosperity of the congregation. The membership is 260. The congregation also owns a Manse, which is situated on Aisquith street.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Like many other congregations this was the natural outgrowth of a Sunday-school, which was started in a house at the southeast corner of Ann and Lancaster streets, at Fell's Point, in January, 1834. Several attempts were made to organize a church, but these were not successful until October, 1843. At this time the Second Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, began to manifest a deep interest in the setting up of a new congregation at Fell's Point. This was so successful that on August 13, 1844, the corner-stone of a new Presbyterian Church was laid at the southwest corner of Market and Gough streets. While the new church was being built it was popularly called the "Fell's Point" Church; but upon completion the new congregation was organized under the name of the "Broadway Church." Seventeen members enrolled themselves as members at a meeting held in the new church on March 29, 1846. The church was incorporated May 7, 1846, and was opened

for service on the second Sunday in January, 1847, the Rev. Dr. Backus, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preaching the sermon. It cost about \$14,000. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas E. Peck, D. D., who served eleven years most successfully. In 1858 he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church and was succeeded, after a year's vacancy, by the Rev. Frederick W. Brauns. He served only two years. From 1861 to 1867 the church had no settled pastor, but was supplied by several ministers. The affairs of the congregation fell to a low state. On April 11, 1867, the Rev. J. J. Cole was installed pastor and advanced the prosperity of the congregation in every particular until 1870, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John McCoy, who was installed July 22, 1871. In December, 1872, he resigned. On April 9, 1873, the Rev. John L. Fulton became pastor and remained four years. During his administration a parsonage was bought and paid for, principally by a member of the First Presbyterian Church. On July 1, 1877, the Rev. George E. Jones, D. D., entered upon the pastorate. He found only eighty members, but his faithful ministry soon instilled new life and introduced a new era. In 1883 the Sunday-school rooms were remodeled and improved. The growth of the congregation was so marked that by 1887 a new church was necessary. A lot on Baltimore street, just east of Broadway, was purchased for \$9,500, and the corner-stone of the new edifice laid on July 9, 1887. Subscriptions were received from the Presbytery, from various churches and from individuals. It cost \$32,000, and was ready for use in April, 1888. The Rev. Dr. Jones was the pastor for seventeen years and built

up a strong self-sustaining congregation. Its present marked prosperity is largely due to him. He ceased his duties on the last Sunday of December, 1894, and became stated clerk of the Presbytery of Baltimore. He died in the early part of 1898. The present pastor is the Rev. William J. Rowans, and the membership is quite large.

FRANKLIN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This very important congregation was incorporated April 3, 1844. Its members came chiefly from the First Presbyterian Church. Upon the election of its trustees they purchased the present lot on the northwest corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, and proceeded to erect a church edifice. On the 22d of February, 1847, it was dedicated. The first building was about two-thirds of the length of the present edifice. On the 25th of March the Presbytery of Baltimore formally organized the new church. It began with a membership of fifty-one persons. The Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., of Richmond, was elected pastor the following month and entered at once upon his duties. The congregation grew so rapidly that when a new enterprise, to be known as the Westminster Church, was started in 1852, thirty-five members of the Franklin Street Church were dismissed to render that movement successful. The Rev. Dr. Plumer resigned in 1854 and there was a vancancy in the pastorate for one year, when the Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., of Springfield, O., was elected and installed on the 18th of July. In 1859 the Manse was erected at the rear of the church. In 1860 the Rev. Dr. Burt resigned and was succeeded, nine months later, by the Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., of Kentucky. In 1866 the congregation decided to sever its ec-

clesiastical relations with the Presbytery of Baltimore, and the Session was directed to form a connection "with other Presbyterian churches in the United States having the same faith and belief, and adopting the same standards of the Presbyterian Church." This resulted in the union of the congregation in a movement to organize a new Presbytery, called the Synod of Patapsco, in connection with the Synod of Virginia and the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. In 1867 the Synod of Virginia erected a new Presbytery, known as the Presbytery of Maryland, with which the Franklin Street Church is now related. In June of 1869 the Rev. W. U. Murkland, D. D., of Virginia, was elected to become assistant pastor and entered on his duties the 1st of January, 1870. Two months later the Rev. Dr. Bullock resigned. The Rev. Dr. Murkland was immediately elected pastor, and on the 4th of June was installed. He has remained in charge of this prominent congregation ever since and has served longer than any minister now on duty in the city, having been pastor for twenty-seven years. This is practically the only charge he has ever had. During his administration the church edifice has been greatly enlarged and embellished, and the congregation increased to a membership of 667 members, notwithstanding the many dismissals to other churches, to the number of at least four hundred. The congregation is by far the strongest and most important one attached to the Southern Presbyterian Church, not only in Baltimore, but in the country.

In 1887 this congregation purchased a lot from the Methodists, on which was a

church building, on the southwest corner of Maryland and Huntingdon avenues, and there was organized in October, 1887, the "Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church." The new congregation was composed of thirty members of the Franklin Street Church, who were dismissed for that purpose, and a few others. Subsequently twenty-two more were dismissed to the same congregation. The property of the Maryland Avenue Church is owned by the Franklin Street Church.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By the union of several families of the First Presbyterian Church and several from the Franklin Street Church this congregation began its history in 1852 in its present edifice, which is situated at the southeast corner of Fayette and Greene streets. It has been wisely and successfully administered from the first, though it is now beginning to feel the effect of the removal of many of its members to other parts of the city which are more attractive. Business is beginning to encroach upon its neighborhood most seriously. An unusual interest has been attached to this church because its large burial-ground, formerly the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, contains the bodies of many of the most prominent citizens Baltimore has had in the past. Among them is Edgar Allen Poe, whose tomb is at the front corner of the lot. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. William Hoge. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson, the Rev. Dr. Marquis, the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The present pastor is the Rev. John L. Allison. Membership,

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Among the strongest Presbyterian churches of Baltimore is to be ranked the Central Church. Its history covers almost half a century, its organization having been effected in 1853. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, who had been pastor of the old Associate Reformed Church on Fayette street. After a short pastorate there he resigned to return to work in the Presbyterian Church. About seventy members of the Associate Reformed Church went with him and, together with thirteen others, formed themselves into a new Presbyterian congregation. A commodious hall on Hanover street was procured for temporary use, and steps were taken to erect a church immediately. This was done on the corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, and in 1855 the edifice was ready for use. The entire expenditure for lot and edifice amounted to \$63,000. In 1856 Doctor Robinson resigned to accept a professorship in Danville Theological Seminary. Under his ministry the membership increased from 83 to 257, a remarkable growth. After several fruitless calls the congregation secured the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Peck, who had been pastor of the Broadway Church, as its pastor. After two years' incumbency he resigned in 1860 to accept a professorship in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. The membership had declined under his pastorate to 179. The Rev. Silas G. Dunlap next served for only one year. The congregation was burdened with a heavy debt and greatly discouraged, and dissolution was openly debated. But by heroic effort the floating debt was discharged and the permanent debt fully provided for. Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Joseph

T. Smith assumed the pastorate and continued to serve the congregation with signal success until 1894, when he was compelled to resign its active duties owing to the increasing infirmities of old age. In 1873 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in the Central Church. In July of that year the church was destroyed by the great fire which swept over that section of the city. A public hall was used for a time. It was determined to seek a new site, and the Third Presbyterian Church united itself with the Central Church on this condition. The present lot on Eutaw Place, near Dolphin street, was selected and a handsome chapel erected in 1874. The beautiful and stately church was erected subsequently and a strong congregation has gradually been gathered into it. The Rev. Dr. Smith was so beloved by his people that they would not dissolve the relations which had so long bound them, but made him Pastor Emeritus upon his resignation in 1894. He has been highly honored for many years throughout the whole Presbyterian Church of the land, and has received an election to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly and to other positions of trust in this body.

The Rev. Hugh K. Walter was pastor from 1894 to 1897, when he resigned to accept a call to Los Angeles, Cal. The present membership of the congregation is about four hundred.

THE MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In May, 1881, the Rev. J. Wynne Jones, then pastor of Tome Street Presbyterian Church at Canton, organized a Sunday-school and established preaching at Highland with gratifying success. The demand

for larger church accommodations became apparent. A large lot was selected for a church at the corner of Bank street and Highland avenue and purchased through the liberality of Mr. John S. Gilman and Gen. George S. Brown.

In 1882 a beautiful church building of large dimensions was erected through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Abbott, at a cost of about \$29,000, and was named Abbott Chapel in honor of the donors. On the evening of November 30, 1882, the church was organized by the Presbytery of Baltimore, with twenty-six members from Tome Street Church. On December 10, 1883, the Rev. J. Wynne Jones was installed as pastor by the Presbytery of Baltimore. Since then the church has increased rapidly in numbers and influence, and for many years it has been self-sustaining. The present membership is 240; Sabbath-school about 400. It has also a library and reading room of 7,000 volumes and 118 current periodicals, and the rooms are open daily till 10 p. m. for the benefit of the community without regard to sect or creed.

In 1884 a beautiful parsonage was built at a cost of about \$8,000, through the great kindness and liberality of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gilman. The entire cost of grounds, church and Manse was about \$43,000.

HAMPDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 1873 a meeting of Presbyterians living at Hampden was held in the house of Mr. Anderson. A congregation was organized. A church was built in 1874 and is still used. It is of stone. The first pastor was the Rev. John Fox. The present pastor is the Rev. Richard L. Meily, and the membership is 170.

FAITH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The burial-ground of the Second Presbyterian Church was, when originally purchased, far outside the city limits to the northeast. It was named after the first pastor and called the "Glendy Burying Ground." It was afterwards made over to the Presbyterian Association so as to secure its permanent preservation. The growth of the city in this direction a quarter of a century ago led the First Presbyterian Church to establish a Sunday-school on a corner opposite the burying-ground on Sunday, February 6, 1876. It was begun in a three-story brick building, and on April 18th the first preaching service was held. The mission was called the "Faith Chapel." It grew so rapidly that a new building was required within a year. Permission was secured from the association to erect a frame chapel on the Glendy Burying Ground. It cost \$4,000, and on January 6th it was set apart for worship. By this time the Sunday-school had grown to 459. The Rev. John P. Campbell entered upon charge of the mission June 2, 1878, and has continued in office ever since, doing faithful service and seeing marvelous advance. In the latter part of 1879 the chapel was greatly enlarged at a cost of \$2,500, and on Sunday, February 6, 1880, it was ready for use. The Sunday-school had grown to 1,250 members. In 1885 the building was again enlarged. In 1887 the school numbered 1,629 officers and scholars. In 1883 the erection of the present handsome stone church was begun. It was completed in 1884 and the dedication took place on Thanksgiving Day, 1884. It cost \$40,000. The beautiful spire was built in 1885 by George S. Brown, Esq., as a memorial to his mother,

Mrs. Isabella Brown. On November 8, 1886, Faith Chapel became independent of the First Church, and organized itself as Faith Church with 265 members. In the fall Faith Church started a mission for the benefit of the Bohemians and Moravians. Services were held in Faith Chapel. In 1890 the Bohemian and Presbyterian Church was organized. In 1895 it began its independent existence and took steps to erect its own church. This was done in 1898. In 1892 the Faith Church was incorporated, and the Association transferred to it the Glendy Burying Ground in 1896. The membership of the church in 1896 was 587, and of the Sunday-school 1,154.

TWELFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On West Franklin street, in the year 1853, a plain brick edifice was erected by members of the First Church and the Franklin Street Church and the Westminster Church, who lived in that neighborhood. It has had a hard struggle and at times bitter strife, so that its progress has not been great in spiritual things. Its present pastor is the Rev. D. Burchard Greigg, D. D. The membership is 312.

MADISON STREET CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation was organized in 1842 as a mission. For several years it met in what was known as "Werfield Church," which was situated on the rear of the old City Spring lot where the City Hospital now stands on Calvert street. The present brick edifice on Madison street, near Park avenue, was purchased from the Baptists, and after some improvements was named the Madison Street Presbyterian Church. This was in 1853. The congregation is among the strongest colored congregations

in the South and has many members conspicuous for their ability and prosperity. Its first pastor was a white man, but all the others have been colored men. The present efficient and acceptable minister is the Rev. William H. Weaver. Among its past pastors was the Rev. B. K. Bruce, afterwards United States Senator from Louisiana and now Register of the United States Treasury. The membership is 212.

SOUTH CHURCH, OR LIGHT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A sore need began to be felt for a Presbyterian church in the southern section of the city, and in 1853 a Sunday-school was opened in Armstrong's Hall on Federal Hill. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Kaufman, 1853 to 1860. The church was dedicated June 10, 1855, on Light street near Montgomery. It is a neat and substantial edifice of brick. The congregation was incorporated in 1856 and has experienced a slow but sure growth. On November 3, 1871, the name was changed from "South" to "Light Street Church." It has a wide territory, being the only Presbyterian church in that section of the city. The Rev. William L. Everitt is the present pastor. The membership is 207; the Sunday-school has 305 scholars. The congregation owns a comfortable parsonage on William street.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Colored).

A mission for colored people was organized in 1870 by the First Church. Its present brick edifice on the corner of Dolphin and Etting streets was at once erected. The congregation was organized in 1881. Faithful ministrations of its pastors have grad-

ually attracted an active congregation. To-day it is in a good condition under the care of the Rev. E. C. Eggleston. The membership is 95.

BROWN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The most important church erected by the Presbyterians in the last half century is the Brown Memorial on the southwest corner of Park and Lafayette avenues. It was built in 1870-1871 by Mrs. George Brown as a memorial to her husband, who was one of the best and ablest men Baltimore has ever known. The church, with Manse on the south and chapel on the west, is built of white marble, and the whole forms one of the best ecclesiastical properties in the city. The total cost was \$130,000. A mural tablet on one of the inner walls bears the name of "George Brown," while on the opposite side of the pulpit a similar tablet has been erected bearing the name of the donor, "Isabella Brown." This church has enjoyed from the very beginning the very greatest prosperity, due chiefly to the unusual men who have filled its pastorate. The first was a man of distinguished ability as a preacher, the Rev. J. S. Jones, who served faithfully and well for fifteen years, and who only resigned because of failing health. He was succeeded by the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, D. D., now of Chicago, whose remarkable powers rendered the pulpit of this favored church most attractive. His administration was short—about two years—but most successful. The Rev. M. D. Babcock, D. D., the present pastor, succeeded Dr. Gunsaulus and has maintained the church at its usual height of efficiency

and prosperity, and also won for himself a good name throughout the city. He has resisted several tempting offers to go elsewhere. The membership is now the largest of any Presbyterian church in the city, numbering 760 communicants. The Sunday-school is also very large.

Under the present administration the Park Presbyterian Church was erected a few years ago on the corner of North and Madison avenues.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Colored).

A congregation of colored Presbyterians was organized in East Baltimore in 1877. A church was erected on Aisquith street in that year, but in 1890 the present site on Colvin street between Hillen and Front streets was secured and a new edifice erected. The membership is thirty-one, and the present pastor is the Rev. A. S. Gray.

CANTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was first organized in 1878 under the name of the "Tome Street Presbyterian Church," so called from the street on which it is situated. Later it took the present title of the Canton Presbyterian Church. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas W. Pulham.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This very important Presbyterian church, situated in the western part of the city on the square from which it takes its name, has known a prosperous existence ever since its erection in the year 1880. The church is a handsome stone edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, and adds much to the beauty of its surroundings. The first pastor—a most efficient man—was the Rev. Mr.

McLanahan. The congregation is very strong and aggressive, and its Sunday-school is also large and efficient. The number of communicants is 376. The present pastor is the Rev. Llewellyn Fulmer.

BOUNDARY AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the southeast corner of Boundary (now called North) avenue and St. Paul street a very handsome stone church was erected in the year 1881. The style of architecture is Gothic and the stone is white marble. Both in exterior and interior it is a most pleasing edifice. The congregation is strong and now numbers 378 communicants. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Purvis. The Rev. F. E. Williams is now in charge and the church is in a most prosperous condition. Situated as it is in a popular part of the city, and with its very handsome property, its future seems assured.

THE FULTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church grew out of a work begun by the Presbyterian Association of Baltimore. Early in 1886 the Association leased a lot at the corner of Fulton and Riggs avenue. The few nearest churches (Brown Memorial, Lafayette Square, Westminster and the Twelfth) undertook the support of a Sabbath-school and the maintenance of such services as might seem advisable. In November, 1886, a church was organized, with twenty-five members and one ruling elder. After May, 1887, Brown Memorial Church alone continued to give financial aid. In June, 1829, the Fulton avenue congregation became self-supporting. In 1897 nearly 350 communicants were enrolled, with a Sabbath-school of nearly 450, the



German N. Hunt

latter including fifty Chinamen. The Rev. Edward H. Robbins was placed in charge of the church in May, 1886, and still continues to do most effective work at the present time.

WAVERLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in the suburb of Waverly October 16, 1887, with twenty-seven members. Its first pastor was the Rev. William Cumming, who served from November 9, 1887, to June 24, 1891. The church was dedicated on October 21, 1888. The Rev. Alfred Evans was pastor from April, 1892, to April, 1896, when he was succeeded by the first pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cumming, who is still in charge. The membership is 220.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

This church is situated in the southwest portion of the city on Hollins and Stricker streets. It was organized November 29, 1889, at a hall corner Fulton and Pratt streets, and has known a steady growth. The first pastor was the Rev. W. L. Austin, who died while in charge in 1896. The present pastor is the Rev. H. S. Graham. The congregation owns a parsonage at 212 North Carey street. The membership is 150.

MARYLAND AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation is a child of the Franklin Street Church, and is attached to the Southern Presbyterian Church. In 1887 its present site, corner of Maryland and Huntingdon avenues, was purchased from the Huntingdon Avenue M. E. Church by the Franklin street congregation. A plain brick church edifice stood upon it. In 1894

this was remodeled at an expenditure of \$20,000. It is now a very attractive building both within and without. The property is still held by the Franklin Street Church, which has fostered the new enterprise in every possible way. Under the efficient ministry of the Rev. J. A. Vance this congregation has speedily grown until it now numbers 322 members—a remarkable growth in ten years. Its future seems most promising, as its situation is most advantageous. A handsome Manse adjoins the church on Maryland avenue.

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the fall of 1886 Faith Presbyterian Church began to hold services for the benefit of the Bohemians and Moravians in the city. These were held in the Faith Chapel and gradually attracted sufficient numbers to warrant an organization, which was effected on January 26, 1890, by the Rev. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the Bohemian Presbyterian Church, New York. He administered the Lord's Supper to seventy-five communicants. On April 22d the Bohemian and Moravian Presbyterian Church was organized by the Presbytery of Baltimore. The first pastor was the Rev. Vaclav Losa. He was succeeded by the Rev. Vaclav Vanek, the present pastor. This congregation has had the free use of the Faith Chapel, but a suitable lot has been purchased for a church by the Presbyterian Association. It will doubtless be erected in the present year, 1898.

CRISP MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn.

In the year 1890 Mr. Richard O. Crisp, a member of the Central Presbyterian

Church, died and left in his will \$50,000 for the erection of a church in Brooklyn. A prominent site was selected and a very handsome stone church and parsonage erected thereon. His widow, upon their completion, endowed the property to the amount of \$20,000. The congregation was organized in 1893. The Central Church holds the title to the property, but the church is under charge of its own officers. The pastor is the Rev. T. L. Springer, who is faithfully administering his trust and advancing the welfare of the community as well as of the congregation. The membership is twenty-eight.

RIDGELY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Central Presbyterian Church organized a mission on Ridgely street in 1863 and conducted it as such for a number of years. In 1892 it was organized as a congregation. It is progressing very well and has a bright prospect for usefulness and success before it under the care of the Rev. E. E. Weaver, who has been in charge of it from the beginning. The membership is 212, and the number of Sunday-school scholars is 641.

REID MEMORIAL HOPE INSTITUTE.

Mr. Andrew Reid, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, erected this beautiful stone and brick edifice in 1895 as a memorial to a deceased daughter. It is situated on Madison street near Harford avenue, and is doing a very good work in a densely populated portion of the city. The Sunday-school, as well as the congregation, is growing into goodly proportions under the ministry of the Rev. William Caldwell. The membership of the church is 202.

This chapel is still a mission of the First Presbyterian Church, by which it was

started about ten years ago under the name of "The Hope Institute." A kindergarten, classes for instruction and various charitable organizations are maintained. A "Rescue Mission," at the corner of Mott and Ensor streets, was begun in 1896, as part of the work of the Reid Memorial.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A few years ago the Brown Memorial Church established a mission on the corner of Madison and North avenues. The Rev. George L. Curtis was placed in charge. The work grew rapidly, and the congregation was organized in 1893. A stone edifice was erected and the church is now self-supporting. The Rev. Mr. Curtis is still in charge.

ST. HELENA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The St. Helena Sunday-school was organized on January 9, 1896, at the house of Mr. J. W. Fahnestock. It was at first under the Methodist Church, but owing to a disagreement with the pastor of the Patapsco M. E. Church it became independent, and on July 22d it unanimously voted to unite with the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. C. Maloy became interested in it during the fall and held services. On October 6, 1897, the Rev. Mr. Maloy presented to the Presbytery a petition containing the names of twenty persons pledging themselves to become members of St. Helena Church, and asking to be formed into a church. On October 14th the congregation was organized under the present name with twenty members. On November 23d the foundation for a church was begun and the edifice will be ready for use early in 1898. The Rev. Mr. Maloy has been elected pastor and will doubtless be installed by the Presbytery after its meeting in April of

1898. St. Helena is a suburb of the city, a few miles to the south.

WALBROOK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On January 13, 1898, this church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Baltimore. Its minister is the Rev. Robert H. Williams, D. D. Services are held in the Union Sunday-school building, corner of Clifton avenue and Eleventh street. A church building will doubtless be erected in the near future.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism came to Maryland in 1760 in the person of Robert Strawbridge. He was a Wesleyan lay preacher from Ireland and settled upon Sam's or Pipe creek, in Frederick county. He opened his house for preaching as soon as he could get his family arranged, and preached therein regularly on Sundays, until he erected a "Log Meeting House," a short distance from his dwelling. While yet worshiping in his own dwelling he organized the first Methodist society in Maryland, indeed in America, and thus he has the honor of being the founder of American Methodism. He traveled far and wide, going even to Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and organizing class meetings wherever he went. The "Log Meeting House" was the first Methodist church built in America; and Bishop Asbury did not hesitate to write in his journal, after holding a conference in the vicinity of Mr. Strawbridge's dwelling in 1801: "Here Mr. Strawbridge formed the first Society in Maryland and in America." This "Log Meeting House" was both rude and small. Its dimensions were twenty-four feet by twenty-four feet, three inches. This

building was soon outgrown and was superseded by a chapel erected upon land given by Mr. Poulson for that purpose. It was therefore called "Poulson Chapel." In 1783 this chapel, which was of wood, was torn down and a new chapel was erected of stone. This new, and third structure, was always known as the "Stone Chapel." Mr. Strawbridge resided sixteen years at Sam's creek and then moved to Long Green, Baltimore county, and located on a farm given him by Capt. Charles Ridgely, of "Hamp-ton." He died in the summer of 1781. He was buried near his residence, but later his remains were removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore.

The first Methodist to come to Baltimore Town was John King, of England, who, though a Wesleyan, came to America on his own responsibility and without any supervision of the parent society in England. He was a man of university education and possessed marked abilities. He reached Baltimore in 1770. His first sermon was preached from a blacksmith's block at the corner of Front and French streets. Then he preached from a table at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. Afterwards he was invited to preach in St. Paul's Church and occupied its pulpit once. He requested the use of the church a second time, but it was denied him. Thereupon he preached to the congregation of St. Paul's from the sidewalk, as the people came out of the church.

The first person to open his house to this ardent missionary was Capt. Patton, an Irishman residing at Fell's Point. Fell's Point was at this time a separate settlement from Baltimore, situated a mile or more to the east and divided from it by a large

tract of land. It is evident that John King preached in both these little communities and made converts in each. Societies were formed in each and grew rapidly, so that a church edifice was begun at each about the same time. Though that at Fell's Point seems to have been begun first, that in Baltimore was probably finished and dedicated first.

The erection of the former was largely due to the influence of the Rev. Francis Asbury, who came to America from England in 1771. He landed first at Philadelphia, but in 1772 came to Baltimore. His singular gifts and marked piety speedily won many followers. He preached at both settlements, to which he refers in his Journal as "The Point" and "The Town." At the former he seems to have been specially instrumental in making the first move toward the erection of a meeting house. A brick edifice was begun on Fleet street, and when completed in 1774 it was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Asbury. It was called "The Strawberry Alley Meeting House." It quickly attracted a large congregation. It is said that the marriage of Prince Jerome Bonaparte to Miss Patterson took place in this church on December 24, 1803. About this time the edifice was abandoned by the congregation for a larger church, and it was given to a colored congregation, by which it was used until 1877, when it was converted into a hall for a colored society.

The first Methodist church to be erected in the town was erected in 1774 on Lovely lane. It was built of brick, on a lot purchased on February 11, 1774, by William Moore and Philip Rogers, who took up a subscription for the purpose of securing a lot and erecting a church. In April, 1774,

the foundation was laid. In October of the same year the building was so far completed that Capt. Webb, a British officer, who was also a local Methodist preacher, delivered the first sermon in it. It was probably completed and used before the sister edifice, called "Strawberry Alley Meeting House," at Fell's Point, was finished. Lovely lane ran parallel to Baltimore street and is the present German street. The church stood where the Merchants' Gun Club now is, and a tablet designates its site.

In May, 1776, the first Conference of Methodist Preachers, held in Baltimore, took place in this meeting-house, which was known as the "Lovely Lane Meeting House." The first three Conferences of the Methodist Societies were held in Philadelphia; but the fourth met in Lovely Lane Meeting House in December, 1776. This proved to be a most memorable gathering, for on the 25th of this month the assembled preachers organized the Methodist Societies in the United States into the "Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." This Conference thus became the first Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was at this time also that the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D., of England, who had been sent to America to organize the Methodist Societies, ordained the Rev. Francis Asbury to be the first Superintendent of the American Methodist Church. Bishop Asbury's subsequent career was full of honor to himself and of usefulness to his church. He traveled all over the land, and after half a century's arduous labor entered into rest at Fredericksburg, Va., on Sunday, March 31, 1816, at the age of 71. His body was brought to Baltimore and deposited in a vault specially

constructed for it at the Eutaw Street M. E. Church on May 10th. Here it remained until June 16, 1854, when it was interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Coke had been ordained Superintendent in England by John Wesley. At the time of the First General Conference a very earnest overture was made to Bishop Coke and Bishop Asbury by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, rector of St. Thomas' parish, and the Rev. Dr. West, rector of St. Paul's parish, looking toward a reconciliation of the Methodist and the Episcopal Churches. Bishop Coke and Bishop Asbury were invited to meet the two rectors at St. Paul's rectory, Baltimore, and there the views of each were expressed; but the differences were thought to be irreconcilable, especially on the part of the Methodists. Not content with one attempt the Rev. Dr. Andrews made another, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Coke at his lodgings and urged once more the union of the two bodies; but found that "the contempt and aversion with which the Methodists had been treated in England and in this country was an effectual bar in the way of coalition."

The rapid growth of Methodism soon rendered the Lovely Lane Meeting House too small, and another church was erected in 1785-1786 at the northwest corner of Light street and Wine alley. This was known as the First Light Street Church. It was dedicated by Bishop Asbury on May 21, 1786, he also preaching the sermon. The building was 46 feet wide by 70 feet long, and was built of brick. About this time the important subject of education began to agitate the minds of the early Methodists, and at the close of the Conference in 1785 "a plan for erecting a college,

intended to advance religion in America, to be presented to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was adopted and signed by the two Bishops, Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury. A site was selected at Abingdon, Harford county. The first Methodist educational institution in the country was erected thereupon and opened for students early in December, 1787. It was named "Cokesbury College." It had an honorable career for eighty years, when, on December 4, 1795, it was destroyed by fire at the hands of an incendiary. The college site at Abingdon was abandoned, and the institution was removed to Baltimore. Its life began anew in a building opposite the Light Street Church under favorable auspices; but on the 4th of December, 1796, both the church and college were destroyed by a fire which originated in a building adjacent to the church. The church was immediately rebuilt on the opposite corner, and dedicated on October 29, 1797, but the college was abandoned. It had occupied the site of the Second Light Street Church, the building having been a large and elegant assembly room.

In 1798 there was a great revival in Baltimore, and the Methodist Church received so many accessions that it was necessary to create a new congregation. A new edifice was erected on Green, now Exeter street. It is still in use, though it has been enlarged three times.

After the destruction of the First Light Street Church the second was built on the opposite side of the street. Bishop Asbury dedicated it on October 29, 1797. This edifice remained in use until 1872. It was remodeled and extensively improved from time to time. The parsonage at the rear

was a famous resort for bishops and preachers. In the upper story was a room known as the "Conference Room." It was first used as a private academy for the instruction of youths. In 1801 the "Male Free School of Baltimore" was organized, and occupied the room for school purposes until 1812, when the institution was removed to the new building erected for it on Courtland street. From 1810 it was the place of meeting for the Annual Conference for many years, and was also used for preachers' meetings, Sunday-school gatherings, and other church meetings.

In the year 1843 a Sunday-school building was erected immediately south of the church. Bishop Waugh laid the cornerstone. It was designed to accommodate the "Asbury Sunday-school, No. 1," which had been organized and conducted for several years in the Male School on Courtland street.

Great prosperity marked the history of the Light Street Church, and in 1843 a strong colony went out from it and established a new center of church life at the northeast corner of Charles and Fayette streets. It erected a large and imposing edifice under the name of the "Charles Street M. E. Church." In 1869 Light Street Church, which had become undesirable for religious uses, owing to the encroachments of business, was sold, and its congregation purchased the Charles Street Church for its congregation for \$110,000. In 1870 the latter congregation began to erect a new edifice on Mount Vernon Place, and took the name of the "Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church." This move was largely due to the zeal of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy. The new church was

completed in 1874 at a cost of \$375,000. Its first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guard, whose fame as a preacher was well nigh national.

The Light Street Church (also called First Church), congregation occupied the Charles street edifice for the first time on Sunday, March 17, 1872. But the gradual encroachments of business up Charles street rendered removal necessary, and in 1885 a large tract of land was purchased on St. Paul street and Twenty-fourth street. A most imposing edifice, with Sunday-school building and parsonage attached, was erected at once. The pastor at this time was the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, who gave large sums of money from his private purse to make this church edifice one of the most notable in the land. No sooner was it completed than it was filled with a thriving congregation, and is to-day to be ranked among the largest and strongest Methodist churches in America. The buildings are all of stone, and the total cost was \$250,000. The chapel was dedicated on November 6, 1885, and the church on November 6, 1887.

The strong beginning made by the First Church was in some degree due to the fact that the Huntingdon Avenue M. E. Church, which had a church edifice at the corner of Maryland and Huntingdon avenues, sold its property to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church for \$10,000, and united with the First Church in 1885.

The First Church has long been known as "The Baltimore City Station," and has been most active throughout its entire history in missionary work. Among its more recent missions have been: The "Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church," which was es-

tablished in 1878, and which became independent in March, 1898; the "Guilford Avenue M. E. Church," which was organized in 1885, and became independent in March, 1898; and the "Oxford M. E. Church," which was organized in 1886, and is still under the care of the First M. E. Church. Prior to the separation of the first two from their mother, the membership of the First M. E. Church was about 1,000. The present pastor is the Rev. T. P. Frost, D. D.

During his pastorate of the First Church, the Rev. Dr. Goucher conceived the plan of establishing a Woman's College immediately adjacent to the property of the First Church. This he was successful in doing. The first President of the College was the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Hopkins, who had been the acting president of St. John's College, Annapolis. Upon the expiration of his pastorate the Rev. Dr. Goucher succeeded to the presidency, and the Rev. Dr. Hopkins took a position on the Faculty, which he still retains. The growth of this institution has been phenomenal. Its numerous buildings are of the most substantial and attractive character; its curriculum is very high; its students are numerous, coming from all over the land; and its outlook is most promising. All this has been accomplished in about a decade.

The First M. E. Church is the owner of the celebrated Mt. Olivet Cemetery, on the Frederick Road. This place of interment is of unusual interest owing to the fact that in it lie interred, the remains of many of the most earnest bishops and preachers who made the early history of Methodism so glorious. A noble white marble monu-

ment was dedicated on June 16, 1854, to commemorate the lives and characters of the bishops who lie at its foot. These are Bishops Francis Asbury, Enoch George, John Emory, D. D., and Beverly Waugh, D. D. Bishop Asbury lies at the rear of the monument. It is a fitting monument to the founder of American Methodism and his co-laborers and successors.

EXETER STREET M. E. CHURCH.

In 1789 a new congregation was organized under the name of the Green Street Church. The first edifice, on the present site, was erected the same year. The congregation grew so as to demand a new church in 1850, when the present structure was begun. It was dedicated October 5, 1851. Its size and accommodations were a great improvement, and the congregation steadily grew. In 1876 the membership numbered 311. Since that date, however, the neighborhood has undergone a radical change, owing to the invasion of a large number of Polish Jews, so that this congregation is struggling hard to maintain itself, and has a greatly reduced membership. The pastor is the Rev. H. D. Mitchell.

EAST BALTIMORE STATION.

This congregation has existed under several names. It was first known as the Wilkes Street Church, and its first edifice was erected in 1802 on Eastern avenue near Bond street. The congregation retained this name until 1861, when large improvements were made, and its name was changed to Eastern Avenue M. E. Church. It was rededicated on April 25, 1861. This property was sold in 1892 to a Roman Catholic Polish congregation, and a beautiful new stone edifice, of Gothic architecture,

was erected at the corner of Baltimore and Washington streets. At this time the Jackson Square M. E. Church sold its property and united with the Eastern Avenue Church to form a new congregation in the new church, which then took the name of the East Baltimore Station. This church is in a vigorous condition, and has a bright outlook. It has 539 communicants, and the Sunday-school numbers 500. The pastor is the Rev. F. H. Havenner.

SHARP STREET M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This church belongs to the Washington Conference, and is very active and strong. It is situated on Sharp street north of Pratt, and its first edifice was erected in 1802, but this was rebuilt in 1860. The membership is very large, 1,440 communicants, notwithstanding its down-town location.

It is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. W. Hays, D. D., who was born in Davidson county, Tenn., in 1850. He was educated at Nashville, Tenn., and ordained Elder in 1875. His first charge was the Nashville Circuit. Before coming to Baltimore he was at Washington, D. C. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and received the degree of D. D. from Rush University.

EUTAW STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This was the first Methodist congregation organized north of Baltimore street. It chose a lot on the outskirts of the town, and in 1808 erected a Chapel on the rear end of it. It was dedicated the same year by Bishop Asbury. Its growth was very gradual, and it was not until 1853 that the present front was added to the original building, greatly increasing its capacity.

By this addition suitable rooms were secured on the ground-floor for lectures, class-meetings, etc, and a large Sunday-school room was secured above. When finished it was the best equipped church building in the city. Its congregation has steadily grown until it is now very strong and vigorous. It has able men to occupy its pastorate. The church was for many years famous because the bodies of Bishops Asbury and Emory had been interred under its altar. They remained there for many years, when in 1854 they were removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Up to 1869 the church was a part of the Baltimore City Station; but it then became a separate organization. It is in a most vigorous condition and has a large membership. In 1896 it inaugurated a mission for deaf mutes under the charge of a local preacher, who is a deaf mute. Special services are held in one of the rooms every Sunday afternoon. The present pastor is the Rev. G. C. Bacon.

CAROLINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This church has had a long and interesting history. Its beginning dates back to 1771, when the Rev. Francis Asbury preached his first sermon at Fell's Point. In 1774 Strawberry Alley Meeting House was erected, and for twenty-seven years continued to be the only Methodist Church in the eastern section of Baltimore. In 1816 the Wilkes Street Methodist Church was built. During the years 1817-1818 a great revival occurred under the ministry of the Rev. John Davis, and more than 600 persons were added to the church. A new edifice was hence necessary. In February, 1818, the present lot was purchased on



J. R. Taylor

Caroline street, and a committee consisting of Frederick Shaffer, Levin Hall and George Hall, was appointed to erect a new church. Subscriptions were made by 459 persons and the edifice was at once erected at a cost of \$13,720. It was dedicated July 19, 1819. Until 1824 it continued a part of the Fell's Point Station, but its name was then changed to East Baltimore Station. In 1844 it became a separate station and was incorporated as the Caroline Street M. E. Church. In 1856 the large Sunday-school building at the rear of the church was erected. In 1866 (the centennial year of Methodism), the Lambdin Chapel, named in honor of Mr. Edward S. Lambdin, was erected. This church has been notable for its numerous revivals, and also for its simplicity of worship. The present membership is 486 and the Sunday-school numbers 453. The congregation also owns a parsonage, and its entire property is valued at \$35,000. The Rev. William G. Herbert is the pastor.

SEAMEN'S UNION BETHEL.

The first work to be organized for the benefit of seamen was in 1823. The first chaplain was the Rev. Stephen Williams, who served from 1823 to 1826. The first service was held in a sail-loft on Pratt street. Next they were held in a room belonging to Capt. Frazier, at Fell's Point. The work proved so successful that a church was erected in 1826 in Philpot street (now Block), near the bridge. The present edifice was erected in 1844, and dedicated February 23, 1845. Its work is exclusively among the seamen. A very helpful organization is connected with the Bethel known as the "Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Seamen." It is under a

board of managers, which is undenominational, though the majority are Methodists. The present chaplain is Rev. G. W. Heyde, who has served for many years.

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This congregation has possessed two churches, both on the same site. The first was erected in 1824 on a lot purchased at the corner of East and Douglas streets. The second was erected in 1867. The congregation is active and growing, numbering 685 communicants. It is connected with the Washington Conference.

WEST BALTIMORE STATION M. E. CHURCH.

This church is also called the Whatcoat Church, and was named after Richard Whatcoat, who came to Baltimore from England with Doctor Coke, and assisted at the ordination of Mr. Asbury in 1784. He was a most active and successful minister, and his name has thus lovingly been perpetuated in Baltimore Methodism.

This congregation was organized in 1833. For its first house of worship it erected a chapel on north Fremont street, near Pennsylvania avenue. In 1870 a change of site was made to the corner of Stricker and Presstman streets, and on May 14, 1871 the new church was dedicated by Bishop Ames. The congregation is to-day very large and vigorous. It recently established a mission at Fearville.

WESLEY CHAPEL.

This important chapel was originally a part of the Baltimore City Station, of which the Light Street Church was the head. The first church building was on the corner of Sharp and Montgomery streets. In 1833 a new edifice was built on the corner of

Sharp and Barre streets, and the old building was given to a colored congregation. In 1840 the General Conference was held in the new edifice. This chapel remained attached to the City Station until 1860, when it became an independent station. In 1870 Wesley Chapel was rebuilt and greatly improved. This congregation has been one of the most active in the city, out of which have sprung several missions that have developed into independent congregations. It has also sent numerous young men into the ministry. For a long time it numbered among its members many of the most prominent Methodist families in Baltimore; but of late years these have removed to other parts of the city, so that the church is now struggling with down-town problems, and although still strong is not as prominent as it formerly was.

FAYETTE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

In 1834 a new Methodist congregation was organized in the western portion of the city, and erected its edifice on Fayette street, near Fremont. Here its house of worship was dedicated in October of that year. It has gradually grown into one of the strongest congregations in the city, having the large membership of 736, and being greatly given to good works. Its Sunday-school numbers from 700 to 800 scholars. The present pastor is the Rev. C. H. Richardson, D. D.

SOUTH BALTIMORE M. E. CHURCH.

This church formerly bore the name of the William Street M. E. Church. In 1834 a new Methodist congregation purchased a church edifice then standing on the corner of William and Little Church streets. This building was occupied by the congregation

until 1851, when a new edifice was erected on the same site. It remains unaltered to the present day, and is the religious home of a very strong and aggressive people. The Sunday-school also is large. This church is notable for its old-time zeal and its loyalty to primitive Methodism. Membership 600.

MONUMENT STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This large brick edifice was erected in 1834 on Monument and Sterling streets. It is in the eastern section of the city and has always done a good work. Many prominent families have been connected with it, but latterly the population has so greatly changed as to seriously cripple its prosperity. Many stirring scenes in the history of the Methodist Church have been enacted within its walls. The membership is not as large as it formerly was, owing to the continued exodus of its members to other parts of the city.

ORCHARD STREET M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This congregation has an interesting history. As long ago as 1825 a zealous and godly colored layman, named Trueman Pratt, began to hold religious meetings for colored people. At first they were held at different places but afterwards he conducted them in his own house on Biddle street, near Ross. After ten years a church was erected on the corner of Orchard street and Elder alley, and a congregation fully organized. Trueman Pratt continued to be a class leader until 1868, and after that served as a trustee until 1877, when he died at the age of 102. In 1853 the present edifice was erected in Orchard street near Ross. It was dedicated Dec. 4th. The first pas-

tor was the Rev. Jacob Gruber. The congregation has grown to a membership of 1,700. It is under the very efficient and successful administration of the Rev. A. M. Carroll.

COLUMBIA AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation has possessed two edifices on the same site. The first was erected in 1840, soon after the organization of the congregation. The second, which is still in use, was dedicated by Bishop Waugh on Feb. 11, 1844. This church is now far down town and is struggling against frequent removals. It has recently inaugurated special services, the use of gospel wagons, etc., and has awakened new life and growth. All this is largely due to the zeal of the present pastor, the Rev. C. E. Guthrie. The membership is 243.

FRANKLIN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A new congregation was organized in the western part of the city on Franklin street and erected a chapel for its place of worship on that street near Fremont. It was dedicated Nov. 14, 1841. Ten years later this lot and building were sold to the Public School Commissioners, and a new lot was purchased on the corner of Franklin and Poppleton streets. Here a church was erected. The basement was dedicated Aug. 18, 1851, but the whole edifice was not dedicated until June 18, 1854. The congregation has known a steady growth and is now in a fair condition. The membership is 304.

HARFORD AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The origin of this church was a Sunday-school, which grew so rapidly that in 1843 a chapel was erected at the corner of Harford avenue and Biddle street. This was

occupied for eighteen years, when in 1851, January 5th, the present church was dedicated. It is in a strong condition and is doing a good work in a populous community. Membership, 314.

EMORY M. E. CHURCH.

A desirable lot for church purposes was presented by Mr. John Zimmerman on Pennsylvania avenue near Hoffman street. On this a church was erected in 1844-45 for a new congregation, which took the name of Emory, in honor of Bishop Emory. This congregation has had a struggling existence for several years, and is now in a feeble condition. The membership is 166.

STRAWBRIDGE M. E. CHURCH.

The honored name of the first Methodist who came to Maryland has been perpetuated by one of the strongest congregations of Methodists in the city. The Strawbridge Church is the outcome of a successful effort to organize a Sunday-school about 1837 by Wm. H. Mittan, Capt. John G. Barry and Edward S. Frey. A few scholars were assembled in a school house on Howard street, near the present Richmond market. The growth was so rapid that a place of worship was erected on North Howard street, nearly opposite the school-room first occupied. In 1843, during the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Mercer, a new church was erected at the corner of Biddle and Garden (now Linden avenue) streets. Until 1881 this continued to be the religious home of the congregation. In that year the Rev. J. F. Goucher, D. D., became pastor and under his leadership the present lot at the southwest corner of Park avenue and Wilson street was secured as a gift from Mr. Wm. Mittan, and

the church edifice and chapel begun. The old church was sold to the Trinity M. E. Church (colored) by which it is still used. The new chapel was first used on Dec. 31, 1881, for a "watch-night" service. The church was dedicated June 4, 1882, by Bishop Simpson. The total cost of the buildings and furniture was \$32,000. Subsequently a parsonage was added. The church has enjoyed the ministrations of able men and grown in membership until it numbers 325. The present pastor is the Rev. E. S. Todd, D. D. The church buildings are most beautiful and suitable. They are of stone, and the style of architecture is Gothic.

MT. VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH.

Forth from the old Light Street M. E. Church there went a strong colony in 1843 and established the Charles Street M. E. Church. It was organized on the 13th of April, and laid the corner-stone of its new and imposing building on May the 9th, following, at the northeast corner of Charles and Fayette streets. It was opened for worship in April, 1844. It was a large two-story brick building in the style of a Grecian temple, with noble portico and pillars in front, reached by a high flight of steps. The first pastor was the Rev. Edwin Dorsey, assisted by the Rev. John M. Jones. The church was conspicuous for the fact that it had pews and an organ, which were great innovations among the Methodists and created great excitement. The church was famous for its choir and music. The congregation grew rapidly in numbers and strength under the pastorate of ministers of marked ability, among the most eminent of whom were the Rev. Dr. Littleton F.

Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Hirst, Jr., the Rev. Thomas Sewall and the Rev. Thomas M. Eddy. In 1869 the Charles street congregation under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Eddy sold its property for \$110,000 to the Light Street (or First) Church and purchased a beautiful lot at the northeast corner of Charles and Monument streets. Here was erected one of the handsomest edifices in the city at the large cost of \$375,000. The edifice includes church and chapel at the rear. It is constructed of green limestone, in the Gothic style of architecture. Its interior is rich and attractive, and will seat 1,600 people. The church was opened for worship in 1874, and has had a most prosperous career down to the present time. The first and most notable pastor was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guard, who served two terms, 1872 to 1875, and 1880 to 1882. The other pastors of note have been: The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, the Rev. Dr. John Van Meter (now dean of the Woman's College); the Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Townsend and the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith, D. D. The membership is 543.

The old Charles Street Church was demolished in 1897, having been unoccupied for many years.

JEFFERSON STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation is a branch of the Caroline Street Station. Its first building, a chapel, was erected on Jefferson street near Caroline, in 1844. Its dedication took place on June 23rd. In 1854 a new lot was secured on the same street at the corner of Bond street. Here a new edifice was dedicated by Bishop Waugh in December, 1854. It has known a steady growth and is full of

zeal and progress to-day. The membership is 290.

HIGH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

At the corner of High and Stiles streets, a new church was erected in 1844 and dedicated on June 2nd. For a long time its congregation was large and active; but owing to the invasion of the Jews the population has greatly changed, so that regular services are not now maintained. The building is now given over to institutional and rescue work. A Sunday-school is conducted under the auspices of the Exeter Street M. E. Church, and the industrial work is under the supervision of the Deaconesses of the Methodist Church. The building is also the headquarters of the Florence Crittenden Mission for fallen women.

BROADWAY GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation was organized among the Germans in 1844 by the Rev. A. Miller. Its first location was on Lombard and Bond streets, where its edifice was dedicated Jan. 26, 1845, by Bishop Waugh. In September, 1849, that property was sold, and the congregation erected a new church on Ann street near Eastern avenue, which was dedicated April 22, 1855. Subsequently this site was sold and the present edifice on Broadway was erected. The congregation is making good progress and doing a good work.

THE SAILORS' CITY BETHEL.

In 1846 a Seamen's Floating Bethel was established in the old ship "William Penn." It was specially fitted up for this purpose and dedicated October 11, 1846. The first pastor was the Rev. D. H. Switzer. In 1852 the ship was abandoned and a Sailors'

Bethel erected on Lee street near Light. For sixteen years the Bethel remained at this location, but a change was found necessary in 1868, and a new lot was purchased on Hill street, between Charles and Light streets, where a new edifice was dedicated April 18, 1869.

JOHN WESLEY M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

The old Wesley Chapel on Sharp street near Montgomery was presented to a colored congregation in 1833. This chapel was used until 1847, when the present edifice was erected. The congregation is very strong and active, though business is fast encroaching upon its property. The membership is 1,312. This church is attached to the Washington conference of the M. E. Church.

CANTON STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1847 by the Rev. Edward E. Allen. It was first known as the Clinton Street Church. A little band, securing a desirable lot from the Canton Company, built a chapel thereon the same year. It struggled on with a monthly service for a time and with more frequent services later, until 1869, when it became a station and had for its first pastor, the Rev. Philip B. Reese. Under the efficient ministry of the Rev. J. W. Cornelius, a beautiful church was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$12,000 on a new lot, corner of Canton and Dillon streets. During the Rev. Mr. Miller's pastorate a parsonage was built, in 1887. The growth has been gradual until there is a membership of 265. The Rev. W. W. Barnes is the present pastor. Membership, 265.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation was formerly known as the Western German Mission. It was established in 1847 by the Rev. Mr. Brenner. A lot was purchased at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Mosher street and a building begun. The basement was dedicated Nov. 26, 1848, and the church Dec. 9, 1849. In 1873 this edifice was demolished and replaced by the present structure, which was dedicated March 1, 1874. It has now a steady growth under efficient pastors.

BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH.

On Broadway, south of Pratt street, a new M. E. church was dedicated by Bishop Waugh on February 27, 1848. The congregation had been organized a little before this, and for a time had worshiped on Eastern avenue. It has grown rapidly, until now it is the most important Methodist Church in East Baltimore. The congregation is very large and active, and the Sunday-school numbers 800 scholars. The congregation possesses a fine property, consisting of a double building for church and Sunday-school purposes, and also a parsonage. The membership is 504.

UNION SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.

This very important congregation originated in a very small way. It was a mission of the Fayette Street M. E. Church and began its history in a school house. In 1853 a lot on the southwest corner of Lombard and Calhoun streets was presented by the Messrs. Donnel to the Fayette Street Station for a church. An edifice was begun, the basement of which was dedicated May

28, 1854. The whole building was dedicated March 4, 1855, by Bishops Waugh and James. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Sewell. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph France, a great revival occurred, which lasted five months, and resulted in the conversion of one thousand persons. Five hundred of these joined the Union Square Church and gave it great strength. It still continues its vigorous history. The membership is 540.

MONROE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

In October, 1856, a colony from the Union Square M. E. Church organized a congregation and erected a building on Ramsey street near Monroe. This was dedicated Oct. 14, 1856, under the name of "Chenowith Chapel." It was enlarged in 1866 and dedicated on Nov. 25, under the new name "Parlett Chapel." A change of site was determined upon twenty years later and the present edifice was erected. It was dedicated by Bishop Waugh on Oct. 13, 1878, under the present name. In 1897 the building was thoroughly renovated. Great prosperity is attending the present pastor, the Rev. G. W. Cobbs. The membership is 222.

CHESTER STREET M. E. CHURCH.

On the corner of Chester and Orleans streets a lot was given by Mr. William Patterson for the use of a Methodist congregation which was organized in May, 1857. A chapel was at once erected, and was dedicated in October under the name of the "Fairmount Chapel." This building was removed in 1871 and a larger edifice erected and called the "Patterson Chapel." This was enlarged in 1877. The church was incorporated under its present name April 24,

1878. In 1895 the edifice, which was of peculiar shape, having two wings, was destroyed by fire. The congregation worshipped for a time in a hall. One wing has since been rebuilt and occupied; but the congregation is in a feeble condition, having but 111 members.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

This church is justly considered one of the very strongest Methodist churches in Baltimore, if not the strongest. Its property is situated on the southeast corner of Madison and Lafayette avenues, and consists of a church and chapel at the rear. A parsonage is owned next to the church on Madison avenue. The church was erected in 1858-9. The basement was opened for use in December, 1858, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Simpson on May 22, 1859. The seating capacity is very large and the membership is also large. Some of the most eminent men of the Baltimore Conference have been pastors of this church. Its Sunday-school is also very large. No Methodist church in Baltimore has had a more vigorous growth or a more honorable history than has this. Owing to the wealth and liberality of its members it has always been notable for its large offerings and gifts to all religious and charitable objects. It has combined the piety and zeal of Methodism in a remarkable degree, and has long been conspicuous for its conservative position. Not long since it established the Clifton M. E. Church at the entrance to the park, near Fulton and Druid Hill avenues. The first building was frame. The lot was presented by Messrs. German Hunt and Francis A. Crook. The present building is frame and stone. It is in a most vigorous and promising condition. The present

pastor of the Madison Avenue Church is the Rev. O. A. Brown, D. D. The membership is 792.

MADISON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.

On June 9, 1867, there was dedicated a new Methodist church on the corner of Caroline and Eager streets, in a rapidly growing part of the city. It took the name of the "Centenary" M. E. Church, and has had a most prosperous history. This name was adopted in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Methodism into America, which was celebrated the year of its consecration. Subsequently its name was changed to the Madison Square M. E. Church. Its growth has been so great that about ten years ago it established a mission on North avenue, which has now become independent under the name of the North Avenue M. E. Church. The present pastor of the Madison Square Church is the Rev. E. L. Hubbard, and the membership is 600.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

This is among the leading Methodist churches of the city. It was organized at the private residence of Joseph S. Hagerty, Esq., on October 10, 1868. A lot was at once purchased at the corner of Lafayette and Carrollton avenues, and a wooden chapel erected. It was dedicated Jan. 1, 1869. A new lot was secured in 1870 at the southeast corner of Lanvale street and Carrollton avenue, where a stone chapel was dedicated in June, 1872. The church was erected in 1874-5 and dedicated by Bishop Ames on Feb. 20, 1876. It is a very handsome edifice and cost \$150,000, the lot included. The congregation is strong and active. The Sunday-school is also very large. During the pastorate of

the Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt a beautiful parsonage, with stone front to match the church, was erected adjacent to it on Lanvale street. The property is one of the handsomest in the city and has a charming location. The pastor is the Rev. G. W. Miller, D. D. The membership is 850.

FORT AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

On the corner of Fort and Battery avenues, this church was dedicated on September 11, 1870. It has known a prosperous history, and under the pastorate of the Rev. S. S. Greenwell the congregation replaced the first building with the present one. Its outlook is most promising, as the congregation is full of zeal and activity. The present pastor is the Rev. Ezekiel Richardson. The membership is 180.

BETHANY M. E. CHURCH

This church was organized in 1868 as an Independent M. E. Church, and is situated at the northeast corner of Lexington and Calhoun streets. Its chapel was dedicated on April 12, 1868. The church, which is constructed out of iron, was dedicated March 4, 1873. Upon its organization the congregation adopted the rules of the Chatsworth Church. In 1872 it drew up and adopted a new set of rules, including discipline and ritual. In 1897 this congregation entered the Conference of the M. E. Church and thus ceased its independent position. It has a fine property. The chapel, at the rear of the church, is built of marble, and a fine parsonage adjoins. The congregation is large and vigorous, and its Sunday-school is also largely attended.

APPOLO M. E. CHURCH.

This memorial church, together with the ground, was the gift of the Messrs. Appold,

members of the First Presbyterian Church. It is situated at the corner of Chase and Washington streets. The chapel was dedicated by Bishops Ames and Harris on December 1, 1872, on the rear of the lot. During the pastorate of the Rev. C. O. Isaacs, Messrs. Appold made a donation of \$4,000, and a stone church was erected on the front of the lot. The congregation is making good progress and the membership is 300.

HARFORD AVENUE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church was started as a mission by the Broadway M. E. Church. It is situated at the corner of Harford avenue and Federal street, and was dedicated October 5, 1873. It has known a quiet growth.

HARLEM PARK M. E. CHURCH.

The early history of this congregation was passed under the name of the Gilmor Street M. E. Church. It was organized in 1875 and erected a frame building on the northeast corner of Gilmor and Mulberry streets. This was dedicated by Bishop Ames on Dec. 19. In 1880 this building was sold to a colored congregation and demolished in 1881. The congregation moved to its present site in 1880, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. F. Goucher, and erected a stone chapel on the rear of the lot purchased there. This lot is at the corner of Harlem Park and Gilmor street. The congregation has steadily grown until it is now strong and vigorous. The present pastor is the Rev. J. C. Nicholson. The membership is 373.

CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation first worshiped in the old Dallas Street Church, on Dallas street,



Abraham Shoop

between Canton avenue and Aliceanna street. This church was originally known as "Strawberry Alley Meeting House." It was the second oldest Methodist church in Baltimore, having been built by Mr. Asbury and others in 1773, at Fell's Point. It was given to a colored congregation in 1816 when the Wilkes Street Church was built and occupied by them for many years. In 1874 the Centennial of the church was celebrated in the old edifice, whose walls were still sound. It was then abandoned. A new church was built on the northwest corner of Bank and Caroline streets in 1877 under the name of the Centennial Church. It was dedicated by Bishop Ames on Dec. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized by the Baltimore City Station in 1878 under the name of the Royer's Hill Chapel. Later its name was changed to the present title. Until 1898 it was conducted as a mission of the Baltimore City Station, but in this year it became independent. It is situated at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Hampden avenue. Its outlook is most promising.

WAVERLY M. E. CHURCH.

This important church is situated on the York Road, near the toll gate, and has had a vigorous history for quarter of a century. Its first edifice was rebuilt and adorned under the pastorate of the Rev. George C. Bacon. Its membership has gradually increased until it now is 300. The property is a two-story brick edifice, and is valued at \$12,000. The congregation is full of missionary zeal and recently established a mission on the New Boundary, which is making good progress. This was done under

the pastorate of the Rev. W. G. Herbert. The membership is 287. The present pastor is the Rev. F. G. Porter.

HIGHLAND AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

About the year 1870 a new congregation was organized in the eastern part of the city under this name. It erected a two-story brick building, devoting the lower story to Sunday-school and class room purposes, and the upper to worship. Its growth has been slow and to-day numbers not more than 100 members. Its property is valued at \$10,900.

GUILFORD AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

This aggressive church is situated on the corner of Guilford avenue and Lanvale street. It has a good property and is doing a good work, under the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph Dawson. It was organized in 1885 as a mission of the Baltimore City Station and grew rapidly until it was made independent in 1898. It is full of vigor.

GREENMOUNT AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

This church has known two sites. It was originally situated on Greenmount avenue, but in 1889 this site and the edifice thereupon were sold. The present edifice on Homewood avenue, at the corner of Chase, was then erected. It is a Gothic stone building and cost \$15,000. The situation of this church is both pleasing and advantageous, being opposite McKim Park. The membership is 250.

HOMESTEAD M. E. CHURCH.

This church is the outgrowth of a mission established at Homestead by the Waverly M. E. Church. The church edifice was erected in 1879. It is a frame structure. An attempt is now being made to replace it with

a more imposing and suitable edifice. The membership is 65. The Sunday-school has 180 pupils. Plans for a stone edifice costing \$10,000 have been prepared and a new site is about to be selected. A new edifice, on a new site, will doubtless be erected in 1898.

OXFORD M. E. CHURCH.

The Baltimore City Station organized this mission in 1886 at the corner of Belt and Montebello avenues, and it still has it under its fostering care. It is making good progress. Its membership is reported under that of the Baltimore City Station.

FIRST WOODBURY M. E. CHURCH.

This very vigorous congregation was formed more than twenty years ago, and has known a progressive growth until it now numbers 400 members and possesses a fine property, consisting of church edifice and parsonage. It is the strongest Methodist Church in the suburbs of the city and is doing an aggressive work, under the faithful pastorate of the Rev. B. F. Clarkson.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, (Woodbury.)

A second Methodist Church was started in this suburb about fifteen years ago. It secured the possession of the old Y. M. C. A. building and adapted it for its use. Its membership has gradually increased until it has reached 279. A vigorous administration is all that is needed to advance the growth of this congregation through the years to come.

BENNETT MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH.

About 1882 Mr. B. F. Bennett erected this beautiful stone church as a memorial to the late Allen Bennett, his son. It is situated on Fremont and Warner streets, and took

the place of the old Cross Street M. E. Church, which was at the corner of Cross and Warner streets. The congregation is very active and a large industrial work is connected with its numerous enterprises. The membership is 175 and the property is valued at \$16,000. The present pastor is the Rev. A. H. Thompson. The membership is 145.

Mt. VERNON M. E. CHURCH.

This church is situated near the Mt. Vernon Mills, and was built largely through the liberality of the owners, the Messrs. Carroll. The parsonage opposite the church was the gift of Mrs. Carroll. The whole property is valued at \$16,000. The membership is 68.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH.

This church is situated in Calverton, and was established fifty years ago, and has received much aid from Gen. J. S. Berry, whose country residence is not far distant. The property is valued at \$6,000. The church has known a slow growth and now numbers 100.

ROLAND AVENUE M. E. CHURCH

In the year 1887 a frame edifice was erected on this avenue, largely through the liberality of Alcaeus Hooper, Esq. The first pastor was the Rev. J. W. Cornelius. The membership is now 131, and the property is valued at \$5,000.

DAVID ROGERS MISSION.

On Columbia avenue, near Carey street, a mission bearing this name was begun in 1889. A church edifice was erected and the growth was very rapid, so that in 1898 an addition had to be made to the building to accommodate the growing Sunday-school

and kindergarten. The church was also refitted and redecorated, and on Sunday, January 30, 1898, was dedicated with appropriate services. Mr. David Rogers, who was the founder of the mission, was present. The Sunday-school numbers 300. Church membership is 41.

BOHEMIAN MISSION.

In the year 1892 a mission was begun by the General Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in behalf of Bohemians. It occupies a hall on Broadway, in East Baltimore, and has gradually gained a membership of 70 persons. A free kindergarten and several kinds of industrial agencies are also supported in connection with this mission. The membership is 56.

GARRETT PARK M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation grew out of the zealous labors of a local preacher, the Rev. Mr. Alford, about the year 1890. It grew gradually and was furthered and aided by the Baltimore City Mission and Extension Society. A lot was secured at the corner of Lexington and Monroe streets, and upon the rear of it was erected a frame building facing Monroe street. The membership has grown to 165.

FULTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

In December, 1890, a difference arose in the Epworth Independent Methodist Church and a part of that congregation, under the leadership of the pastor, the Rev. Miller J. Law, separated from that church. Services were first held in Billett's Hall, in the neighborhood, for about a year, when a lot was purchased at the corner of Fulton avenue and Winchester street. Upon this

was erected in 1891 a frame building at a cost of \$3,000. It is still in use by the congregation, which is gradually growing in numbers and strength. Its membership is 117.

MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH.

This church is situated on the Frederick Road, near Mt. Olivet Cemetery. It was erected about the year 1890 to commemorate the bishops and other ministers, whose bodies had been interred in the neighboring cemetery. It was erected largely through the efforts of the Rev. W. W. Davis. The edifice is of stone and cost \$8,000. The membership has increased gradually until it now numbers 180.

CURTIS BAY M. E. CHURCH.

A brick edifice was erected in this suburb several years ago, for the benefit of the Methodists there residing. It cost \$5,000. The membership has grown very slowly and consists of 53 persons.

WALBROOK M. E. CHURCH.

The Baltimore City Mission and Church Extension Society built a frame chapel in the new suburb of Walbrook about the year 1892. It still holds the property. The membership is 52. The present pastor is the Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D.

ROLAND PARK M. E. CHURCH.

In the year 1897 a congregation of Methodists was organized in the new suburb of Roland Park by the Rev. L. E. Bennett. A fine lot was secured on Roland avenue and a stone edifice erected. It was dedicated in the fall of that year. The outlook for this new congregation is most promising. The membership is 31.

AMES M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

Under the name of the "Western Chapel" a new edifice was dedicated in 1858. It was situated on Division street, near Baker. Twenty years later another church was built on the same site, and the name changed to Ames Church. It was dedicated March 2, 1878. It has known a prosperous growth, until its membership numbers 466. It is connected with the Washington Conference. The pastor is the Rev. M. T. Naylor.

METROPOLITAN M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This is one of the largest and strongest colored congregations in the city. It is attached to the Washington Conference. Its church property is valued at \$80,000, and has the very large membership of 1,762. A neat parsonage is also owned by the congregation. The Sunday-school numbers 860 pupils. The present pastor is the Rev. J. A. Holmes. It was established before the war, and became self-sustaining in 1864. Its first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Bell. The edifice was rebuilt in 1882 under the pastorate of the Rev. H. A. Carroll. The present pastor was appointed to the church in 1897. He was born in Lexington, Va., in 1848. He graduated at Storer College in 1872. He has held important charges and attained to high eminence in his church.

EASTERN CHAPEL (Colored.)

There are 112 communicants attached to this chapel, which is attached to the Washington Conference. The Sunday-school has 98 pupils. The pastor is the Rev. Joshua Barnes.

CANTON M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This church is not strong, having a membership of only 70. The Sunday-school has

100 attendants. The property is valued at \$3,000. It belongs to the Washington Conference.

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

The honored name of Bishop Asbury has been perpetuated by this congregation, which erected its first chapel in 1875-76. It is attached to the Washington Conference and has had a most vigorous growth. Its present membership is 685, and 415 pupils attended its Sunday-school. The property is valued at \$30,000. The present pastor is the Rev. Alfred Young.

CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This congregation is attached to the Washington Conference. It possesses a property worth \$25,000 and has a membership of 304, with 263 pupils in the Sunday-school. The pastor is the Rev. W. M. Moorman.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH (Colored.)

This church began as a mission of the Sharp Street M. E. Church in 1867 and was known as the Dover Street Mission, its first edifice having been on that street. In 1881 it was removed to Saratoga street and became an independent charge, under the administration of the Rev. Benj. Brown. The congregation has grown slowly and now has a membership of 208, with 227 pupils in the Sunday-school. The present efficient pastor is the Rev. N. M. Carroll, who has had a very notable history. He was born in Calvert county, Md., on Sept. 26, 1837, and was converted when 15 years of age. He came to Baltimore in 1858 and was licensed to exhort in 1860. He began a traveling missionary and spent two years on the Patapsco circuit. He was ordained elder by

Bishop Ames on March 1, 1868. He has been the pastor of quite a number of the most important churches of the Washington Conference. From 1891 to 1896 he was the pastor of the Sharp Street Church and added 600 persons to the church. In 1896 he became pastor of St. Paul's and proposes to rebuild and embellish the edifice at a cost of \$6,000.

WAUGH CHAPEL (Colored).

This congregation is associated with that at Hullsville and is under the same pastor. The membership of both is 100, and the property is valued at \$2,000. They are attached to the Washington Conference.

MT. ZION M. E. CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation was organized in 1896. It was the successor of the Payne Memorial A. M. E. Church, whose trustees conveyed their property to the M. E. Church and thus formed the Mt. Zion Church. It is situated on the corner of Patterson avenue and Calhoun street and has a membership of 72. The property is valued at \$3,500.

Methodist Institutions.

The Methodist Church has several notable institutions of a charitable and educational character. Mention has already been made of the Woman's College, whose honorable history is creditable alike to the church and the city. Beside this there are others, as follows:

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

This charitable institution has a noble building on the corner of Franklin street and Fulton avenue. It can accommodate 300 persons and admits both sexes. It is supported by voluntary offerings and is under the direction of a board of women as

directors. It cares chiefly for the aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE KELSO HOME.

In 1889 a handsome property was bought on St. Paul street, extended for \$35,000. On it has since been conducted "The Kelso Home," an institution founded by Thomas Kelso, Esq., as a home for orphans of the M. E. Church. Only girls, not under four or over twelve years, are admitted. They are retained until they reach the age of eighteen years. The property has increased in value until it is now worth \$100,000. In addition to the property the trustees hold assets to the amount of \$86,000.

THE LUCY WEBB HAYES SCHOOL.

This institution is the national training school of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. Its object is to train deaconesses, missionaries and other evangelical workers. It is situated at 708 West Lombard street and has 28 pupils, representing 17 States and 3 foreign countries. Its graduates are filling responsible positions throughout the land. The school is now full to the limit of its capacity.

MORGAN COLLEGE.

This institution formerly bore the name of The Centenary Biblical Institute, but it was recently renamed "Morgan College," in honor of the late Rev. Lyttleton F. Morgan, D. D. Its object is to afford young men and women of the colored race the advantages of higher education. It has done a notable work, and its graduates are to be found all over the country. It has hundreds of scholars. Two branches of this noble College have been established elsewhere, one at Lynchburg, Va., and the

other in Princess Anne's county, Md. Both of these are flourishing.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Although the Baptists were the last of the great religious bodies to effect an organization in Baltimore they have here, as elsewhere, risen to almost the first position in point of numerical strength. The Methodists alone outnumber them in adherents. Their growth has been marvelous, especially when one recalls the persecution and bitter opposition they received in the early days of New England, and in some of the other colonies. The same is true of their advance in England where they stand next to the Congregationalists in forming the most numerous body of Protestant dissenters. There the Baptists are divided by their views of the design of Christ's redemption into "General" and "Particular Baptists," the former taking Armenian and the latter Calvinistic ground. It will be seen that this division early obtained in Maryland, but it has now largely disappeared.

It is from England that the first Maryland Baptist came in 1709, in the person of Henry Sater. Others had preceded him in other colonies, and exerted an influence for good wherever they settled, notwithstanding the opposition with which they were first received. To their credit be it said that though persecuted by others they never retaliated. They sought religious liberty for themselves; but they also granted it to others. Roger Williams and John Clark had established themselves in Rhode Island in 1638, and there founded a strong Baptist community; but nowhere else among the colonies were any number of Baptists to be seen for almost a century. In 1762 there

were only fifty-six Baptist churches in America, but after the American Revolution their growth was phenomenal. In 1792 they had 1,000 churches, and in 1812, 2,432.

As elsewhere, the growth in Maryland was at first very slow. Henry Sater took up his residence in 1709 at Chestnut Ridge, which is about nine miles northwest from the present site of the city. Notwithstanding the fact that he was only a layman, he exerted a marked influence in his own community, and made his house the center of a new religious life and interest. Here was the Baptist denomination begun in Maryland. Whensoever he could secure an itinerant Baptist minister he did so; but inasmuch as the Baptists were then too few, both in ministers and members, to admit of settled pastorates, the ministers moved from colony to colony administering and preaching wherever they could. Among those early itinerant Baptist ministers were George Eglesfield, of Pennsylvania; Paul Palmer and Henry Lovall, of England. The last baptized 48 persons and may be regarded as the first pastor. The first organization of the Baptists was not effected for a third of a century after Henry Sater first began to win adherents. This was in 1742 at Chestnut Ridge. It began with fifty-seven members. Their covenant bears the date of July 10, 1742, and states in part:

"We, the humble professors of the Gospel of Christ, baptized upon declaration of faith and repentance, believing the doctrines of general redemption (or the free grace of God extended to all) do hereby seriously, heartily and solemnly, in the presence of the searcher of hearts, and before the world, covenant, agree, bind and settle ourselves into a church to hold, abide by

and contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, owned by the best reformed churches in England and Scotland, except in infant baptism, modes of church government, the doctrine of absolute probation and some ceremonies. We do also bind ourselves hereby to defend and live up to the Protestant religion, and to oppose and abhor the Pope of Rome and popery with all her anti-Christian ways."

In 1742 Henry Sater erected a "Meeting House" on his own ground at his own expense, and on November 17th, he deeded the house with "One acre of land for a meeting house, burying-place and all other conveniences, for the church and congregation for ever, to the end of the world." The Rev. Henry Loveall remained pastor four years.

So rapidly did this congregation at Chestnut Ridge grow that in four years it increased from 57 to 181 members. Some of these removed to Berkeley county, W. Va., near where Martinsburg now stands, and formed a congregation there in 1746 under the Rev. Henry Loveall. The Chestnut Ridge congregation belonged to the "General Baptists," but it appears that in 1747, when it was without a pastor, some of its members invited "Particular Baptists" to preach among them. As a result fourteen of these members were won over to the views of the "Particular" party and organized a separate congregation at Winter Run, afterwards called Harford. This congregation, upon its application, was received into union with the Philadelphia Association on the 7th of October, 1755. So rapidly did it grow in numbers that it absorbed the Chestnut Ridge Church and was long regarded as one of the strongest Bap-

tist congregations in the country. In the year 1771 it had four places of worship: at Western Run, at Chestnut Ridge, at Patapsco, and near Westminster. In 1756 the Rev. John Davis was called to the pastorate of this Harford Baptist Church. He remained pastor fifty-three years. Notwithstanding the fact that the town of Baltimore had been founded in 1730, there does not appear to have been any attempt to form a Baptist congregation in it until 1772. Prior to this date the few Baptists residing here were members of the Harford Church and received monthly visits from its pastor, the Rev. John Davis, who served there, at Baltimore and elsewhere from 1756 to 1809, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was the founder of the First Baptist Church of Baltimore, of Taney Town, of Gunpowder, of Westminster and probably of Frederick. The last three are now extinct. He was a man of unblemished life, untiring energy and marvelous success. He traveled widely, preaching in houses, barns, schools, indeed, wherever he was allowed an opportunity to be heard.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is not definitely known when the first Baptist meeting was held in Baltimore Town; but certainly prior to 1773, for in that year Messrs. Griffith, Shields, Lemmon, Prestman, McKim, Cox and others purchased a lot of half an acre on the corner of Front and Fayette streets, in Old Town, where the Shot Tower now stands. It cost one hundred and fifty pounds, current money, and was specially designated as a lot "for a house of public worship, and also for a burying-place for the service of the congregation or society that is now or may

hereafter be established or constituted in Baltimore Town, known by the name or appellation of Baptists." On this lot the first church was erected and subsequently the parsonage and school house. The remainder was used as a cemetery. To this place of meeting the Rev. John Davis, of Hartford, came once a month to hold services. Possibly lay services were held on the other Sundays of the month, but the congregation remained so weak, or else the Baptist ministers were so few, that the Rev. Mr. Davis gave Baltimore but one monthly service for over ten years. In 1784, when the Rev. Lewis Richards, a Welshman by birth, came to Baltimore, it was decided to erect the mission into a separate congregation. Hence it was that on the first of January, 1785, application for letters of dismission was granted, and on the 15th of the same month the First Regular Baptist Church began its independent existence. In this move no one was as influential as the old pastor, the Rev. John Davis, who had so long served the little flock. On the occasion of this creation of the independence of the First Church, the first immersion took place under the new conditions, Mr. John Scott receiving baptism.

The growth of this congregation was slow at first, for when it was admitted into union with the Philadelphia Association in 1787, it only had twenty-eight members. In 1794 the "Baltimore Baptist Association" was formed, consisting of the Baptist congregations on the Western shore of Maryland. In 1795 the First Baptist Church of Baltimore joined the Association, "being orthodox in its principles and practices." In this same year a Baptist Church was organized in "Old Town" and at Fell's

Point by the Rev. John Healy, but inasmuch as it was considered to be lax in doctrine its application for admission into the Baltimore Association was declined. This caused a great strife of words, and numerous pamphlets appeared from members of the new congregation. Twelve years later the application was renewed and was granted. The new congregation took the name of the "Second Baptist Church." At this time, 1807, there were fifteen Baptist churches on the Western shore of Maryland, having a total membership of 748. In 1808 the Association presented an address to President Thomas Jefferson, to which he made reply. In 1809 the Association met in the First Church of Baltimore.

The faithful pastorate of the Rev. Lewis Richards continued until 1818, thirty years, when he was compelled to retire on account of the infirmities of old age. He remained connected with the congregation, however, until his death in 1832. Under him the Sunday-school was organized in 1814 or 1815. The Rev. Edward J. Reiss, who had been assistant pastor for three years, was elected to succeed the Rev. Mr. Richards in 1817. On the 22nd of March of the next year a new edifice was dedicated on the northeast corner of Sharp and Lombard streets, at a cost of \$50,000. It was long known as "The Round Top Church." In 1821 the Rev. Mr. Reiss seceded from the First Church and, taking a goodly number of personal followers with him, founded the Ebenezer Baptist Church, which became extinct after a short existence. The Rev. John Finlay was called from Albany, N. Y., to succeed to the pastorate in 1821, and remained in charge for thirteen years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen P.



Jack Smith -

Hill, in 1834, who was pastor for sixteen years. In October of 1839 a noted revivalist—Elder Knapp—held a series of services in the church which awakened so great an interest that two hundred and twenty-nine persons were converted and baptized, and twenty-seven were admitted to membership by letter. By this effort the congregation was greatly strengthened. The Rev. Mr. Hill continued in charge until February 15, 1850, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John W. M. Williams, D. D., of Lynchburg, Va., whose able administration continued until his lamented death, August 28, 1894, forty-four years. During his administration many improvements and changes were made. The Sunday-school was reorganized in 1852. An organ, the first in a Baptist Church of Baltimore, was obtained and is still in use. The church was repaired and embellished. In 1853 a colony left the First Church and established a congregation in the southern part of the city, which finally became the Lee Street Baptist Church. In 1866 the church reported 616 members. The gradual encroachment of business rendered the old site undesirable and it was decided to sell it and move elsewhere. A lot was purchased at a cost of \$10,000 on Townsend street (now Lafayette avenue) near Fremont. The old property (valued at \$60,000) and \$5,000 in cash were given for the present church edifice, which was erected for their special use. On January 6, 1878, the new church was first used for divine worship. It is a large marble building, with all modern conveniences. In 1894 the present efficient pastor, the Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, entered upon charge of this very important congregation. His labors have

been abundantly blessed. The membership is 512.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The origin of this congregation is remarkable. The first pastor, the Rev. John Healy, gives the following record of it: "In the year 1794, three families of us, viz: John Healy and wife, Matthew Hulse and wife, William Lynes and wife, all members of the Baptist Church, England, which was called 'The New Connexion,' determined to emigrate to the United States and remain together as a religious community. We arrived in New York October 5th, and stayed till February following, when we embarked for Baltimore." Besides the above there were twelve children and a sister of Mrs. Hulse, making nineteen persons in all. Before leaving England they had chosen Mr. Healy their minister, but he received no ordination until 1798. Leaving their destiny in his hands, he chose to settle at Fell's Point, then the commercial part of the city. The use of a sail-loft, which had been fitted up as a mission by the Rev. Dr. Bend, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was obtained free of rent. Soon the congregation moved to larger quarters, above "The Watch House," on the corner of Broadway and Aliceanna street. Here they held a weekly prayer meeting. The Rev. Mr. Richards, pastor of the First Baptist Church, gave them such attention as he could. On the 11th of June, 1797, they organized and adopted a constitution. They also ordered "that Brother John Healy do preach the gospel statedly among us, in season and out of season, and administer the ordinances of God unto us regularly as our pastor." In the same year they began to

build a meeting house. It was 27x40 feet and very plain. It still stands on the corner of Bank and Eden streets. Before their church was fully completed a frightful plague of yellow fever visited the city, and of this little congregation one-half died, including every male member except Mr. Healy. Still they persevered. On July 20, 1798, Mr. Healy was ordained elder by Joshua Jones and John Austin, "elders of the Baptist Churches of the City of Lincoln and Bessel's Green, near Seven Oaks, Kent, Great Britain." The congregation continued to use the old church until 1811, when a new edifice on Fleet street (now Canton street) was built. The membership grew rapidly. In 1807, after several years' opposition, the church was admitted into the Association; but in 1836 it withdrew. In 1848 it was affiliated with the Maryland Union and so continues. The Rev. Mr. Healy remained pastor until his death on June 17, 1848, at the age of eighty-four years. His long life and noble character had endeared him to the whole community so that he was publicly styled "Father Healy." The Rev. George F. Adams was called to succeed him in 1848 and remained in charge twelve years. He found just one hundred members enrolled. In 1853 it was decided to move to a more suitable location, so the Fleet street lot was sold and the present lot was leased and the church erected thereon at a cost of \$16,600, on Broadway near Pratt street. This new edifice was opened in November, 1854, and an earnest congregation rejoiced to make it its ecclesiastical home. In 1860 the Rev. Mr. Adams resigned, and the following year was succeeded by the Rev. A. G. Thomas, of Pennsylvania. He resigned eighteen

months later to become a chaplain in a United States Army hospital. For the next ten years the pastorate was filled by as many men. In 1884 the Rev. George W. McCullough, a young man of Baltimore, became the pastor and advanced the condition of the congregation in every way. The interior of the church was remodeled and decorated. The Rev. J. A. Fletcher was elected pastor in 1897. The membership is 114. The Sunday-school of this church was organized in 1797 and is thus one of the oldest in the land. A large part of the accessions to the Second Church have come through its Sunday-school.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church has had several titles according to its location. So rapid has been its growth that it has outgrown two edifices and has but recently erected a third. Its interesting history began in 1835 under the name of "Calvert Street Baptist Church." Its founding was a marvelous work of faith, entirely due to the zeal and consecration of two brothers, Messrs. William and James C. Crane, who moved hither from Richmond, Va., the former in 1834 and the latter in 1837. Mr. William Crane, upon his arrival, set about to organize another Baptist congregation. In 1834 he purchased a meeting house on Calvert street near Saratoga, which had formerly been occupied by the Ebenezer Baptist congregation, which was now extinct. He paid \$4,000 for it, and at once began to look for a suitable man as pastor. The congregation was publicly recognized February 15, 1835. The first pastor was the Rev. Joseph G. Binney, but discouraged by its slow growth, he resigned charge of the church after four months' in-

cumbency. During his short stay only one person was baptized and she was a Jewess, Miss Cohen, of Richmond. A Sunday-school was also organized. The Rev. William Richards served temporarily, adding a few members to this "feeble folk." In January, 1836, the Rev. George F. Adams assumed charge and did faithful work for seven years. In 1837 James C. Crane moved to Baltimore and gave life and interest to the Sunday-school and congregation. Large accessions were now made to the church; in the years 1840 and 1841 a gain of 254 was reported. In 1842 the Rev. Mr. Adams resigned to become the State Missionary and was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Aldridge in July, 1843. In May, 1844, the congregation decided to change its location. For a time they occupied a vacant chapel on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets, but in 1845 they opened their new church edifice on High street near Low. It cost \$17,000 and only \$4,000 could be raised toward this sum, leaving a heavy debt which long burdened the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Aldridge served but a year, during which 104 additions were made to the membership. Next to him succeeded one of the best and ablest men the Baptist Church of Baltimore has ever known, the Rev. Franklin Wilson, D. D., who entered upon his duties April 11, 1847. He at once attacked the debt, and reduced it one-half during his pastorate of three years, and added 167 persons to the congregation. The loss of his voice caused his resignation in 1850, when he was succeeded by the Rev. H. J. Chandler. He reduced the debt to \$2,000 and admitted fifty persons by baptism. Though virtually in charge of the congregation, the Rev. Mr.

Chandler was really only the assistant of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who occasionally preached. The latter received no salary at all, at any time, from the congregation. In 1853 the Rev. John Berg took charge and labored successfully for two years. The Rev. L. W. Seely served for two years, resigning in 1857. In 1858 the Rev. E. R. Hera was called. The following year such a serious difficulty arose that he resigned, and taking with him about fifty members formed a new congregation, which had a very short history and then disbanded. From 1859 to 1866 the Rev. George P. Nice was pastor of the church, and, largely by the liberality of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the remainder of the debt was paid. The building was improved at a cost of \$2,000. The Rev. R. B. Kelsay was pastor from 1867 to 1870. The Rev. M. R. Watkinson served from 1871 to 1873. During his administration a mission was established in the northeastern part of the city, which afterwards became the Shiloh, now Grace Baptist Church. Following him came the Rev. John T. Craig for seven years, in whose day the church building was thoroughly repaired and a steeple erected, at a total cost of \$4,000. In May, 1881, the Rev. W. S. Penick assumed charge and remained until 1885, when, on July 1st, he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. O. F. Gregory, D. D. He found a membership of about 400, but the neighborhood of the church had become so invaded by foreign population that it was decided to move elsewhere. The High street property was sold to the Bishop of Maryland and converted into the St. James First African Church (Episcopal), by which it is now used after much improvement. Ten thousand dollars were obtained by this sale. A lot

was purchased on Broadway and Jefferson street for \$11,000 and on the rear of this lot a chapel, to form a part of the main edifice when erected, was built in 1891-1892 at a cost of \$14,000. It was dedicated on March 20, 1892. The congregation is gradually growing under the wise leadership of the Rev. Dr. Gregory, whose zeal and devotion have gained him a good name throughout the city. The present membership is 345.

FIRST COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The early history of this congregation is unknown, but it is clear that in 1818 a colored Baptist preacher came to Baltimore and for a year preached in a private house on Potter street near Fayette. There is no record that a congregation was organized. As the race was in slavery both the laws and public opinion were against separate congregations for the black man. Some few were members of the First (white) Church. When Mr. William Crane came to Baltimore in 1834 he made an effort to gather the colored Baptists in a distinct organization. He secured the services of Moses Clayton, who had been a slave, and he formed a Sunday-school on the corner of Young and Thomesen streets. He was a man of very limited knowledge but of boundless enthusiasm, and soon gathered a little band of converts. A congregation was formed on February 20th and Moses Clayton was ordained pastor. The growth was very slow. In 1841 it was received into the Association. For the next twenty years there is nothing special to chronicle. In 1860 the pastor, Rev. Moses Clayton, died at the age of seventy-seven years. The Rev. J. Carey and the Rev. John Whyte and the Rev. J. Underlue served for short periods.

The last resigned in 1864 to enlist in the Union Army. At this time the congregation had about eighty members. In 1865 the Rev. Lewis Hicks assumed charge and remained for five years. Despite the fact that he was an illiterate, he was gifted with great fluency of speech and met with marked success. He collected sufficient funds to build a meeting house in the place of the old school house. In 1872 the present pastor, the Rev. J. C. Allen, a student of Iberia College, Ohio, assumed charge of the church. His administration has been most prosperous. In a short time he increased the membership from one hundred to three hundred, until a new and larger place of worship was found necessary. In 1875 a lot was secured at the corner of Caroline and McElderry streets, at a cost of \$3,500. In 1880 a handsome edifice was erected by the Church Extension Society, to be deeded to the congregation when fully paid for. The church and ground cost about \$16,500. The new edifice was dedicated on the last Sunday in January, 1881, and during the first month fifty converts were baptized. In 1885 its membership had reached 371. The present membership is 406.

SEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This most important congregation had its origin in a meeting held on October 17, 1845, in the old meeting house on Calvert street. About one hundred persons were present, all of whom were members of the First Baptist Church, who had withdrawn from it owing to differences of opinion upon matters of church government. It was here decided to organize a new congregation at once and to purchase the Calvert Street

Church from Wm. Crane for \$6,000. On October 27th their constitution was adopted. On November 3d the Council of the city churches recognized the new congregation as a "Regular Baptist Church under the name of the Seventh Baptist Church of the city of Baltimore." Ninety-seven members of the First Church seceded to join it. The public recognition service was held on Tuesday, November 4, 1845. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Richmond, was elected but declined. The Rev. O. W. Briggs served as temporary pastor until September 3d, 1846. The Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, of South Carolina, was elected permanent pastor, and on July 5, 1847, connected himself with the congregation and became its pastor. He had made it conditional upon his acceptance that a larger house of worship should be at once erected. A lot on the northwest corner of Paca and Saratoga streets had been purchased in 1846, and the work of erection begun. The Calvert street property was sold and while the congregation was without a home it worshiped in the Madison Street Church (now owned by the Madison Presbyterian Church, colored). On the third Sunday of June, 1847, the new church was dedicated and the congregation entered upon that remarkable history which has characterized this church from that time to this. Only the more prominent events can be enumerated. On September 9, 1856, "The Young Men's City Mission Society" was organized to hold weekly meetings in the church and in private houses, to distribute tracts, and to visit the poor and sick. In 1864 this organization collected \$500 to purchase a dilapidated chapel on Pierce street, near Fremont, where they started a

Sunday-school, which in 1880 was removed to a large building on the corner of Schroeder and Pierce streets, which cost, together with repairs, \$3,000. This is still in the care of the Society, which was legally incorporated in 1866. On September 28, 1851, Rev. Isaac Cole, formerly a Methodist minister, was publicly immersed, at his own request, in the Spring Gardens. Thousands of spectators witnessed this act. In the same month Mr. Alexander Butcher and twenty-two other members were received by letter from the First Baptist Church. Mr. Butcher gave much time to the organization and management of a Sunday-school called the West End school, situated on the southeast corner of Fayette street and Stockton alley. From this, four years later, the Franklin Square Baptist Church was organized. To this new congregation twenty-two members of the Seventh Church were dismissed. A new mission was begun under Mr. Butcher on Fremont street below Pratt. It was commonly called Elbow Lane school. It lived but a short time. In 1856, 183 persons were added by baptism, the membership was over 1,000. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1858, during which the congregation met with the First and Franklin Square Churches. It was again repaired in 1867 at a cost of \$5,000. In this year beginnings were made to establish a new congregation in the northwestern part of the city. Mr. Hiram Woods started the movement by offering to give a lot of ground and \$5,000 for this object. In a few months \$36,226 were subscribed, and the erection of the present Eutaw Place Church was begun. It was completed in 1871, when the Rev. Dr. Fuller and one hundred and thirty members of

the Seventh Church, took letters of dismission to move to the new church. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Fuller produced profound sorrow, which was expressed to him by a series of tender resolutions.

On April 17, 1871, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Brantly was unanimously called to the vacant pastorate, but it was not until September 23d that he assumed charge. His administration also was a remarkable one, full of good works in all directions. In 1873 the Pierce Street Chapel was enlarged and improved. In 1874 a parsonage was bought. In 1880 the new chapel on Schroeder street was purchased for the Pierce Street Mission. The sudden death of Doctor Brantley on Monday, March 6, 1882, shocked not only his people, but also the city, in which he had already made himself a power for good. On November 17, 1882, the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Jr., D. D., of Portland, Me., assumed charge of the bereaved congregation and served with great acceptance until he was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Harris, D. D. To him succeeded the Rev. N. A. Tupper, Jr. On January 1, 1896 he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. W. J. E. Cox. The membership is 417.

HUNTINGDON BAPTIST CHURCH, WAVERLY

This congregation owes its origin to the zeal and piety of Mr. Frederick Harrison, who in 1835 started a Sunday-school in an old building at one time used as a barracks by the soldiers of Fort McHenry. It was situated on the old York Road, near the first toll-gate, and was occupied by the soldiers in the summer to avoid the malaria of the Fort. Mr. Harrison was a member of

the First Baptist Church and a United States civil engineer. Several Baptist ministers held services during the summer of 1835. In the winter the school was dismissed, but public meetings were held at night and were conducted by city pastors, mostly Baptist. About 1843 several young men from the High Street Baptist Church greatly aided in the establishment of this mission. Among these was Franklin Wilson, who subsequently became pastor of the First Baptist Church, and did such a splendid work there and elsewhere. The first house of worship was dedicated October 20, 1844. In 1845 and 1846 revivals added so many to this little flock that it was decided to organize a separate congregation. This was at once effected, and in November the new church entered the Association, with a membership of twenty-one persons. The first pastor was the Rev. F. Wilson, who remained three years, when he was elected pastor of the First Church. The growth was very slow, under various pastors. In 1872 a new church was erected at a cost of \$13,000, modelled after Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn. The Rev. John Berg was then pastor (from 1865 to 1873). In 1882 a parsonage was erected in the administration of the Rev. E. B. Morris. The present pastor is the Rev. E. E. Ayres. The membership is 231.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This is by far the largest colored church in Baltimore and possibly in the South. It began in 1852 with fifty-seven members. It now numbers over two thousand. It first met for worship in a small building on Lewis street near Mullikin. The first pastor was named John Carey, who served until 1854.

Several men followed him without much success until 1861, when the Rev. William Williams became pastor. He remained eight years and increased the membership to 124. In 1866 the "Saratoga Street African Baptist Church" (which had been established by Rev. Noah Davis on October 29, 1848) disbanded and many of its members joined the Lewis street congregation, and by reason of this union the new organization became incorporated under the title of "The Union Baptist Church." They numbered 175 souls and began to seek a proper place for their new church. In 1868 the Disciples' meeting-house on North street near Saratoga was purchased by the Rev. Francis Wilson, D. D., Hiram Woods and others and presented to the Union congregation on certain conditions. The Rev. Mr. Williams died in 1869. The Rev. William P. Thompson was pastor for two years. He left a membership of 240. He died January 24, 1872, greatly beloved by his people. In October, 1872, the Rev. Harvey Johnson, a graduate of Wayland Seminary, Washington, entered upon the pastorate and continues to this day. His career and success have been remarkable, and he is justly regarded one of the ablest men the colored race possesses. Under him the congregation has rapidly increased, until now it numbers over two thousand. This congregation has been the origin of the following churches: In 1874, the Macedonia Church; in 1879, the Calvary Church; in 1880, the Perkins Square Baptist Church. It has also established churches at Frederick, Winfield and Westminster. Six men have passed from this congregation into the ministry. The Sunday-school numbers almost a thousand.

FRANKLIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

From the Sunday-school, known as the West End Sunday-school and superintended by Alexander Butcher, there sprang a new congregation in 1854. The meeting for organization was held in a house on Fayette street near Carey, the persons present being mostly from the Seventh and the High street congregations. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Wilson opened with prayer, and on his motion it was resolved: "That it is expedient to proceed, at the earliest possible period, to the formation of a Baptist Church at Franklin Square." The new congregation was formally recognized at a public council held in the old "Round Top" Church on Lombard and Sharp streets. Its membership was thirty. The Church Extension Society purchased the present lot for \$4,400. The church edifice was erected the following year and dedicated in November, 1855. It cost about \$20,000. The first pastor was the Rev. G. B. Taylor, who served two years. The membership numbered eighty-six. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Wilson served for a year or two without pay. On October 15, 1858, the Rev. Francis M. Barker became pastor and numerous additions were made during his short stay of a year. In 1859 the church became incorporated and the Church Extension Society transferred the property to its trustees. During the next ten years the church was served by almost as many pastors. In 1875 the Rev. G. W. Sanderlin became pastor and continued five years. The membership greatly increased, the new organ, costing \$3,000, was secured, and the lecture room renovated. In 1876 the Rev. Dr. C. C. Bitting entered upon the charge of this congregation and remained seven years. In his

day the church was increased in its seating capacity and many handsome improvements made, at an expense of \$6,000. One hundred and seventy-two persons were baptized and the membership increased to 496. In October, 1883, fifty-five members withdrew to form the Fulton Avenue Baptist Church, which grew out of the West End Mission. In 1883-4 a second-story addition was made to the lecture room, giving a library and other rooms for social purposes. On March 1, 1884, the Rev. A. Judson Rowland, D. D., became the pastor and continued in office until 1895, when he resigned to accept the charge of the Baptist Publication House, Philadelphia. His administration was marked by great prosperity. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Sparks W. Melton. The membership is 554.

LEE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

At a meeting of the First Baptist Church, held February 5, 1854, it was resolved: "That a committee of four persons be appointed to procure subscriptions under the authority of this church, and to lease a lot in the neighborhood of Federal Hill for the accommodation of a Sunday-school, and when sufficient amount of subscriptions shall have been procured, to proceed to the completion of said object." At the same meeting the Rev. John H. Phillips was employed as a missionary to work in this section of the city. The committee appointed went immediately to work. It hired a large barn on Hill street near Hanover and remodeled it for Sunday-school use and for services. On March 26, 1854, the building was opened for public worship and a Sunday-school was organized. The latter was

greatly increased by scholars from a mission which Dr. William Burlingame, a member of the Seventh Church, had maintained for several years on the corner of Hanover and Montgomery streets. It had no church connection or support, and therefore languished until Doctor Burlingame decided to abandon it and to send his scholars to the new organization on Hill street. On April 30, 1855, the church was organized with twenty-seven members. The Rev. Mr. Phillips was elected pastor. It was admitted to the Association in November, 1855. For this congregation the Church Extension Society bought an edifice on Lee street near Hanover, which had been used by St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The new name was immediately adopted. The growth was rapid. In 1856 the membership had increased to seventy-five. For several years it had very short pastorates. In 1860 the Rev. Isaac Cole (formerly a Methodist minister) assumed charge and remained until 1865. The growth was so rapid as to call for a new church, which was built on the same site at a cost of \$15,206, and was dedicated June 26, 1864. The Rev. James Dubois was pastor a year and the Rev. S. C. Boston for two years. From 1870 to 1880 the Rev. John Pollard served the congregation most acceptably and increased the membership to 407. In January, 1881, the Rev. H. M. Wharton entered upon a pastorate of three years, which was attended by almost unparalleled success. His revival services brought many into the church, until when he left, in 1883, to engage in editorial and evangelistic work, the membership numbered 770. He also founded the Riverside Church, developing it out of a little mission. The present pastor of the Lee



G. W. H. Ains.

Street Church is the Rev. Weston Bruner. The membership is 628.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first movement looking toward a German Baptist congregation was made in 1855. There were then about five German Baptists in the city, allied to various congregations. The Rev. K. A. Fleishmann, editor of the "Sendbote," Philadelphia, was invited by one of these, Mr. John L. Rapold, a member of the Seventh Church, to come to Baltimore and investigate the field. He came and preached and baptized two persons. From this time the German Baptists began to meet regularly, but it was not until January, 1859, when their number had increased to twelve, that they organized a church in a chapel on Hill street. The Rev. J. E. Meuri, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, became their pastor. In 1860 they numbered twenty-seven; in 1861, sixty-two. In 1860 the congregation joined the Association. The Rev. Mr. Meuri resigned in 1862 to return to Germany. For three years the congregation kept together without any pastoral oversight and then fell into dissensions and dissolved.

An attempt was made in 1865 to revive this work. The Board invited the Rev. Henry Schneider, of Rochester, N. Y., to locate here as a missionary. A new church was organized with twenty-six members. It met first in Rechabite Hall, Fayette street, and afterwards at Wildey Hall, East Pratt street. Mr. Schneider met with great success and erected a church at the corner of Caroline and Hampstead streets at a cost of \$4,000. He resigned in July, 1869, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry F. Miller, who continued until June 1, 1874, when he

was compelled to resign through the loss of his voice. He brought the membership up to 120. For the next two years the Rev. J. Fellman labored faithfully. There were several short pastorates, with long intervals, until May, 1881, when the Rev. J. C. Craft accepted charge. The membership had dwindled to seventy-six. The present pastor is the Rev. George A. Sheets. The membership is seventy-two.

EUTAW PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The steps leading to the formation of this important congregation and the erection of its church are to be found under the history of the Seventh Baptist Church, whose child it is. The corner-stone was laid on April 22, 1869, and the beautiful white marble edifice was dedicated April 2, 1871. The cost, including furniture and organ, amounted to \$102,000. The Rev. Dr. Fuller, who was pastor of the Seventh Church, accepted the charge of the new congregation and under his able administration it entered upon its successful history with a membership of 133 persons. In 1871 the young men of the congregation organized a City Mission Society and established two missions afterwards, one on Patterson avenue and the other in the northern part of the city. Both subsequently developed into churches. The second year's membership was an increase of seventy-one. Two years later the total number was 449, so marvelously did the congregation grow. In June, 1874, a new church was organized under the charge of the Rev. Miles S. Read. It took the name of "Shiloh Baptist Church," but this was afterwards altered to "Grace Baptist Church." On the 20th of October, 1876, the Rev. Dr. Fuller died, after a month's in-

tense suffering. His funeral was almost without precedent in Baltimore, so largely was it attended. For a year the church was without a pastor, when the Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, a brilliant young man of Midway, Ky., was secured. He filled a most successful pastorate of five years. During his term of service 174 persons were baptized, the Fuller Memorial Chapel was built, and the Immanuel Church constituted mainly through the efforts of the Eutaw Church. There was a second vacancy for a year, but in 1884 the Rev. Frank M. Ellis, D. D., who had gained a great reputation as pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, accepted the charge of the church and remained until 1895, when he removed to Brooklyn. His administration was marked by great prosperity. The membership rose to 600 and the congregation was foremost in gifts and good works. In 1894 the North Avenue Baptist Church was organized by members of the Eutaw Church. The present pastor is the Rev. Junius W. Millard. The membership is 578.

MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored.)

In a stable-loft in Vincent alley a Sunday-school and prayer-meeting were inaugurated in the year 1874 by several members of the Union Baptist Church. The stable was remodelled and fitted for use, and on the 29th of September, 1874, a meeting was called to organize a church. Sixteen members of Union Church presented their letters of commendation. On November 5th. the new congregation was recognized by the Council and took the title "Macedonia Baptist Church." The congregation joined the Association and leased a lot on Saratoga street. A brick chapel, accommodat-

ing 300 persons, was erected for \$3,000, and dedicated June 24, 1876. The first pastor was the Rev. W. C. Lawson, who had been a deacon and done more than any one else to establish the church. In two years time the congregation increased to a membership of over 300, and the church debt was paid. The church grew rapidly until in 1885 it numbered 700 members, and steps were taken to erect a new edifice. The church started a mission in Whatcoat street in 1881, which has since developed into the Patterson Avenue Church. The present pastor is the Rev. A. B. Callis. The membership is 761.

LEADENHALL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored.)

The development of this congregation has been most rapid. In 1870 a small flock was gathered in South Baltimore and took the name of the "Providence Baptist Church," of which the Rev. Lewis Hicks was elected pastor. A small place of meeting was secured and help from the Association obtained. This was so inadequate that the Association determined to erect a suitable house of worship. A union meeting was called at the Seventh Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon, March 31, 1872, at which \$8,000 was subscribed for a new building. A lot was secured on Leadenhall street and a commodious structure of two stories was erected. It cost \$18,000. The church was dedicated in November, 1872. In this a new congregation was organized May 12, 1873, and it took the name of the "Leadenhall Baptist Church." The Rev. Thomas Henson was placed in charge for a year. The old "Providence Church" about this time disbanded and its members

attached themselves to the Leadenhall congregation. In 1874 the membership was 147. In 1875 the Rev. Ananias Brown, of Newport, R. I., was called to serve this congregation, and has continued in charge until the present time, laboring with great success. The present membership is 821.

HAMPDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

A congregation was gathered in this suburb as early as 1847. It erected a handsome stone church at a cost of \$5,000. It was dedicated April 23, 1848. After several years the members removed and the church died. The edifice was rented for a public school and afterwards demolished. The reservoir now covers the spot on which it stood. In 1874 several members of the Forest Church withdrew to form a congregation in Hampden. The first services were held in the U. B. Church. A hall was soon rented. In June, 1874, the Rev. J. H. Barnes took charge. The membership had grown from 20 to 54. The hall being too small, a large tent was procured and used during the summer. A church was erected at a cost of \$4,300. The growth has been rapid. In 1885 it had reached 100 members. The present membership is 565. The present pastor is the Rev. J. J. Wicker.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

From a small mission inaugurated by the Young People's Association of the High Street Church in a one-story building on Aisquith street, Sunday afternoon, April 14, 1872, this important church has sprung. A Sunday-school was at first begun which rapidly increased and required larger quarters. A dwelling, at 538 Aisquith street, was next secured where weekly prayer-meetings were also held. Messrs. Miles S.

Read and his brother, Wm. S. Read, members of the Eutaw Place Church, attached themselves to the mission, the former preaching every Sunday afternoon. In a short time forty persons professed conversion. It was decided to build a church. A lot was leased and a brick chapel erected at a cost of \$4,000. On June 12, 1874, twenty-one members of the Eutaw Place Church and eleven from the High Street Church united and organized the "Shiloh Baptist Church." Mr. M. S. Read acted as pastor for one year, without compensation. The Shiloh Church was admitted into the Association in November. At the end of Mr. Read's year he was called to the pastorate and was ordained in the Eutaw Church for this special purpose. The congregation began to increase rapidly. In 1877 Mr. Charles D. Parker, a licentiate of the High Street Church, became pastor. In this year the Orient Baptist Church, which was established in 1873, and had a checkered existence, was invited to join the Shiloh congregation. It did so, and disbanding in December, 1877, seventy of its members threw in their lot with the new congregation, thus giving it 125 members. In 1882 it was decided to change the name from "Shiloh" to "Aisquith Street." In 1883 the congregation moved to Bethany Chapel on Eager street. During a revival here two hundred persons were converted. The edifice was soon outgrown and it was decided to move elsewhere. With this in view the name was changed to "Grace Baptist Church." In April, 1884, the Rev. J. B. English became pastor. A lot on the northeast corner of Caroline and Preston street was purchased in 1885, and a new and handsome stone church was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$20,-

000. The present earnest and successful pastor is the Rev. J. C. Davidson. The membership is 311.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This very large congregation had a very small beginning and is largely the product of one man's zeal and ability. A few members of Union Church had been holding meetings for several years, first on Oxford street, and afterwards in an old carpenter shop on the corner of Preston and Mason alley, where twelve persons constituted themselves a new body. In June, 1879, they called the Rev. P. H. A. Braxton from Richmond. His zeal soon told, and in two years the congregation increased to 125 members, and became self-supporting. They rented a hall on Linden avenue and Hoffman streets and occupied it about a year. In 1883 a large lot was secured at the corner of Park avenue and Biddle street and a new edifice begun. It was completed and dedicated in March, 1885. The building is a handsome one—of granite trimmed with red brick. The cost was \$10,000. While it was being erected services were held in a frame building which is still standing next to the church on Biddle street. The membership has gradually increased until now it is very large. In 1897 the interior was damaged by fire but was speedily repaired. The Rev. Mr. Braxton is still in charge.

FULLER MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The honored name of the first pastor of the Eutaw Church has been perpetuated in a beautiful and suitable memorial—a church bearing the name of the "Fuller Memorial." It is the outcome of a missionary effort made by the Young Men's City Mission of the Eutaw Church, which in 1874 rented

Sewall's Hall, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Patterson avenue, and organized a Sunday-school, on July 7th. Another school, conducted previously in a room on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fremont street, joined with it. Weekly meetings were also instituted and the growth of attendance at both was so great as to necessitate a larger building. Subscriptions were raised to build a chapel on a lot leased at the corner of Patterson avenue and Calhoun street, to be called the "Fuller Memorial." It cost \$3,000 and was completed on June 30, 1877. The Mission Sunday-school, which had borne the name of "Olivet," removed to the new chapel the next day, Sunday, and became the Sunday-school of the Fuller Memorial Church. In October weekly meetings were begun. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Wilson preached frequently in the years 1878 and 1879, until a missionary, the Rev. J. E. Rapson, was secured. He entered upon his duties in the chapel October 12th, and had a congregation of eighty-five persons. In July, 1880, nineteen members of the Eutaw Church took letters and organized a new body. The Rev. J. Henry Brittain was called to the pastorate. His success was great from the start, until larger accommodations became necessary. In 1884 a large and handsome red brick building, with stone trimmings, was erected on the corner of Carey and Presstman streets. The new edifice was dedicated October 12th. The old chapel passed into the hands of the Patterson Avenue Colored Baptist Church. The growth has been great both in the congregation and the Sunday-school. It is now one of the most active congregations in the city. Membership is 386. Subsequently the con-

gregation has built a handsome church at the corner of Baker and Carey streets. The Patterson Avenue Colored Church, now called Sharon, purchased its former property for \$20,000, and now occupies it. Present pastor, Rev. S. C. Clopton.

PERKINS' SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

The history of this church is remarkable. In 1880 the Wayman African Methodist Episcopal Church possessed a building on the corner of George street and Clinton avenue. In September of that year its pastor and twenty-seven of its members were converted from Methodist to Baptist principles and were immersed. This disorganized the Wayman Church, and the edifice was used as a Baptist Mission. On July 22, 1881, the Rev. F. R. Williams and some of his former flock withdrew from the Union Church and founded the Perkins' Square Church. They purchased the building they had been occupying and elected Mr. Williams as pastor. In the first year there were 160 additions by baptism. In 1883 the membership increased to 470. In 1884 the edifice was remodeled and improved at a cost of \$1,000. In 1885 the membership was 600. The same minister is in charge and doing a marvelous work. The membership is 1,101.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon, November 7, 1880, a Sunday-school was opened in Cowman's Hall, corner of Boundary and Maryland avenues, with Joshua Levering, Esq., as superintendent. The officers and teachers came chiefly from the Eutaw Street, but some also from the First, Seventh and High Street Churches. A valuable lot was soon

secured at the corner of St. Paul street and Boundary (now North) avenue. The beautiful stone chapel was first erected, having a seating capacity of 500. It was opened for service on Sunday, December 10, 1882. A congregation had been organized in the lecture room of the Eutaw Church on October 10, 1882, and fifty-three persons, mostly from that church, constituted the "Immanuel Baptist Church." The Rev. A. C. Dixon was called to the pastorate and met with great success. He served until 1890, when he resigned and went to Brooklyn. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. A. Fulton, of Norristown, Pa., who served as pastor, was successful until 1896 when he removed to Detroit, Mich. The membership is 466.

FULTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is also the product of lay work and began as a mission, under the care of the Young Men's City Mission of the Franklin Square Church. It was inaugurated in 1875 in an old inn, on Columbia avenue near Carey street. In the summer of 1876 the rooms were too small and the school occupied a tent on an adjoining lot. In 1877 the school was moved to a dwelling house on the corner of Pratt street and Addison alley. Here it was joined by another school, which had been started in Bowen Hall, on Frederick avenue near Mount street. The new organization took the name of the "West End Mission." In 1879 a lot was purchased on the northeast corner of Fulton avenue and Baltimore street and a chapel was erected at a cost of \$3,300. It accommodated 300 persons, and was dedicated July 11, 1880. In 1883 the congregation was organized, when, on October 10, fifty-five persons withdrew from

the Franklin Square Church for the express purpose of forming the Fulton Avenue Church. The first pastor was the Rev. A. C. Barron. The congregation grew so rapidly that a new church was necessary, and in 1888-9 a commodious stone edifice was erected at a cost of \$21,000. During its erection the congregation worshiped with the Franklin Square Church. The Rev. Mr. Barron resigned in 1895, greatly to the regret of his people. On May 5, 1895, the present pastor entered upon the charge of this growing congregation, which now has 424 members. A Mission Sunday-school is conducted at Payson and Ramsey streets. The present pastor is the Rev. Howard Wayne Smith.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1882 some members of the Lee Street Baptist Church, of which the Rev. H. M. Wharton was pastor, organized a mission Sunday-school in a private house on the corner of Hanover and McCann streets. The work progressed so rapidly that the Lee Street Church erected a chapel on Randall street, opposite William street, for its use. The Rev. W. O. Thomas, assistant at the Lee Street Church, preached there for several months in 1883-1884. In October, 1884, thirty-three members of the Lee Street Church constituted themselves into the Riverside Baptist Church, and the new congregation was duly recognized. Mr. W. J. Nicoll, a member of the Eutaw Church, who had been in charge for several months, was ordained and became its first pastor. Under him the chapel was improved and the congregation was increased. The present pastor is the Rev. F. R. LaBarrer and the membership is 220.

BRANTLY MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted on February 4, 1885, at a meeting held in a chapel on the corner of Schroeder and Pierce streets. This chapel had been purchased in 1881 from the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. Joshua Levering and others for \$3,000 and given to the Young Men's Mission Society of the Seventh Baptist Church. The work of these young men culminated in the organization of the Brantly Church. The congregation organized with thirty-two members and chose the name of the late pastor of the Seventh Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Brantly. At its first meeting the congregation decided to be self-supporting. A call was extended to the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, who was the State Evangelist, having previously been pastor of the Lee Street Church. He entered upon his duties March 8, 1886, and is still in charge. The congregation began to grow at once. In a year's time the membership increased to almost 250 members. As the chapel accommodated but 500 persons, the need of a larger building was soon felt. The present splendid stone edifice, at the corner of Edmonson avenue and Schroeder street, was begun October 10, 1888, and the basement was occupied in December, 1889. The entire structure was dedicated September 18, 1892. It cost \$50,000 and will seat 1,500 persons. The membership had increased to 600 in 1892 and now is 943. The Sunday-school has over 1,000 scholars on its roll, and all the agencies for church work are very vigorous. Under the untiring direction of the pastor meetings have been held in the various parts of the city, such as at the wharves, in the market houses and on open lots. Gospel wagons have also been employed. For several years

the Rev. Dr. Wharton has held a Sunday afternoon service at Ford's Opera House. He has also made extensive evangelistic tours throughout the South. His church is a living monument to his great zeal and marked ability. He has also been instrumental in founding the Baptist Orphanage, located at 1002 West Lanvale, which has been adopted by the Baptist denomination. He also founded "The Evangel," the Baptist denominational organ; and also the National Evangelization Society.

SHARON BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation started as a mission of the Macedonia Church in 1880 and was organized in 1883. It worshiped first in a chapel on Patterson avenue, built for the Fulton Memorial Church. By aid of the Church Extension Society this congregation afterwards bought the large brick building vacated by the Fulton Memorial at the corner of Presstman and Carey streets for \$20,000. The membership is 476. The only pastor has been the Rev. W. M. Alexander. When the congregation took possession of its present edifice it changed its name from Patterson Avenue to Sharon Church.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation is in Waverly and was organized in 1887. Its only pastor has been the Rev. J. W. Scott. The church is a frame building, valued at \$5,000. Membership, ninety-five.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This vigorous congregation began its history in 1888 in a brick chapel on Aisquith street near Hoggman, which was first occupied by the High Street Church. In 1892

it removed to the Annex, Oak and Fifth streets. In 1896, by the aid of the Extension Society, it purchased its present building on Twenty-first street, and occupies the second floor. Value, \$10,000. Membership is 215. It is a very intelligent and active congregation. The only pastor has been the Rev. G. R. Waller, a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, Mass.

ENON BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This small congregation was organized in 1889, but has since ceased to be in fellowship with the Maryland Baptist Union Association. Its pastor is the Rev. Jonas Watkins.

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation was organized in 1890. It has a membership of 207, and its pastor is the Rev. Lloyd Reid.

SCOTT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Franklin Street Baptist Church started a mission some years ago, out of which the Scott Street Church has grown. It was organized in 1891, its first members coming from the Franklin Square Church. The church edifice is a frame building, situated at the corner of Scott and Cross streets. The membership is 200, with 350 scholars in the Sunday-school. It is doing a very good work among the laboring class. The present pastor is the Rev. N. W. Kemp.

ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1892 by the Rev. Allyn G. Foster, now of New Haven, Conn. The present membership is thirty-eight. Services are maintained Sunday afternoons. The chapel is in the suburb of Arlington, and is under the pastorship of the Rev. F. B. LaBarrer.

FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

This congregation worships in a rented building in northeast Baltimore. Its membership is thirty-eight. It was organized in 1892 and has had a hard struggle to exist, but it is doing well now. The present pastor is the Rev. S. S. Wormley.

ISRAEL BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

In 1892 this congregation was organized. It occupies a rented building on Milliken street, and has a membership of 137. The pastor is the Rev. J. H. Reid.

DIVISION STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored).

On Division street, near Robert, is this church situated. It has a membership of 205. The pastor is Rev. A. E. Minkins. Value of property, \$5,500.

NORTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1894 by a colony from the Eutaw Place Baptist Church. Its location is at the corner of Linden and North avenues, and its property is valued at \$20,000. The present house of worship is a frame building. The membership is ninety-one. The pastor is the Rev. J. M. Wilbur.

CALVERTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is an offshoot of the Fuller Memorial Church and was organized in 1895. A neat brick chapel, valued at \$1,736, was erected. The pastorate is vacant, but services are maintained regularly. Membership, fifty-seven.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Even a brief account of the history of Friends in Baltimore cannot be written without some reference to the founder of

the society, George Fox, who was born at "Drayton-in-the-Clay," now Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire, England, in 1624. He was reared in the Established Church of England, and "was early led by his 'heavenly monitor' to be faithful inwardly to God and outwardly to man, and to keep to 'yea' and 'nay' in all things, that his words might be few and savory, seasoned with grace." He began his lay ministry in 1644, in Leicestershire, preaching the new doctrine of the "Divine Immanence," or "the Light Within."

The first account of Friends in Maryland was in 1656, when Josiah Coale, a very powerful lay preacher, attended by Thomas Thurston, came from England, visited the province, and established communities of Friends in various places. In 1659 the visits of William Robinson, Christian Holder and Robert Hodgson resulted in a considerable increase in membership. Early in 1665 John Burnyeat arrived in the colony and spent the whole of the summer in religious work among the settlers. He again visited Maryland in 1671, and in 1672 he appointed a "General Meeting" at West river, in Anne Arundel county, "for all the Friends in the province," that he might "see them together, before he departed for Great Britain." Friends from all parts responded to the call. George Fox, with several brethren, arriving at this time from Barbadoes, where they had been making a religious visit, landed at the mouth of the Patuxent river, and attended this meeting. At its close a meeting for church discipline was held, the first of the kind in Maryland, and from that time to the present their lineal descendants, Baltimore Friends, have regularly held such meetings.



Mr. J. H. Watters

The exceedingly valuable records of those meetings from 1677 are now in a good state of preservation in the fire-proof room in the meeting house on Park avenue, Baltimore.

The early Friends of Baltimore were principally immigrants, who had left England to escape persecution, and had previously settled in Virginia, the Barbadoes and New England, but in most of these places they had encountered the same intolerant spirit that they had left behind them. In the colony of Lord Baltimore, however, who had invited people of all Christian views to settle under his new government, and assured them that their religious rights should be respected, they found the protection they sought.

The earliest record of Patapsco "Particular" Meeting (now Baltimore) is of Sixth Month, 1681. The first meetings were held in the dwellings of the members, until there were funds and members enough to build a meeting house.

Richard Taylor's will, dated 1726, and probated in 1729, contains the following passages: "I give and bequeath unto my son, Joseph Taylor, a lot of land containing one acre of land, bought of John Ensor for to build a meeting house on it; the said land and meeting house on it, I give and bequeath for the use of Friends, for the use of a meeting house and burying-place for Friends forever." This indicates the building of this meeting house prior to 1726.

It is believed that the Society of Friends were the first organized religious body in the present limits of Baltimore, and that the first church edifice was erected by them. In Scharff's "Chronicles of Baltimore" we find the following passage: "In 1702 St. Paul's was made a mission parish, under the

ministry of Rev. Wm. Tibbs, and on July 28th, 1730, the vestry again met and agreed with Thomas Hartwell to build the walls for St. Paul's Church (Charles and Saratoga streets); but Hartwell failed, and the building was delayed and not finished until 1739." Griffith's *Annals of Baltimore* says: "Down to the year 1758 we have no knowledge of any other churches, or meetings for worship here, but the established church (Episcopal) and the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of which latter society it seems a very great portion of the first settlers of Baltimore county consisted at this time."

By a deed dated December 15, 1713, "John Ensor and Uxor" conveyed to Richard Taylor a certain parcel of land called "Friendship," being taken out of a large tract called "Darley Hall," and containing one acre, to erect a meeting house on. The price was ten shillings. This one acre is now near the center of Friends' burying-ground on the Harford road, the present place of burial of Friends of Baltimore.

In 1773, their members becoming numerous, and their meeting house being some distance from the city proper, the Friends bought two lots of ground, and in 1779 another lot, altogether including the entire square (except the corner lot at the northwest corner), bounded by Great York street (now East Baltimore street), Smook alley (now Aisquith street), Pitt street (now East Fayette street), and Canal street (now Central avenue). The price of the entire purchase was £121. 4s., *in fee*. On this lot George Matthews built the present Friends' Meeting House, at a cost of \$4,500. The first meeting was held here in 1781, and it is still used as a place of worship. The "executive" meetings for the Western Shore of

Maryland were held at West river until 1739, when Gunpowder Monthly or Executive Meeting was established in Baltimore county, and Baltimore Meeting became a part of that meeting. In 1792 Baltimore became a separate meeting, with a membership of 251.

The numbers increasing rapidly, it was found necessary to build again, and a lot was purchased on the south side of Lombard street, between Eutaw and Howard streets, and under the charge of John McKim, Elisha Tyson, John Mitchel, James Cary, Benjamin Ellicott and James Ellicott, a much larger house was built in 1805, at a cost of \$19,905. In this house Baltimore Yearly Meeting was held until 1888. The records show that in 1807 there was a membership of 476, in addition to the membership in East Baltimore.

From 1805 to 1819 two Monthly (or Executive) Meetings existed in Baltimore, the original organization being known as the Eastern District, and Lombard Street Meeting as the Western District. The membership of the two meetings aggregated at that time about one thousand. Eastern District Monthly Meeting was discontinued as an executive meeting in 1819, and became a part of, and subordinate to, the Western District Meeting.

The "separation" that took place in the Society of Friends in America during the years 1827 and 1828 was an event of deep and painful interest to its members, and is still regarded by many, both within and without the pale, as a subject of increasing regret. It was accompanied by alienation of feeling among many who had long been knit together in the closest ties of friendship, and it diminished the salutary influence that

the Society had always exerted, from the first settlement of the country, in the promoting of every work that tended to the public good. It resulted in Baltimore in the establishment of an independent Meeting by seventy members, who withdrew from the main body and built a meeting house on the corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, and afterwards removed to a larger house, which they now occupy, on Eutaw and Monument streets. It was not until a generation had passed that the two divisions of the Society were able to resume with tranquility the work of the Society; but both branches are now earnestly engaged in many kinds of religious and philanthropic work, co-operating with all other bodies in their efforts to advance the best interests of humanity.

On account of the encroachment of business upon this once quiet locality it was found necessary, in 1887, to sell the Lombard street property, and a handsome and commodious meeting house was built upon the corner of Park avenue and Laurens street, and has been occupied since 1889 as a place of worship. Baltimore Yearly Meeting is held in this house. The old meeting house on Aisquith and Fayette streets remains unchanged, and during the past few years the members who occupy it, with the assistance of those of Park Avenue Meeting, have entered quite extensively into home missionary work among the children in the vicinity.

In the records, extending through more than a century, are found the names of many Friends representing families prominent in the history of the city. Among these are Uria Brown, who taught the first free, or public school in the State of Maryland;

John McKim, who requested his sons, Isaac and William, to endow the McKim School, now used for the free kindergarten of the Society of Friends (Aisquith and Fayette streets); Elisha Tyson, a devoted friend of those of the African race, and one who spent much time and money in their behalf; Moses Sheppard, who founded the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane; Andrew and Jonathan Ellicott, who established Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City; Joseph Townsend, who promoted the establishment of the Equitable Insurance Society in 1794; Gerard Hopkins, the ancestor of the founder of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital; Philip E. Thomas, one of the promoters and first president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; George Hussey, the ancestor of Obed Hussey, the inventor of the first successful mowing and reaping machine; Rossiter Scott, the father of Townsend Scott, the first to establish the bond and stock brokerage business in Baltimore; David Wilson, the ancestor of Thomas Wilson, the founder of the Wilson Sanitarium and other charities; John Mitchel, a leading wholesale grocer, in whose store Moses Sheppard commenced life as an errand boy; John Needles, who in connection with William Lloyd Garrison, Benjamin Lundy and Arthur Howells, devoted years of his life in the cause of the oppressed of the African race in our midst. To these we might add the names of Matthews, Brown, Trimble, Riley, Cornthwait, Dukehart, Dawson, Brooks, Mott, Pope, Davenport, Atkinson, Powell, Husband, Reed, Amoss and many others who have long since passed from works to reward, but of whom it might be said that the moral and material condition

of Baltimore was greatly advanced by their exemplary lives, energy and enterprise.

In the year 1828 the Friends separated into two divisions over the doctrine of the Atonement of our Lord. Part held to the orthodox view and have since been known as the Orthodox Friends; while part espoused the views of an American Friend named Elias Hicks, who had been a noted preacher in the Society and who traveled far and wide disseminating his opinions. He won a large following and occasioned a separation among the Friends in America which continues unto this day. His adherents are called "Hicksite Friends." While in Pennsylvania the Orthodox party has always been much the stronger of the two, in Maryland the Hicksite party has maintained the ascendancy. Each of these two parties has two meeting houses in the city. The Orthodox Friends have their chief place of worship at the northeast corner of Eutaw and Monument streets.

THE EUTAW STREET MEETING HOUSE.

This brick edifice was erected in 1867 on a lot which cost \$15,000. The building cost \$31,000. It is a two-story structure, having several rooms in the basement and a large audience room above. Owing to its convenient location this meeting house is used for many public gatherings of a charitable and philanthropic nature. The membership is 300, and its services are well attended.

THE LIGHT STREET MEETING HOUSE.

For several years the Orthodox Friends maintained a mission in the southern portion of the city. It was first held in rented buildings, but in 1871 a lot was purchased on Light street near Hamburg and a two-story brick building erected thereupon in

1880. Subsequently this building was enlarged to its present proportions. Regular meetings were begun in 1880. The lot cost \$6,500 and the building \$14,000. Two years ago improvements were made at a cost of \$5,000. A kindergarten is maintained here and also a gymnasium. Evening classes are also held for instruction in various useful arts. The membership is about 100.

The Orthodox Friends had one other meeting house, which is now used for secular purposes. It is situated at the corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, and was built in 1830, and was used as a place of meeting until 1867, when it was sold. It is now used as a colored normal school. The Eutaw Street Meeting House was erected to take its place.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This denomination traces its origin to a learned and godly man, who came to this country from Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century—Philip William Otterbein. It sprang into existence in the great revival movement during the latter half of that century and has had a most vigorous existence, until there are 250,000 members in the United States, with 3,500 church edifices and 2,400 ministers. The founder of this active denomination was born in the town of Dillenburg, Germany, on the third of June, 1726. His father was a man of fine culture, who gave his son the finest literary advantages. He was brought up in the German Reformed Church and was ordained to the ministry at Dillenburg on June 13, 1749. For a time he performed the duties of both a teacher and a pastor, but in 1852 he felt impelled, together with

several other young men, to come to America in order to administer to the spiritual needs of the large number of Germans who had come hither. They reached New York on the 28th of July. They proceeded to Philadelphia, under the guidance of the Rev. Michael Schlattel, whose earnest appeal had moved them to leave their fatherland. There were six young men in the party, and they were sent to different posts of duty. The Rev. Mr. Otterbein was sent to Lancaster, Pa., then a thriving town of about two thousand inhabitants. Here was situated the second in importance of the German Reformed Churches in America, the first being at Philadelphia. To this Mr. Otterbein was appointed and here he served most acceptably for six years. During his administration the old, wooden church, which had been built long before, was superseded by a massive stone edifice which stood for a century, and was only taken down in 1852. Many new features introduced by him have remained until this day. In 1758 he resigned in order to visit his old home in Germany; but the continuance of the French and English war made travel dangerous and he accepted a temporary charge at Tulpehocken, Pa., and remained there two years. In September, 1765, he removed to York, Pa., and was the pastor of that large and influential church until 1774, when he was called to assume the charge of the independent Reformed Church of Baltimore, having visited his fatherland in 1770.

The Second Reformed Church of Baltimore had come into existence in 1771 and was the result of a serious division in the First Reformed Church over the conduct of its pastor, the Rev. John Christopher Faber. The latter had come to this country from

Germany and taken charge of the church in an irregular manner. It was charged that his ministrations were formal and that he "led an offensive life." A large minority, after appealing in vain to the synod for relief, left the First Church and established an independent Reformed church. They elected as their first pastor the Rev. Benedict Schwope, a young Reformed minister who had recently come from Germany and was residing near Baltimore. He accepted. A large lot was purchased on Conway street near Sharp and there erected a small frame building suitable for their immediate needs. The title to this was not vested in the German Reformed Church, but in chosen members of the congregation, with power of transmission to their successors. Efforts were made to reunite the warring factions of the Reformed body, but in vain. In 1773 the Rev. Mr. Schwope resigned and then the Rev. Mr. Otterbein was urgently pressed to accept a call to the new Reformed congregation. He took charge on May 4, 1774. He had now been in America twenty-two years and was forty-eight years of age. The growth of his congregation was not rapid, owing largely to the breaking out of the War of the Revolution. The German population of Baltimore was small at that time, the entire population of which numbered only 6,000. After the close of the war more favorable conditions set in, and in 1785 the new congregation effected a formal organization. A set of rules, now quite famous, was adopted January 1, 1785. They exhibit a distinct departure in many particulars from the tenets of the Reformed Church, and mark a new step in the religious world, which ultimately culminated in the formation of a new ecclesiastical body. The Ger-

man Reformed Church has always held distinctly Calvinistic doctrines. These the new congregation repudiated and adopted Armenian views. It also changed the name from German Reformed to Evangelical Reformed. It also sought to create and advance a deeper personal piety, and displayed many of those evangelistic features which were elsewhere to be seen among the early Methodists. Indeed Mr. Otterbein and Mr. Asbury had become very intimate friends, and it was largely due to the influence of the latter that the former had come to Baltimore.

In the new movement among the Germans Mr. Otterbein had as his sympathizers and supporters several distinguished men of other church affiliations. Chief among these was the Rev. Martin Boehme, of the Mennonite Church, who had gone far and wide preaching the simple truths of Christianity and insisting on the necessity of personal piety. It was at one of these evangelistic meetings conducted by Mr. Boehme in Michael Long's stone barn, in Lancaster county, Pa., that Mr. Otterbein first met him. After the former had finished his discourse Mr. Otterbein arose and embraced him, exclaiming, "Wir sind Bruder"—"We are brethren." Mr. Boehme was expelled from the Mennonite Church because of the new views which he had espoused.

Next in order among the prominent co-laborers of Mr. Otterbein is to be named George Adam Guething, his own son in the Gospel. He was born in Prussia on February 5, 1741, and was brought up in the Reformed Church. He came to America at the age of seventeen, and made his home at Antietam, Md. Here he taught school part of the year, and was a miner the remaining

portion. The school house in which he taught afterwards came to be known as "Guething's Meeting House." This place was visited by Mr. Otterbein as early as 1760, when he was located at Frederick, and doubtless Mr. Guething came under his influence at that time. On Whitsunday, 1783, he was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed Church. Espousing what were considered "fanatical views," he was expelled from the German Reformed Church at Reading, Pa., on April 29, 1804. He spent forty years thereafter in the ministry of the United Brethren Church and seemed "to have been personally a good man."

Among others ought to be named as efficient helpers the Rev. Dr. William Hendel, a man of fine education and brilliant pulpit powers in the German Reformed Church; the Rev. Daniel Wagner, Rev. Anthony Hautz, Rev. Frederick L. Henop and Rev. Jacob Weimer. To these is to be added the Rev. Benedict Schwope. Not all of these followed Mr. Otterbein out of the German Reformed body, but all of them sympathized with him in his spiritual aims, and even when they remained in the Reformed Church, adopted many of his practices, such as class meetings, etc. Long before the separation came, these ministers had formed themselves into a bond of union under the name of "The United Ministers." They agreed to organize classes in their congregations and to conduct them upon an accepted model. For two years these United Ministers, who were living at different points, held semi-annual meetings for conference. The Rev. Benedict Schwope acted as secretary, and the minutes of two of these meetings are still extant, the one

held at Pipe Creek near Baltimore on May 29, 1774, and the other at Frederick, Md., on June 12, 1775. The last meeting was held at Hagerstown on June 2, 1777. In 1789 a conference was convened at Mr. Otterbein's parsonage in Baltimore to adopt a definite mode of procedure. Fourteen ministers were recognized as members, but of these only seven were present. Of these seven, five were Reformed ministers and two were Mennonites. The names of the seven are: William Otterbein, Martin Boehme, Henry Weidner, George A. Guething, Christian Newcomer, Adam Lehman, John Ernst. They adopted an instrument which may justly be called the first creed of the self-constituted organization. It is entitled: "The Doctrine of the United Brethren in Christ." It has five articles: I. A belief in the Trinity; II. In the Deity and Propitiation of Christ; III. In the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and Son; IV. In the Bible as the Word of God; V. In the fall of Adam and salvation through Christ. They also recommended baptism and the Lord's Supper; also the washing of feet, where the same is desired.

The Conference also adopted "Disciplinary Rules." These governed the new organization from 1789 up to 1815. In 1791 another conference was held eight miles from York, Pa., on the farm of John Spangler, at which nine ministers were present. Thirteen were absent. No formal conference was held until 1800, when the name and perpetuity of the new church was fixed. It met on September 25 and 26, at the house of Peter Kemp, about two miles west of Frederick, Md. Fourteen were present. They elected John William Otterbein and Martin Boehme to be Superintendents or

Bishops. Annual conferences were now established and the United Brethren Church took its independent place among the other Christian bodies. The last conference to be attended by Bishop Otterbein was in the year 1805. Increasing infirmities made it impossible for him to travel. He died on November 17, 1813, at the age of eighty-one. For thirty-nine years he had been pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church. Soon after his assumption of the pastorate of this church, the old frame building was removed and a large and stately brick edifice erected in its stead. It is still standing and in use, although the date of its erection was 1784. It is now popularly called "The Otterbein Church." The Rev. Mr. Otterbein never formally disconnected himself from the church of his birth and ordination, even though he became the founder of a new denomination. He was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Frederick Schaffer, and he by a line of godly men, to the number of twenty, down to the present pastor, the Rev. August Schmidt.

The congregation has 200 members and owns a fine property, including a good parsonage.

OTTERBEIN UNITED BRETHREN CHAPEL.

This chapel is now generally known as the Scott Street U. B. Church. It was organized to meet the growing numbers of English speaking members of the U. B. Church. The first English class was formed at the old German Church, on Conway street, on October 31, 1855, by the Rev. N. Altman, pastor. The English congregation was organized on November 6, 1855, and trustees were then elected. The church was incorporated as the Otterbein Chapel

Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The mother church donated the lot (133x66 feet) on the corner of Scott and Peter streets on November 23. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner on June 30, 1857. The lecture and Sunday-school rooms were dedicated by the same bishop on December 27, 1857. The parsonage was built in 1868 adjoining the church, and the primary Sunday-school room was built in 1890. The church became self-supporting in 1870. In 1893 the church was remodeled and repaired. The first pastor was the Rev. Nehemiah Altman. The present pastor is the Rev. A. H. Rice, who entered upon the charge in 1890. The congregation is strong and vigorous, and the Sunday-school has an enrollment of 500 scholars.

THIRD CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

This congregation began its history in 1869 and dedicated its present edifice on March 21 of that year. It is situated on the corner of Lombard and Fulton streets. The first pastor was the Rev. John A. Sand. The present pastor is the Rev. J. M. Walters. Services are conducted in both the English and the German languages. The membership is 225.

FIFTH CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

At the corner of George and Clinton avenue. This small brick chapel was dedicated on July 7, 1872. The congregation has made slow progress, the membership being 100. It has a neat parsonage. The present pastor is the Rev. J. R. Jones.

SALEM CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

This congregation was organized as a mission on February 22, 1871, by the Rev. H. A. Schlichter. Its temporary chapel was built near the corner of Francis and Retreat

streets. In 1874 the present two-story brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$19,500. The Rev. S. A. Mowers became the pastor in 1875. In 1888 the mission declared itself self-sustaining and thereupon became an independent congregation. In 1897 an annex was built for the Primary Sunday-school. This was dedicated in January, 1898. The Rev. Mr. Mowers is still in charge.

OTTERBEIN MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

This is situated at the corner of Roland and Fifth avenues. A small chapel was first erected on Sycamore street in 1874. This was called "Sweet Air" Chapel. The present stone Gothic church was erected at a cost of \$18,000 in 1893 under the pastorship of the Rev. J. L. Grimm. There is a neat frame parsonage owned by the congregation. The congregation is still a mission, but is rapidly growing toward self-support and independence. Its membership is 212. The present pastor is the Rev. H. A. Schlichter, who took charge in 1897.

SCOTT STREET MISSION.

A mission was started by the Rev. A. H. Rice, pastor of the Scott Street Church, in 1894. A lot was secured at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, and on the Monroe street side of this a neat brick Gothic chapel was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The first pastor was the Rev. J. C. Gardner. The present pastor is the Rev. Joseph Daugherty. The membership is 100.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

In the year 1783 a new body of Christians was formed in London, having for its religious belief the teachings of Emmanuel

Swedenborg, who lived in Sweden from 1688 to 1772. Not quite a decade later, on April 1, 1792, the Rev. J. J. Wilmer, a minister of the English Church, who had espoused the doctrines of Swedenborg, came to Baltimore and asked for permission to explain the teachings of Swedenborg in the Court House. His request was granted and a goodly congregation gathered to hear his expositions. So successful does he seem to have been, that in two weeks time, on April 15th, regular services were instituted in "The Old Theatre." Just when the Rev. Mr. Wilmer left the city is not known. But in 1792 the Society was established. About this time Mr. Robert Carter, of Nomony Hall, Virginia, who had also received Swedenborg doctrines, moved to Baltimore and held services at his own house in Greene street. In 1793 the Society presented a formal address to President Washington. In 1798 Mr. John Hargrove resigned his connection with the Methodist Church, and the same year was ordained a minister of the New Church, and became the pastor of the Baltimore Society. In 1799 he and others erected the New Jerusalem Temple at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets. He was the pastor of this Society until 1830. The Rev. Mr. Hargrove has been styled most justly "The Pioneer of the New Jerusalem Church" in America. He preached before President Jefferson and Congress on December 26, 1802, on the "Leading Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church." He preached again before both Houses of Congress on December 25, 1804, on "The Second Coming of Christ and the Last Judgment." For over three years he was the faithful



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pastor of this "First Society of the New Jerusalem Church."

In 1866 a new church was erected on North Exeter street, under the administration of the Rev. J. W. Hunt. But this was sold in 1873. Another congregation under the name of the Third New Jerusalem Church came into existence about 1860, and worshiped for a time in a hall on the corner of Eutaw and Madison streets; but on January 1, 1866, it dedicated its church edifice on Orchard street near Madison, now the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. These two congregations do not seem to have grown very rapidly, so that in 1873 they agreed to unite and form one strong body. Both of their church properties were sold and a new edifice was erected on Calvert street, near Chase. It was dedicated March 21, 1874. It is an attractive stone edifice. The membership is 117.

A Mission School is maintained by this congregation at the corner of Light street and Fort avenue.

Among the pastors who have served this congregation have been: The Rev. Nathan Clarke Burnham (1843); the Rev. Richard de Charms (1848); the Rev. Samuel Howard Worcester (1851); the Rev. A. J. Bartels (1859); the Rev. J. W. Hunt (1866); the Rev. W. G. Day (1875); the Rev. Thomas A. King (1881); the Rev. Hiram Vrooman (1893.) The present pastor is the Rev. G. Lawrence Allbutt, who assumed charge in 1895.

FIRST GERMAN NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The distinguished evangelist of New Church doctrines, the Rev. Arthur O. Brickman, founded this church in 1855. It was incorporated on August 24th of that year.

He became the first pastor and remained in charge until December, 1861, when he resigned in order to enter the Union Army as chaplain. The early life of the congregation was associated with the English New Jerusalem Church, in the chapel of which the German services were held for two years. This was at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets. In 1857 a new edifice was erected by the congregation on Lombard street, near Lloyd. This was dedicated on October 4, 1857. From December, 1861, to 1865, the Rev. Louis C. Carriere served the congregation; but upon the conclusion of the war the Rev. Mr. Brickman entered upon his former charge and served it most acceptably until December, 1870. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Gieser, who became pastor in June, 1871, and remained in charge until January 18, 1872. For over three years the congregation was without a regular pastor, and then the Rev. Peter Faber was elected to the position in September, 1875. He resigned in June, 1879, and was followed by the Rev. Adolph Roeder, who served from December 22, 1879, to May 1, 1882. During his administration, in the year 1880, a church edifice on the corner of Fayette and Aisquith streets was purchased and remodelled at a cost of \$15,000, and the old property was sold. The new property was purchased from the East Baltimore Methodist Protestant Church. From 1882 to 1886 the congregation was without a pastor, but on February 28, 1886, the Rev. Faber returned to the pastorate and continued in charge until his death, February 17, 1897. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. F. E. Waelchli, who entered upon his duties as pastor on September 19,

1897. The membership is 67. The services are conducted every Sunday morning in the German language, and in the evening in English.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

While this congregation is now entirely independent it began its history, and for many years continued a quasi-relation with, the Presbyterian Church. It was organized in 1797, and had its first house of worship on the corner of Fayette and Aisquith streets. This was erected in 1803. The first pastor was the Rev. Robert Annam, of Philadelphia. In 1813 the second church edifice was built on West Fayette street, between Charles and Liberty streets. It was a large, though plain, brick structure. It continued to be used for about eighty years, when the encroachments of business rendered it inconvenient for church purposes. A few years ago it was decided to remove to the northwest corner of Maryland avenue and Preston street. The present handsome stone buildings were immediately erected upon the very ample lot there purchased, at a total cost of \$137,000.

In 1837 this congregation publicly withdrew from all connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States. This was during the pastorate of the Rev. John Mason Duncan, a very able, but a very independent man. The most conspicuous pastor was the Rev. Dr. John Leyburn, whose long incumbency and marked abilities won him universal admiration. He served from 1866 until 1893, when he was made pastor emeritus. He died a few years later at a ripe old age. He was succeeded by a brilliant young man, who greatly ad-

vanced the interests of the congregation, materially as well as spiritually, the Rev. Wayland D. Ball. It was under him that the new site was selected and the new building erected. He died while pastor, and though he had been in charge of the congregation but a few years, he had won the esteem of the city at large. His early death was much lamented. The Rev. C. H. Cator was next pastor, but remained only a short time, when he was succeeded by the Rev. M. C. Lockwood. He died in 1896, having been in charge about two years. In 1897 he was succeeded by the Rev. Oliver Huckle, who is now in charge. The pastors of this congregation have been selected from different religious bodies; but they all seem to have worked heartily and successfully for the well being and advancement of this independent organization.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

There is but one congregation of this denomination in the city, its church edifice is situated at the corner of Franklin and Charles streets. On the 12th of October, 1816, the Rev. Dr. James Freeman, of Kings Chapel, Boston, preached a sermon at the house of Mr. Henry Payson, on South Charles street. The result of this was a meeting called on the 10th of February, 1817, for the purpose of organizing "a religious society modelled upon the simple principles of the Gospels" and taking into consideration the best means of erecting a building for public worship. June 5, 1817, the corner-stone was laid. October 29, 1818, the building was dedicated; the Rev. Dr. James Freeman preaching the dedicatory sermon. Thus the First Independent Christ's Church was established.

Here on the 5th day of May, 1819, Mr. Jared Sparks was ordained. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Dr. William Ellery Channing, of Boston. It was a notable discourse, for it occasioned the great controversy which forced Unitarians to become a separate religious body.

The Rev. Jared Sparks was the pastor of the church for four years, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He was afterwards chaplain of the House of Representatives, Professor of History at Harvard, and later President of Harvard University; while the lives of Washington and Franklin, beside other biographies, are monuments of his ability as a writer and historian.

During an interval of five years the church had no regular minister, Doctor Greenwood, of Boston, and Dr. W. H. Furness filling it part of the time.

The Rev. George W. Burnap was ordained the second minister of this church, April 23, 1828, and remained its faithful pastor for thirty-two years. He was widely known in literature and theology. Doctor Burnap died September, 1859, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nathan A. Chamberlain, who resigned in 1863 to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The fourth minister was the Rev. John F. W. Ware, an eloquent orator; his pastorate of the church itself lasted three years, 1864-67, but he continued to preach at the Masonic Temple, Ford's Opera House, and other places, for three years longer, when he accepted a call to the Arlington Street Church, Boston.

After the Rev. Mr. Ware left the church, Drs. Bellows, Furness, A. P. Peabody, Dewey, Lothrop, Ellis, and Farley supplied

the pulpit for a time, until September, 1869, when the Rev. Edward C. Guild was called to the pastorate of the church. At the end of three years he resigned.

Mr. Charles Richmond Weld, B. D., who had just graduated from Harvard University, was called to the church and ordained its minister, January 2, 1873. During the twenty-five years in which Doctor Weld has been the pastor, the society has entered upon a new life in many and varied activities, making a marked success of its work among poor boys and industrial teaching for girls.

The church building is quite unlike any in the city. It is of Graeco-Roman architecture, and was designed by the distinguished French architect, Maximillien Godefroy. In 1893, the interior was entirely rebuilt under the direction of Mr. J. Evans Sperry. A new organ was also presented to the church by Mr. Enoch Pratt, and in 1897 the chancel was further adorned by an exquisite mosaic of the Lord's Supper, designed by Mr. Frederick Wilson, of New York City. The new christening font is made of Caen stone, and modeled after the famous Saxon one in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This branch of the Methodist Church came into existence early in the present century, and the first organized conference was here in Baltimore. The first Annual Conference was held in this city in April, 1817. It has a large and growing membership throughout the South. In Baltimore there are ten congregations belonging to this connection. The strongest of these is:

THE BETHEL CHURCH.

This congregation is eighty years old. The present edifice is the second erected on the same site, the first in 1817, and the second in 1847. It has been an influential church from the start, and among its pastors there have been some men of high attainments and strong character. The most conspicuous of these is one of the ten bishops of the African Church, Rev. Dr. James A. Handy, who was baptized, converted and ordained in this church. He was also a trustee and afterwards the pastor of the church. The Bethel Church has now a membership of 856. In its Sunday-school are 376 pupils. It also possesses a parsonage. The pastor is the Rev. John W. Beckett.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This is another large and important church. The membership is 520; Sunday-school scholars, 250. Of this church the Rev. J. T. Jenifer, D. D., is the pastor. He was born in Upper Marlboro, Md., March 10, 1843. He first entered commercial life. He was licensed to preach at New Bedford, Mass., February 5, 1862. Since then he has held important charges and done unusual work. At Chicago he built Quinn Church at a cost of \$95,000. His present church is growing rapidly.

The other congregations are as follows:

Trinity Church.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. Hill. Membership, 609; Sunday-school, 350.

Allen Church.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. Warner. Membership, 202; Sunday-school, 160.

Ebenezer Church.—Pastor, the Rev. J.

W. Norris. Membership, 1,211; Sunday-school, 480.

Waters Chapel.—Pastor, the Rev. John Hurst. Membership, 486; Sunday-school, 508.

Mt. Calvary.—Pastor, the Rev. J. W. Bowser. Membership, 32; Sunday-school, 50.

East Baltimore Church.—Pastor, the Rev. Jos. A. Martin. Membership, 60; Sunday-school, 124.

Waverly Church.—Pastor, the Rev. W. H. Stewart. Membership, 33; Sunday-school, 75.

Wayman Memorial.—Pastor, the Rev. J. G. Martin. Membership, 30; Sunday-school, 52.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ZION.

There is only one congregation of this connection in Baltimore. It is located on the corner of Cross and Warner streets. The church building is a small brick edifice. There is a membership of 110. The pastor is the Rev. M. M. Bell, who was pastor twenty-seven years ago, and has just returned to serve this congregation. He is now endeavoring to repair the building and to buy the ground on which it stands.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination also bears the name of the Covenanters. It is made up almost exclusively of persons from Scotland and the North of Ireland. It was organized in 1818 and chartered in 1821. Its church edifice is situated on the corner of Aisquith street and Harford avenue. It is connected with the Philadelphia Presbytery. The

style of architecture and the forms of worship used by this denomination are almost as plain as those of the Quakers. Its edifices are devoid of steeples, bells, and organs. No instrumental music is ever allowed, and only the Psalms of David are sung. The congregation is not strong.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This body also bears the title of "The Disciples of Christ." It traces its history back to Scotland, where in 1799 a few persons organized themselves into a body for the purpose of restoring what they called "The New Testament Church." In this year, at Edinburgh, a church was founded with this end in view. It consisted of 310 members, and had for its pastor James Haldanes. Similar movements took place at the same time in England and Ireland; but they do not appear to have had any knowledge of each other. Certainly they effected no union. At Edinburgh these reformers were commonly called "The Haldanes" from their zealous pastor. They founded a Bible School, in which, free of all charges, young men were educated for the ministry. From this school two young men, named George Forrester and John Tassey, came as missionaries to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1817; and about the same time a young man by the name of Ferguson came to Baltimore. This young man addressed a little Baptist congregation, which met in a sail loft at Fell's Point, and which was presided over by a Mr. Healy, a dyer by trade. He spoke several times to this small body but for some unknown reason his preaching was not acceptable to them. He next began services in his own hired house, to which followed him five members of the

Baptist congregation. Among this number was Wm. Carman, who had organized the first Sunday-school in Maryland, and Allen L. Innes. These five persons organized themselves into a congregation and continued to worship at Fell's Point for several years. Next it removed to a house on Saratoga street; then to one on Baltimore street near Lloyd; then in a bazar on Harrison street; and then to a church edifice which was erected by the congregation on North street. The date of the erection of this church is not known, but in all likelihood it was between 1825 and 1830. The congregation was greatly strengthened, while on North street, by the accession of some of the most influential members of the First Baptist Church, who withdrew from the Sharp Street Church and united with it. Prominent among these was Henry Metzler, Esq., who left the Baptist Church in 1834 and united with the Christian Church.

In 1835 this independent movement here in Baltimore was brought into contact with a similar movement which had begun in Western Pennsylvania under Thomas Campbell and his son Alexander. The former had been a "seceder" minister in Ireland and had come to America in 1807 and settled at Washington, Pa. He began to make a plea for Christian union based on the word of God as the only rule of faith and practice. He was persecuted for heresy and immediately withdrew from the seceder ministry, though continuing to preach. In 1809 he organized "The Christian Society" at Washington, Pa., and issued a "Declaration and Address." Shortly after this declaration had been issued Mr. Campbell's family came from Scotland to America, and

among these was his oldest son, Alexander, who had just graduated from Glasgow University. While in Scotland he had become acquainted with the tenets of the Haldanes and espoused their principles. He identified himself with the cause of his father. They sought admission to the Presbyterian Synod but were refused. They then formed a separate organization. Alexander Campbell was immersed by a Baptist minister on June 12, 1812, and with him, his father and mother and wife and sister. Thus began what was known as the "Bush Run" Baptist Church. Alexander became a minister, and as such visited Baltimore to collect funds to erect a Baptist church at Wellsburgh, Pa. This was in 1816. The Campbells soon found themselves very much hampered in their views and purposes in the Baptist denomination, and became the objects of persecution. In 1827 ten Baptist churches of the Redstone Association voted to disfellowship thirteen churches because they refused to subscribe to a human creed. Among these was the "Bush Run" church. Forseeing this action, Mr. Campbell had removed his membership to Wellsburgh, which was within the bounds of the Mahoning Association. From 1827 the work of excommunication went on until every reformer was cast out of the Baptist churches. This necessitated organization on the part of these excommunicated congregations. When it was effected in Western Pennsylvania, the congregations found themselves on the same footing as the independent congregations in Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, New York and Baltimore. Alexander Campbell came to Baltimore in 1835 for his second visit. The Unitarian and Swedenborgian Churches in-

vited him to use their houses of worship; but they were not considered to be large enough, and so were declined. He held his meeting in Scotti's Hall. The first person to profess conversion to his views was Theodatus Garlick, a student of the Maryland University. He afterwards became famous as a sculptor and as a plastic surgeon. Afterwards he went to Ohio and founded the Christian Church at Youngstown. He died December 9, 1884.

Many others identified themselves with the Christian Church on North street. A little later, however, dissensions and alienations sprang up in this congregation, until they sold their property on North street and in 1869 built an edifice on the corner of Etting and Dolphin streets. Here they worshipped for several years, but finally merged their membership into that of the congregation meeting at the corner of Paca and Lombard streets. Their church edifice became the property of the latter congregation and was later occupied by the Second Christian Church (colored).

THE PACA STREET, NOW HARLEM AVENUE, CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This congregation has known a varied and moveable career. In 1840 it was found that many "Disciples of Christ" were scattered in various parts of the city. An effort was made to bring them together into a new organization. This was successful and on July 26th, thirty-seven persons signed a document in which they agreed to form a new congregation. The first meeting was held on this date and occupied the Trade's Union Hall, on Baltimore and Gay streets. From thence the congregation moved to the Assembly Rooms, corner Fayette and

Holliday streets. Next it moved to Warfield's Church on St. Paul's street. Thence it went to Armitage's Hall, on Paca street, near Fayette; and thence to the Paca Street Church which was dedicated by the Rev. Alexander Campbell on May 26, 1850. In 1873 the edifice was enlarged and improved. The congregation continued to occupy it until August 28, 1887, when it removed to a new edifice erected at the corner of Harlem and Fremont avenues, which was dedicated March 11, 1888. Since this time the name of the church has been the Harlem Avenue Christian Church. Its present property is valued at \$32,000. The present membership is 530. The pastor is the Rev. B. A. Abbott.

The succession of pastors has not been preserved; but so far as ascertainable, they have been as follows: George S. Elley, in 1840; A. Anderson, leaving 1861; D. S. Burnet, from 1863 to July, 1867; A. N. Gilbert, who served ten years; I. J. Spencer, who served two years; H. D. Clark, five years; James Vernon, Jr., from 1885 to September, 1888; C. K. Marshall, for six years, and the present pastor, who assumed charge on October 1, 1894.

CALHOUN STREET CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

In 1888 the Rev. James Vernon, Jr., then pastor of the Harlem Avenue Christian Church, together with some of the members of that congregation, organized a new congregation. This was accomplished on June 24th, in Denny and Mitchell's Hall, on Baltimore street near Carrollton avenue. About thirty-five persons formed themselves together as the "Third Congregation of the Disciples of Christ in Baltimore."

Captain Bohannon was the recognized leader of this movement. He began a Sunday-school several weeks before this organization was effected and preached every Sunday evening until September 1st, when the Rev. James Vernon, Jr., became the pastor. They then removed to Hollins' Hall, for which they paid a rent of \$365 a year. In September, 1889, the Rev. Mr. Vernon resigned. The pulpit was supplied by Captain Bohannon and Frank Morgan, a student of the Johns Hopkins University, until January 1, 1890, when Rev. Thomas Munnell accepted the charge. In December of this year a contract for a church edifice to cost \$6,000 was given. They had no money in hand for this large expense and could raise only \$500 among themselves. On April 6th, the edifice, which cost \$8,000, was finished, and the Rev. C. P. Williamson preached the dedicatory sermon. The building consists of Sunday-school rooms and a church parlor on the first floor, and an audience room seating 500 persons on the second. Several beautiful stained glass windows have been placed upstairs, one by Mrs. President Garfield in memory of her husband, who had been a student under the Rev. Mr. Munnell. On September 30, 1891, Mr. Munnell resigned and on October 1st was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Ainslie. The indebtedness at this time was over \$5,000 and the membership was less than a hundred. A revival was started in November, which lasted over four weeks, and added an hundred people to the church. On February 16, 1894, the church was partially destroyed by fire. For three months the congregation worshiped in Hollins' Hall again, which proved a serious drawback to its prosperity. On May 13th, the edifice

was ready for use, the insurance having met the expenses. Gradually the debt has been reduced until it is now only \$2,000. The property is valued at \$12,000. The Rev. Peter Ainslie is still in charge.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Church took its rise in Baltimore in the year 1839. Its originators were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who contended that the laity ought to enjoy equal representation with the ministry in the Annual and General Conferences. So strongly did some of them hold and express this view that they were expelled from the M. E. Church; while others seceded. These disaffected Methodists decided to form a new body and in November, 1830, called a convention for this purpose. It was held in Baltimore. A new constitution and discipline were formulated, based upon this principle of representation. Congregations have gradually arisen in various parts of the city in the following order:

St. John's M. P. Church.—This was the first Methodist Protestant church to be organized. It is located on Liberty street, near Fayette, and was organized in 1829. For a number of years it has maintained an independent relation officially, although its pulpit is supplied from the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

East Baltimore M. P. Church.—This congregation was also organized in 1829. It is located at the corner of Preston and Bond streets. Its membership is 220, with 278 Sunday-school scholars. The value of its

property is \$23,500. The present pastor is the Rev. J. M. Sheridan.

West Baltimore M. P. Church.—This church was organized out of St. John's Methodist Protestant Church in 1843 and is located at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Gilmor street. The pastor is the Rev. J. W. Kirk. Its membership is 487; Sunday-school scholars, 560. Value of property, \$36,500.

South Baltimore M. P. Church.—This church is on Light street extended. Its pastor is the Rev. J. E. T. Ewell. The membership is 163; Sunday-school scholars, 180. Value of property, \$23,000.

Alburt Memorial M. P. Church.—At the corner of Chester and Lombard streets, this church is located. It has a membership of 468, and a Sunday-school of 435 scholars. The property is valued at \$54,000. The Rev. T. M. Holmes is the pastor.

Starr M. P. Church.—This is located on Poppleton street, near Lombard. Its pastor is the Rev. F. T. Little. The membership of the church is 275, and of the Sunday-school, 250. The value of the property is \$45,000.

Broadway M. P. Church.—At the corner of Broadway and Monument streets, this church is situated. It is built of brick and has a membership of 203, and the Sunday-school numbers 500. The property is valued at \$25,000. The Rev. F. H. Lewis is the pastor.

Hampden M. P. Church.—On the Falls Road, near Third avenue, is this church situated. Its membership is 632 and its Sunday-school has 630 scholars. The pastor is the Rev. W. J. Neepier. Value of church property, \$16,500.

Entare M. P. Church.—This church is lo-



Henry A. Parr

cated at Hall's Spring, near First Tollgate. The pastor is the Rev. W. S. Phillips and it has a membership of 66, with 87 scholars in the Sunday-school. The property is valued at \$4,000.

Faith M. P. Church.—At the corner of Madison and Independent streets this church is situated. It has a membership of 127; Sunday-school scholars, 154. The property is valued at \$3,000. The Rev. J. W. Paris is pastor.

Remington M. P. Church.—Situated at the corner of Huntingdon avenue and William street, is the Remington Methodist Protestant church. Its property is valued at \$5,000. The membership of the church is 163, and of the Sunday-school 100. The pastor is the Rev. H. O. Keen.

Bethany M. P. Church.—This is located at the corner of Washington and Townsend streets and has a membership of 148, with 250 scholars in the Sunday-school. The value of the property is \$3,175. Pastor, Rev. J. F. Bryan.

Payson M. P. Church.—This church is at the corner of Payson and McHenry streets. Its property is valued at \$1,900 and its membership is 75, with a Sunday-school of 150 scholars. The Rev. G. W. Hines is the pastor.

St. John's M. P. Church.—At the corner of Lancaster and Robinson streets, this church is located. Its membership is 105. Its Sunday-school has 200 scholars. Property is valued at \$1,500. The pastor is Rev. A. A. Bichell.

Fairview M. P. Church.—Near Loudon Park, this church is situated on the Frederick Road. The pastor is the Rev. H. E. Nelson. The membership is 131, with 175

scholars in the Sunday-school. The property is valued at \$2,700.

Christ's M. P. Church.—On Baker street near Fulton avenue, is this church situated. It has a membership of 123 and a Sunday-school of 250 scholars. The value of the property is \$2,700. The pastor is the Rev. W. H. Litsinger.

Evergreen M. P. Church.—This church is at the corner of Cedar avenue and Roland Park. The pastor is the Rev. N. O. Gibson and the membership of the church is 42, of the Sunday-school 110. Value of property is \$1,500.

North Baltimore M. P. Church.—This beautiful stone church was erected in 1895 on Mt. Royal avenue, near McMechin street, and not far from the Park. Its growth has been rapid until it now numbers 110 members and has a Sunday-school of 100 scholars. The property is valued at \$20,000. The pastor is Rev. A. N. Ward.

Totals.—Number of churches in the city, 19. Membership, 3,618. Sunday-school scholars, 4,423. Value of church property, \$268,975.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist minister to visit Baltimore was the Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, who preached several sermons here about 1830. In 1831 the Rev. Otis A. Skinner, D. D., took up his residence in the city and established the First Universalist Church. In 1832 a Sunday-school was organized. Services were held in the Branch, or Warfield's Tabernacle, on St. Paul street. Violent opposition was encountered in the promulgation of Universalist views, inso-much that the first attendants upon the public services were only men. Interest in the

new congregation grew gradually. The Rev. Dr. Skinner's ministrations were very acceptable and successful, as he was a man of unusual gifts. Such numerous enquiries came to him regarding the tenets of the new faith that he established a religious newspaper to aid him to spread them abroad. This bore the title of "The Southern Pioneer and Gospel Visitant." It was published simultaneously in Baltimore and Richmond. Doctor Skinner became the editor-in-chief of this publication, and later on, the proprietor and publisher. Under the heavy burdens of his manifold labors his health gave way, and he was compelled to seek rest. He resigned the charge of the Baltimore congregation and was succeeded by the Rev. Linus S. Everett. Under his successful pastorate a large church edifice was erected at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets in 1837-1838. He served only two years but did an acceptable work, greatly advancing the interests of his flock. In 1839 the Rev. I. D. Williamson became the pastor, and through his marked intellectual gifts attracted wide attention. It was in his day, for certain financial reasons, that the First Universalist Society disbanded, and the Second Universalist Society was formed. The latter was composed very largely of the same members as the former. The Rev. James Shrigley succeeded to the pastorate in 1841 and remained in charge until 1849. Though of gracious personality and consecrated life, his work was greatly hampered by a constantly increasing indebtedness which at last amounted to \$15,000. Upon his resignation in 1849 a heroic effort was made by the congregation to remove this incubus. These efforts were nobly seconded by the new pastor, the Rev. J. M.

Cook, who became pastor in 1849. A mortgage of \$7,000 was cancelled by generous subscriptions. Mr. Cook next attacked the "Floating Debt" and made considerable advance, when he was suddenly stricken down and died after a short illness. He had been in charge but a year and yet had done a great work, both in the pulpit and elsewhere. The next pastor was the Rev. G. T. Flanders, D. D., who served from 1851 to 1855. His incumbency was not specially notable, though he was a man of good abilities. From 1857 to 1859 the Rev. J. M. Peebles, who had been a Lutheran minister, was in charge. He was succeeded in 1859 by the Rev. J. R. Johnson, under whom many changes and many advances were made. The "Floating Debt," which the Rev. Mr. Cook had not removed before he died, had been gradually increasing, until it now became an unbearable burden. It was deemed best to sell the property on Calvert street, inasmuch as it was becoming more and more unsuitable for religious purposes owing to the encroachments of shops and stores. The building was accordingly sold and the indebtedness paid. Seven thousand dollars remained after all claims had been met. For two years following the congregation worshiped in a hall until a new site could be secured and a new edifice erected. A lot was secured on Baltimore street, near Central avenue, upon which a ground rent was placed of three hundred and sixty dollars. In April, 1860, the corner-stone was laid and the dedication occurred on March 24, 1861. The total cost was \$16,000. The Civil War greatly impeded the progress of the congregation and before it was over a serious secession from the church took place.

The Rev. H. R. Walworth succeeded the Rev. Mr. Johnson in 1866 and was in charge three years. For about one year the Rev. Alexander Kent was pastor. In 1872 the Rev. G. W. Powell was chosen pastor and continued in charge until 1876. Near the close of his pastorate an unfortunate division sprang up, and when Mr. Powell resigned he took with him a considerable following and established a new congregation, taking the title of the "Third Universalist Church." A building was erected on Greene street, but after a few years it was sold and the congregation disbanded. Only a few of these seceders returned to the old fold, so that here was a distinct loss through this unfortunate movement. For six months after the withdrawal of Mr. Powell and his followers from the parent church, the Rev. William Taylor, M. D., did faithful service, until the Rev. Royal H. Pullman, D. D., entered upon the pastorate, May 1, 1877. The Rev. Dr. Pullman had long been the General Secretary of the General Convention of Universalists, and brought to his new field signal abilities and wide experience. He found but a small band of adherents but these were possessed of marked zeal. The spiritual life of the congregation was weak and the financial condition deplorable. The annual ground rent and an indebtedness of several thousand dollars weighed the people to the earth and there seemed little hope of improvement. But under the long and faithful pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Pullman the whole situation has been transformed. Early in his administration it was deemed wise to sell the edifice on Baltimore street, as many of the people had removed from that neighborhood. This was done in the spring of 1886 and brought

\$21,000, the ground rent being assumed by the purchaser. After all the debts had been paid a balance of \$12,500 was left in the treasury. The farewell services in the old building were held in October, 1886, attracting large congregations. The following Sunday the congregation worshiped in McLaughlin's Hall, at the corner of Baltimore and Eden streets, and occupied these premises for almost two years, while the new church was being erected. On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid. The lot is situated at the northwest corner of Guilford avenue and Lanvale street and is owned in fee. The beautiful edifice was dedicated on October 20, 1888, amidst great rejoicings. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pullman. The building committee reported that \$2,216.48 were needed to meet all obligations. Immediately the sum of \$3,217.48 were subscribed, so that the congregation started on its new career with a handsome property, entirely free from all encumbrance. The church is built of granite and presents an attractive appearance. The congregation has largely increased and is greatly given to good work. In the year 1890 a band of teachers organized to form a mission. This was accomplished on Christmas Day of that year. A site was secured on Ann street, near Federal, and a substantial chapel was erected. This was dedicated on October 9, 1892. It cost a little over \$2,000. The first pastor was the Rev. U. S. Milburn, who served for a year and a half; the second, the Rev. C. P. Hall. The mission is called All Souls' Mission. It is making steady growth in numbers and influence.

In 1897 the Rev. Dr. Pullman deemed it

wise to give way to a younger man, and greatly to the regret of his people, pressed his resignation. It was reluctantly accepted. He still continues to reside in Baltimore almost opposite the church for which he has labored so long and so successfully. The present edifice is a monument to his zeal and devotion. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. A. Bilkovsky.

The membership is 381.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This religious body has but few congregations in this city. It was much stronger a few years ago than it is now; but owing to a contention which arose in 1893 several congregations separated from the Evangelical Association, and allied themselves with a new body which took the name of the United Evangelical Association.

In organization and government, both of these associations are very much like the Methodists, having bishops and an itinerant ministry. None of their churches are strong numerically. Those attached to the Evangelical Association in this city are all German, and they have all been organized in comparatively recent years.

FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The annals of this church begin with a resolution passed in 1840 at the Western Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, in pursuance of which the Rev. Jacob Boos came to Baltimore to do missionary work among its German residents. He preached his first sermon in the house of Mr. Haupt, who then resided on Dover street. In a short time he rented the small chapel of a Methodist church at Fremont and Raborg streets. This build-

ing is now used as a feed store. Mr. Boos' followers numbered by this time 42, and the chapel was named "Emmanuel." The congregation bought the chapel before the end of the year. It was soon decided to build a new church edifice. This was done at the corner of Camden and Eutaw streets. It was consecrated on December 12, 1841. It was 40 feet by 60 feet in size. On Sunday, December 14, 1851, this building was destroyed by fire. It was decided to rebuild. The new edifice was almost completed when, in July, 1852, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bought the site from the congregation for \$9,000, not including the materials. The pastor at that time was the Rev. D. Berger. A new site was selected on Greene street and Cider alley and the present edifice erected. It was dedicated in 1853, and the name changed to the First Evangelical Church, though it is still popularly called the Emmanuel Evangelical Church. It is a two-story brick building. In 1874 a new front was placed to the building, a new gallery erected and a new roof. An organ was also purchased. These improvements cost \$14,000. In 1879 a sexton's house was erected on Cider alley. It has accommodations also for religious gatherings. A suitable parsonage is also owned by the congregation. There are 250 communicants and 150 Sunday-school scholars. The present zealous pastor is the Rev. A. Pfost.

In 1887 this congregation purchased two lots, at West Cross and Nanticote streets, and erected a chapel thereon. It was dedicated in 1887, and grew to sufficient strength to be declared independent in 1897, as the Third Evangelical Church.

SECOND EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

In 1848 a plain two-story brick church edifice was erected by this congregation at the corner of McElderry and Short streets. It was dedicated in February, 1849. On September 5, 1869, it was rededicated, having been extensively improved. It was again improved in 1895. The communicants number 150, and the Sunday-school has 120 pupils. A parsonage is owned across the street from the church. The present pastor is the Rev. H. Weisshaar, who entered upon the charge in 1897.

THIRD EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This congregation started as a mission of the First Evangelical Church. Its brick chapel was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$5,000. It is situated on Cross and Nanticoke streets. The present pastor is the Rev. T. Weber, under whom the congregation is making slow progress. It now numbers 45. It became independent in 1898.

UNITED EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

NUMSEN MEMORIAL UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This very attractive stone edifice was dedicated on September 14, 1873. It is situated on Clark street near Fremont. It has known a slow growth. Though originally connected with the Evangelical Association it separated from it in 1893, and is now attached to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Association. This congregation is composed of English speaking people, as is the case with the others of the United Association.

GRACE UNITED EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH.

This congregation has a neat brick edifice at the corner of Preston and Ensor streets. The congregation is now numerically strong, but is making some growth.

OLIVE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

At the corner of Charles and Fort avenues this congregation has a small brick edifice. It is not strong. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Bailey.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This ecclesiastical body came into existence in the year 1858 by the union of the Associate Reformed and the Associate Churches (branches of the Presbyterian Church). Some three-quarters of a century before they had been united but they separated on minor points. At the last reunion they took the name of the United Presbyterian Church. In Baltimore this body has never attained to much strength or known rapid growth.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1826. The first edifice occupied by it was situated on Courtland street, between Saratoga and Pleasant streets. It was erected in 1828. The first pastor was the Rev. Archibald White, who served from 1828 to 1838. The change of location to the present site at the corner of Madison avenue and Biddle street was made later. The building is two stories in height and of plain appearance, in keeping with the forms and customs which this denomination observes. For in its worship it is most simple, using as few forms as pos-

sible. No hymns or sacred songs are permitted, except the Psalms of David.

The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Wilson. In 1894 the Christian Endeavor Society of this church organized a mission on North avenue which is now self-sustaining.

NORTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First United Presbyterian Church started a Sunday-school at the corner of Walbrook avenue and Pulaski street in June, 1891. Preaching services were begun in December, 1894. A temporary building was erected on the northeast corner of Payson street and North avenue, in March, 1895, to which the frame building was removed in October. The congregation was here organized January 29, 1896, with twenty-eight members. In the autumn of 1897 a stone chapel was erected on this lot at a cost of \$7,000. The property is now worth \$14,000. The present membership is sixty-seven and the Sunday-school numbers 325 scholars. The Rev. Charles H. Robinson has been the pastor since the organization. The church was dedicated in January, 1898, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson, of Allegheny, Pa.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

This body came into existence in the year 1844, but had no congregation in Baltimore until the time of the Civil War. Up to this time the Baltimore Conference adhered to the parent Methodist Church. In 1860 the General Conference, which met at Buffalo, N. Y., so altered the Book of Discipline that the Baltimore Conference at its session held at Staunton, Va., in March,

1861, determined to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church. The war followed immediately upon the adjournment of this Conference, and during the four years of its continuance the Baltimore Conference maintained an independent position. Meanwhile, several new congregations were established in the city altogether independent of the Methodist Church. Some of these have remained independent until this day, while others identified themselves with the Methodist Church, South, which was formally organized here in 1866. In the month of February of this year, the Baltimore Conference met at Alexandria, Va. At this meeting the names of those ministers who had not answered to the roll-call were stricken off; and those present resolved as follows: "We do hereby unite with, and adhere to, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and do now, through the President of this Conference, invite Bishop Early to recognize us officially, and to preside over us at our present session." Thereupon Bishop Early took the chair and the connection with the Methodist Church, South, was established.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Sometime in 1863 a number of members of Strawbridge M. E. Church (then situated on the corner of Linden avenue and Biddle streets), withdrew from that church and organized an independent Methodist Sunday-school. It was located in a building on Biddle street now used as No. 4 Truck House. Here they worshiped until a lot was secured and the present edifice erected in 1863. The church was dedicated in November, 1864; the first pastor was the

Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson, now a bishop of the M. E. Church, South. The congregation was not incorporated until July 13, 1868. The church was conducted as an independent body for a number of years and it was not until 1884 that an amendment to the original charter was filed changing the name to the present one. The most prominent pastors beside Bishop Wilson have been: The Revs. Robt. A. Holland, D. D.; Samuel Rogers, D. D.; Wm. W. Wadsworth, D. D.; John Hannon, D. D.; Felix R. Hill, D. D.; March B. Chapman, D. D. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Young, Ph. D. The membership is 537. This congregation has always been notable for its missionary spirit and offerings. Through its Sunday-school its annual collections for Home and Foreign Missions have been from \$1,500 to \$2,500 every year since its organization.

EMMANUEL M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This congregation is an off-shoot of Trinity Church, South, and it has known two places of worship. The first was on Mosher street, near Myrtle avenue, where its first church edifice was dedicated on October 24, 1869. This property was afterward sold and the present edifice was erected at the corner of McCulloh and Presstman streets. Its membership is 383 and the pastor is the Rev. Wm. S. Hammond.

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Sunday-school Society of the Central M. E. Church, South, started a mission school in 1869. The Ingraham Chapel in South Baltimore was first rented and services were begun there. The first pastor

was the Rev. Samuel H. Parrish. In 1871 a lot was purchased on Hill street, near Hanover, and it was dedicated on February 11, 1872, by Bishop Doggett. The membership increased rapidly so that a new building was necessary. In 1874 the congregation purchased the Presbyterian Church on the southeast corner of German and Greene streets, and owned it until March, 1879, when this property was sold. For a period Calvary congregation worshiped with the congregation of the Second Lutheran Church, the pastors preaching alternately. In 1876 it built a new edifice on the corner of Greene and King streets. Afterwards the Methodist Protestant Church edifice, on the southeast corner of Lombard and Greene streets, was purchased and is now owned by this congregation. It is a plain brick structure. A parsonage is owned at the rear of the church on Greene street. The present pastor is the Rev. C. R. Harris, and the membership is 283.

FREDERICK AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

In 1871 this congregation was organized. The church edifice was erected in the same year on Frederick avenue. It has known a slow growth and now numbers eighty-one members. The pastor is the Rev. L. W. Haslup.

ARLINGTON M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This congregation was organized in the suburb of Arlington several years ago. The present church edifice was erected in 1895. The building is of stone. The growth has been steady until the membership is now 190. The pastor is the Rev. J. S. Engle.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This congregation was organized in 1861. It met first in Sharf's Hall, southeast corner of Booth and Carey streets. Somewhat later it secured the use of a house known as the "Winan's Soup House," on Baltimore street, opposite the Winans' residence. The name of "Winans' Chapel" was given to this. Subsequently the congregation moved to Hollins' Hall, but in 1868 a lot was purchased on Fayette street, near Republican, and thereupon the present large brick edifice was erected in 1868-1869. It was built at a cost of \$45,000, and was dedicated on December 3, 1871. It is a building having a basement suitable for Sunday-school and class rooms, and a large audience room above. This church has known a prosperous history, and is the second strongest Methodist Church, South, in the city, ranking next to Trinity Church. Its membership is 621. The parsonage is at 1050 W. Fayette street, almost opposite the church. The present pastor is the Rev. H. M. Whaling, Ph. D. The Wilkens Avenue M. E. Church, South, is a mission of St. Paul's and its membership is included in the above number. The pastor is the Rev. Wm. Stevens.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

A large number of persons, who had separated themselves from the General Conference of the M. E. Church, organized a new congregation in 1862 and took the name of the "Central M. E. Church." It met first in the New Assembly Rooms for a year, then it removed to a hall on Paca street. Next it worshiped over the old Eutaw Savings Bank until the year 1867, when the old Church of the Ascension on

Lexington street, near Pine, was purchased from that congregation. Six years later this property was sold and the congregation occupied a hall on N. Schroeder street, until its new church was built on the southeast corner of Edmonson avenue and Stricker street. The lower room of this edifice was occupied in December, 1874 and the entire building was dedicated on October 21, 1877. The cost was \$23,000.

This congregation is in a flourishing condition, under the charge of the Rev. J. A. Anderson. It also maintains a Mission Chapel, called the "Carnaevon Church," of which the Rev. W. H. Best is pastor. The membership of both is 322.

NORTH BALTIMORE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This church is situated on East Lexington street, near Aisquith. As this portion of Lexington street was formerly named Holland street, this church was called the Holland Street Church. The extension of Lexington street was the occasion of the change of the name to the present title. The congregation was organized in 1866 by a number of persons who withdrew from the Methodist Church because of circumstances which at that time rendered it impossible for them to remain in that body. The church was dedicated on January 5, 1867, by Bishop Doggett. The first pastor was the Rev. David Thomas, for many years an honored member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, South. The years of 1868 and 1869 were times of revival, growth and prosperity, under the pastorate of the Rev. I. W. Canter, at present the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District. The membership has become very much scattered in recent years, owing to changes in



G Lane Daughie, M. D.

the neighborhood of the church; and at present numbers about one hundred. The present pastor is the Rev. A. D. Kern.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCHES.

There are certain congregations, in and about Baltimore, which have at different times and for different causes left the Methodist Church and assumed an independent position. They have no organic unity, each styling itself an Independent Methodist Church. The chief of these (the Chatsworth Church) severed its connection before the war, but most of the others took an independent attitude either during or after the war. When the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church met in 1861 the majority of the members resolved not to "submit to the authority of the General Conference," and declared themselves "independent of it." When the Baltimore Conference met in 1862 those who sympathized with the Southern cause and the position taken by the Southern element of the Conference in 1861, declined to recognize its authority. Some of these congregations united themselves a little later with the M. E. Church, South, while the others decided to maintain an independent position. All of these have been served by ministers of the Methodist Church, so that some vital connection is still retained with the parent body.

CHATSWORTH INDEPENDENT M. E. CHURCH.

This is an off-shoot of the Eutaw Street M. E. Church. In March, 1859, a lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Franklin and Pine streets, on which stood

an old two-story frame building. In this a Methodist Sunday-school was organized in the upper rooms, which were fitted up for the purpose. The school was organized on April 22 with twenty-two scholars. The name "Chatsworth" was given it because a large tract of land, on which the frame building stood, originally bore that name. The work prospered until in 1861 the Baltimore Conference was requested to appoint a minister to have charge of it. The Rev. John A. Williams was appointed and entered upon the pastorate on April 7, 1861. There were then seventeen members. In 1862 the congregation refused to acknowledge the authority of the Conference and in October, 1863, determined to assume an independent position as a church. The Rev. Mr. Williams was elected the pastor on March 1, 1864. A church edifice was dedicated on March 27, 1864. It was a plain brick structure, having two stories. It remained unchanged until a few years ago, when a stone front was erected to the old building and numerous improvements made. In the early part of 1898 the question of reunion with the Methodist Church was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to abandon the independent position and to seek relations with the parent organization. So that this congregation will soon lose its title of "Independent" which it has had for almost forty years. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas O. Crouse. Membership, 300.

WILLIAM STREET INDEPENDENT M. E. CHURCH.

The Rev. Thomas W. Lowe began a missionary work in a tent on the corner of Williams and Gittings streets, in 1875. A congregation was organized in that year.

Four months after the inauguration of these services the present edifice was begun. It was dedicated on February 6, 1876. It is a two-story brick building and seats 540 people. The church was incorporated August 19, 1875. The Rev. Mr. Lowe is still in charge.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT M. E. CHURCH.

This congregation occupies a stately old brick edifice which was erected in 1818 on Liberty street near Fayette. It is a two-story building, and though now far down town, the congregation possesses much life and energy. It is under the leadership of the Rev. John S. Bowers.

MADISON AVENUE INDEPENDENT M. E. CHURCH.

The congregation of St. John's Independent Church built a beautiful stone chapel on the rear of a lot at the corner of Madison avenue and Wilson street. It was dedicated on April 29, 1877, and was for some years called the "St. John's Chapel." It has now a vigorous growth, owing to its favorite location.

OLIVE BRANCH INDEPENDENT M. E. CHURCH.

On the southwest corner of Charles street and Fort avenue a plain and small chapel was erected in 1880 and dedicated on April 28th. The congregation is not large.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Though the Congregational body had no distinct history in Baltimore until 1865, there is an interesting fact in the records of Maryland which will bear narration. Among the early settlers of the eastern counties of Virginia, south of the James river, was a band of Puritans. The peace

and security they hoped to enjoy there was rudely broken in 1647 by a decree of the Governor and Assembly of Virginia that all ministers "duly upon every Sabbath day read such prayers as are appointed and prescribed unto them by the Book of Common Prayer." Banishment was the penalty for non-conformity. The little band of Puritans left Virginia and settled in groups between the Magothy and Patuxent rivers in Maryland. Their first meeting house was on the banks of the Magothy. Their numbers increased rapidly, but their sense of independence was suddenly disturbed by a mandate from Lord Baltimore to send burgesses to an assembly to be held at St. Mary's, in March, 1651. Acknowledging no allegiance to Lord Baltimore, they declined to do so. The Governor thereupon moved against them, as they were assembled at their chief settlement on the Severn, with fourteen boats and two hundred and fifty men. The Puritans, with but two vessels and a hundred and twenty men, attacked the Governor's party on Sunday, March 25, 1655, and after a desperate encounter captured him and all his troops. At a court martial held the next day the Governor and nine of his assistants were condemned to death, but only three or four were executed. He was allowed to depart, and for several years the Puritans enjoyed peace. A compromise was arranged in England, and perfect liberty and equality were secured thereby to the Puritan band. Then the disputed territory was yielded up to Lord Baltimore. For two hundred years nothing further was heard of Puritanism in Maryland.

From the day of the founding of the town there were not a few who had some

connection, near or remote, with New England. They were not numerous enough to form an alliance, but worshiped with those religious bodies whose polity and principles corresponded most closely to those of New England. Gradually the number increased, but it was not until 1864 that any definite move was made toward the organization of a congregational society. On the 18th of November about ten persons met at the residence of Mr. P. Morton, on Druid Hill avenue, and agreed to inaugurate weekly meetings. No Sunday service was held until the fifth of the following February, when their first public service was conducted in the New Assembly Rooms, corner of Hanover and Lombard streets. Two services were held on this day, conducted by the Rev. John P. Gulliver, of Norwich, Conn. Two weeks later, February 19th, the Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, of Philadelphia, preached to a little congregation which met in Armitage Hall, on North Paca street. Other ministers officiated for several Sundays. On the 16th of April a Sunday-school was organized and on May 17th a council was held at the Red Men's Hall, North Paca street. At this council there were delegates from Bangor, Me., Boston, Norwich, Conn., New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. The new Baltimore congregation was recognized and duly organized on that day at three p. m. The Rev. Edwin Johnson, delegate from Bangor, Me. (who had held services previously), was elected the first pastor and entered upon his duties immediately. Prior to the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Johnson the Prudential Committee had begun to secure a lot. Various sites were canvassed and at length the present lot, on Eutaw street near Dolphin, was purchased

at a cost of \$7,000. The church was incorporated February 19, 1866, the incorporators being: Edwin Johnson (pastor), Henry Stockbridge, Martin Hawley, L. Beach Platt, R. K. Hawley and W. G. Snethen. The corner-stone of the new chapel was laid on May 15, 1866. It was dedicated December 30, 1866. Its cost had been \$24,964.25, and it was free of debt. A year later the upper room of the chapel was completed at an expense of \$2,000. A communion service was presented to the new congregation by the "Old South Church," Boston, and an organ by other friends of the same city. In November, 1869, the Rev. Mr. Johnson resigned. For almost a year the church was without a pastor, when on September 20, 1870, the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon entered upon a short pastorate, which terminated in May, 1872. The Rev. Cyrus P. Osborn was the next in charge, serving until 1874. The Rev. Theodore J. Holmes was installed pastor December 15, 1875, and continued in office until September 9, 1883. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. F. Slocum, Jr., on the 17th of April, 1884. In 1888 he resigned to accept the presidency of Colorado College. On the 21st of November, 1889, the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence became pastor and continued to discharge his duties most faithfully and acceptably until his lamented death in November, 1893. He was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. Henry W. Ballentine, whose installation took place November 30, 1894. The present church was built in front of the chapel in 1883 at a cost of \$28,675.15. It is a beautiful and suitable edifice. The present membership is 186.

CANTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational services in Baltimore were held in a school house on Cuba street, Locust Point, in 1846. The attendants were Welsh workmen and their families, who were connected with the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company. When the Copper Works were moved to Canton in 1850 services were held in a school house on Clinton street, where preaching was conducted by the Rev. Thomas James and the Rev. Benjamin Jones. The first organization took place in a school house on First street in 1855, under the direction of the Rev. Benjamin Davis, of Llanelly, Wales, as pastor. The church was connected with the Pennsylvania Conference which met at Pottsville. In 1866 a few energetic men decided to erect a church edifice. The Canton Company granted the use of a lot on Toone street and there the church was constructed by their own hands. Often the members labored until after midnight on the walls. Although the money contributions were small, the church was paid for in one year. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Richards, who was ordained in the church in November, 1870. During his pastorate the membership rose to over 100, and both the church and the Sunday-school were largely attended. He remained in charge until 1871, when the Copper Smelting Company suspended and a number of the members were compelled to seek work elsewhere. There was no settled pastor until 1878; but in 1871-1872 the church was rebuilt and the property improved by Mr. J. Henry Stickney, whose iron furnaces were situated near by and who was a liberal member of the First Congregational Church. These improvements

cost him \$1,300. In 1878 the congregation voted to employ the Rev. J. Wynne Jones as Presbyterian minister and to work under the control of the Presbyterian Church. Up to this time the services had been in Welsh, but now a part of them was conducted in English. After the erection of the Abbot Memorial Presbyterian Church in Highlandtown in 1883, of which the Rev. Mr. Jones became pastor, the services were somewhat irregular at the Toone Street Church. Subsequently a dispute arose as to the ownership of the property and this resulted in a legal conflict before the courts, which decided in March, 1891, that the property belonged to the Presbytery of Baltimore. Hereupon the Congregational element in the congregation and vicinity formed the Canton Congregational Church of Baltimore county. Services were held in the offices of the Canton Company for six months, when a new edifice was erected at the northeast corner of Elliott and First streets. It was dedicated on October 11, 1891. The Rev. T. M. Beadenkoff has been the pastor of this new church from the time of its erection. In 1893 the edifice was enlarged through the generosity of Mr. J. Henry Stickney. It will accommodate 250 persons. There are rooms in the rear suitable for the Sunday-school and a night school maintained for working boys. The latter is the special feature of the work of this church. It was opened in March, 1891, first in the Canton public school, but was afterwards moved to rooms built for the purpose by Mr. Stickney. Instruction is given in drawing, reading, writing, arithmetic and printing. About 225 boys and young men attend, and the school is so popular as to attract more than can be ad-

mitted. A class for working girls is about to be instituted, for instruction in dressmaking and other branches.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church is situated at the corner of North and Union avenues. It is the outgrowth of the First Congregational Church, which on October 12, 1887, authorized the rental of a dwelling at 1841 Harford avenue. A Sunday-school was at once organized there, the first meeting being on October 16th and the Sunday-school being organized on the 23d. Gospel meetings were soon added to the work. Subscriptions were taken at the First Congregational Church to erect a building, and Mr. Robert J. Thompson was secured as pastor. On February 25th Martin Hawley, Esq., of the First Congregational Church, presented the present lot, which was valued at \$3,000. The edifice was at once begun and the first service was held in it on June 9, 1888. The church was organized with thirteen charter members, and was recognized by the Council on June 29th. The same Council ordained and installed Mr. Thompson as pastor. In 1891 the Rev. Thompson resigned and was dismissed on September 17th. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward T. Root, who entered upon his duties on December 5, 1891, although he was not installed until February 20, 1894. He resigned September 1, 1896, and was immediately followed by the present pastor, the Rev. C. H. Crawford. The membership is 100. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained and also several literary and charitable organizations.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1895 this congregation was organized at Locust Point. It occupies a frame building, which contains audience and Sunday-school rooms, which was purchased from an independent Methodist church now disbanded. This new congregation is prospering well, and is free from debt. Its pastor from the first has been the Rev. Mark Wells. The membership is about 100.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN BALTIMORE.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

The first meeting to organize a Reformed Episcopal Church in Baltimore was held April 7, 1875. Twelve laymen were elected vestrymen. Bishop George David Cummins, D. D., was elected rector, and the name given to the organization was "The Church of the Redeemer." Services were held in Lehman's Hall until March, 1876, when the present building on Bolton street near Lanvale street was ready for occupation. Bishop Cummins was succeeded in the rectorship by Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, D. D., who continued in charge for about six years. The present rector, Bishop J. A. Latane, D. D., has been in charge since November, 1891. The membership is 126.

THE BISHOP CUMMINS MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A Second Reformed Episcopal Church, known as "The Church of the Rock of Ages," was organized in February, 1876. The first rector was the Rev. H. H. Washburn, and services were held for two years in the old building known as the Young

Men's Christian Association Hall, on Schroeder street near Franklin street. After the death of Bishop Cummins the name of the organization was changed to "The Bishop Cummins Memorial Church," and arrangements were made for the erection of a permanent place of worship. In the fall of 1878 the present church, a stone building on the corner of Carrolton avenue and Lanvale street, was completed, but at such a cost and with the burden of such a debt that in a few months Mr. Washburn resigned the charge. Bishop Latane became the rector in 1880 and continued in charge until November, 1891. The church is now free of debt and is at present under the charge of Rev. J. Hubert Jones. The membership is 132.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

The Third Reformed Episcopal Church in Baltimore was organized in February, 1876, and called Emmanuel Church. Rev. F. H. Reynolds was its founder and first rector. The first services were held in a hall near Forrest and Monument streets, and the congregation continued to worship there until April, 1877, when a neat frame chapel, on the corner of Eden and Hoffman streets, was ready for occupation. The present rector, Rev. W. J. Way, took charge in March, 1893, and during his ministry the vestry, with some aid from the Church Extension Trust of the general church, has erected a handsome stone church by the side of the old chapel. The membership is 97.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOME SUCCESSFUL PREACHERS WHO HAVE OCCUPIED BALTIMORE PULPITS.

By WILLIAM M. MARINE.

REV. THOMAS CHASE was the father of Samuel Chase, "the Demosthenes of Maryland," a title bestowed upon him during the days of the Revolution. Samuel was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Chase was a native of England. He was thoroughly cultured and an accomplished classical scholar. He first located in Somerset county, Maryland, as clergyman in charge of a Protestant Episcopal parish. Various locations in that section are pointed out which are hallowed by his memory.

On the 11th of February, 1754, Rev. Benedict Bourdillou, rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, having died, the Rev. Thomas Chase was appointed by Governor Bladen to the vacancy. He not only discharged his pastoral duties with zeal, efficiency and success, but he was a public-spirited citizen and bore his part of municipal burthens cheerfully as an example to induce others to pursue the same course. An ordinance forbade raising hogs and geese within corporation limits. A number of people agreed to pay to the clerk of the town individual sums to keep the fence of the place in order and to employ some one to look after it. The Rev. Thomas Chase, goodnaturedly, subscribed ten pounds. For the building of a market house he further subscribed the sum of five pounds. He

was a useful man, energetic, bold and fearless, with marked individuality of character. After a ministry of thirty-four years, Parson Chase, as he was often called, died on the 4th of April, 1779.

There formerly stood in St. Paul's burial ground, on the main walk from the entrance, an old vault with a flat iron door, which had succumbed to the irresistible ravages of time and for many years existed in a ruinous condition, the object of unfavorable remark and criticism. In that vault reposed Thomas Chase, his son Samuel and others of the Chase family. The vault was years ago leveled with the earth, having been filled up, and tombstones erected to mark the resting place of the illustrious dead.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM EDWARD WYATT was assistant to the Right Rev. James Kemp, in 1814, when old Christ Church and St. Paul's were one rectorship, and denominated Christ Church and St. Paul's Parish.

When Bishop Kemp died, in 1827, Doctor Wyatt succeeded him as rector. He ministered at St. Paul's altars for fifty years, and died with the regrets of every class of citizens, June 24, 1864. His popularity constantly brought his talents into requisition outside of his church on public occasions. At the dedication of Greenmount

Cemetery, July 13, 1839, he delivered a beautiful and impressive prayer, of which the following extract is given as an evidence of its ornateness and eloquence: "Here in this quiet retreat, from the turmoil of the world, teach us, O our Father, the fruitlessness of discord, and the littleness of ambition. Looking into the noiseless chambers of the tomb, where once angry partisans lie down together without strife, and rival heroes find a calm resting place by each other's side, may our hearts be touched with the vanity of the feuds which disturb the peace of the world. Seeing here the end of glory, and the emptiness of triumphs, may we shun the vain conflicts of life, and seek supremely those things which are spiritual and eternal."

On the 4th of July, 1828, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Doctor Wyatt officiated in prayer. The death of Andrew Jackson, the 1st of July, 1845, was observed as a solemn funeral occasion by the people of Baltimore, an immense meeting was held in Mount Vernon Place, where Doctor Wyatt's supplication of the Deity was reverently heard by a multitude bowed in the attitude of devotion.

As a speaker he was persuasive. His sermons were replete with benevolence and amiability; his appeals were to the affections. Earnestness and dignity belonged to him; he did not use many gesticulations, but was careful to speak in well modulated tones, so that apparently without vocal effort he could be heard plainly through the entire space within St. Paul's Church.

Doctor Wyatt frequently presided over the Episcopal State Conventions, House of Lay and Clerical Delegates in the General

Convention of the Church. He was chaplain at "Camp Baltimore" and preached to the troops; his sermon possessed great merit. In the University of Maryland he held the chair of Professor of Divinity.

He was an author of ability, modest and unpretentious. Among his works may be classed an obituary discourse on General Harrison; one on "Episcopacy," which involved him in controversial discussion with Jared Sparks; "Family Devotion," "Christian Altar" and "A Departed Spirit's Address to its Mother."

The missionary spirit dwelt in him, and for years he visited regularly the penitentiary and preached to the prisoners.

All that was mortal of this worthy rector was laid to rest, until the sound of the trumpet, near the Fremont street wall of St. Paul's church-yard, where friends and strangers frequently resort to stand by his grave.

HENRY VAN DYKE JOHNS, D. D., was born in Delaware on the 13th day of October, 1803. His family was not of Delaware origin, having settled in Maryland in 1717. Henry was a graduate of Princeton College, and received his theological equipment at the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church during the year 1826, and a presbyter in 1828. He was a chaplain in the navy, and served on board the vessel that conveyed Lafayette from the United States to France on the occasion of his departure after his last visit to this country. He was subsequently rector at Frederick, Md., Trinity Church, Washington, and Christ's Church, Cincinnati.

In September, 1843, he was called to



H. H. Bieder N.S.

Christ Church, Baltimore, succeeding his brother, Rev. John Johns, who vacated Christ Church pulpit on being elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia. Henry remained there until 1854, when Immanuel Church was opened for public service, and he became its rector, which relation he sustained to that congregation until his death, which happened April 22, 1859.

During a week in October, 1852, a number of meetings were held in the Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at which sermons were preached in the morning at 10.30 o'clock by Dr. Augustus Webster of the M. P. Church, Mr. Stockton, Doctor Plummer, a Presbyterian, and Mr. Johns. Bishop Whittingham undertook to prevent Mr. Johns from filling his appointment, but was not successful. A wordy correspondence took place between the Bishop and the clergyman, which excited interest in the public mind. Henry Winter Davis, himself an Episcopalian, whose father was a clergyman of the same faith, came to the defense of Mr. Johns and "roasted the Bishop alive," to the confusion and mortification of the reverend prelate and his supporters.

Doctor Johns was a preacher who when in the pulpit had something to say and knew how to say it; he was profound and earnest, "full of the power of godliness." He cared nothing for denominational limitations; his brave spirit of Christian liberality brought him into repeated conflicts with Bishop Whittingham, but the bold clergyman never flinched, holding true to his convictions to the end.

Doctor Johns was the recipient of universal respect, and his death was widely regretted. The Tract Society of which he was a member requested the Rev. Joseph

T. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, to preach a discourse on his life and character, which sermon was published and extensively circulated.

One of Doctor Johns' children was the late Henry V. D. Johns, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar.

GEORGE D. CUMMINGS was a native of Delaware, who spent long and useful years of his life in the ministry in Baltimore. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and in 1841 entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. In 1845 he left it, being ordained deacon, and in 1847 priest, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was for many years rector of St. Peter's Church, and was noted for brilliancy and eloquence. He preached to crowded houses and was one of the leading pulpit attractions of the city. He remained at St. Peter's until the year of 1866. On the 15th of November of that year he was elevated to the office of Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. After he entered upon the duties of his office the claims of the ritualists offended his notions of right and he could not admit their pretensions. In 1873 he surrendered his office and set about establishing "The Reformed Episcopal Church," and was made its first bishop. His case was called to the attention of Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, who under a canon deposed him from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal faith. Bishop Cummings labored zealously to the day of his death to build up his church, but its progress has been slow.

JOHN PRENTISS KEWLEY HENSHAW, D. D., was a noted clergyman in his day in Baltimore. He was born in Connecticut in June, 1792; he graduated at the Middle-

town College and received his A. B. at the age of sixteen years; he afterwards spent a year at Harvard and was confirmed an A. M. and subsequently a D. D. He was a lay reader in the church at Cambridge and while so occupied organized two congregations in Northern Vermont, at the time of doing so being nineteen years of age. On the day of attaining his twenty-first year he was ordained and became rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in Marblehead, Mass. After a short pastorate he was installed rector at St. Ann's, Brooklyn, remaining there three years, when in the spring of 1817 he made his home in Baltimore on accepting a call to St. Peter's Church. Under his pastorate the church gained constant accessions to its membership. His style of preaching is represented as being "exceedingly persuasive." The same authority says, "when in the pulpit his countenance gives evidence that his soul is enlisted" in the cause of the Master.

Doctor Henshaw filled delegated positions in the State and general conventions of the Episcopal Church and in its benevolent associations; he was also a director in the American Bible and Tract Society.

He was an author of distinction; some of his works are entitled "A Minister's Instructions to His People on the Subject of Confirmation," "A Selection of Hymns," "The Communicant's Guide," "Sheridan's Elocution," "Theology for the People," "Lectures upon the Second Advent of the Redeemer" and "Life of Bishop Moose, of Virginia."

Shortly after General William H. Harrison's death Doctor Henshaw delivered an oration upon his life, which was greatly admired; it abounded in felicitous expressions

of which the following quotation is an example: "Alas! how poor a thing is immortality upon the earth, if it proceed not from such a character as will secure immortality in heaven? The name of Voltaire will perhaps be remembered in the annals of the world as long as that of Fenelon; but one will be remembered as a recreant to virtue and a blasphemer of God—while the other will be venerated as a meek example of devotion and a useful minister of Jesus Christ."

In his discourse on Bishop Moore is this poetical gem: "We live in a world which has many attractions. Whether we look upon the august and sublime scenery of nature—upon the lofty mountain—the foaming cataract—the rolling ocean—at the heavens—now agitated and blackened by the wild fury of the tempest—and then in the mild lustre of a summer midnight, lifting its sparkling canopy above us; or, whether we look upon the calm and seductive landscape, as it spreads before us in the verdant meadow, with its smooth stream or gurgling brook—upon the gently swelling hills—the noble forest clothed in the mellow tints and variegated hues of its autumnal foliage—here a field waving with golden harvest, and there a pasture redolent with flowers of surpassing beauty—we see on every hand loud calls for gratitude to the Author of our being, and much to attach us to the fair plant which he has allotted us for a habitation."

Doctor Henshaw was repeatedly placed in nomination for Bishop of Maryland, but always failed of election. In 1843, Rhode Island being constituted an Episcopal diocese, he was made its Bishop. In 1852 Bishop Whittingham visited England and

during his absence Bishop Henshaw presided in his stead. He was stricken a second time with apoplexy, having previously had a stroke in Rhode Island, and succumbed to the disease.

DOCTOR JOHN G. MORRIS was for years the popular and esteemed pastor of the English Lutheran Church on Lexington street. He was born in York, Pa., November 14, 1803. He was a student for a while at Princeton, leaving there and going to Dickinson College, where he graduated. He developed into a Hebrew scholar and a fine theologian and was urged to become the president of Pennsylvania College, which position he would not accept, and upon being elected Professor of Hebrew and Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, he declined that honor, preferring to be the pastor of a flock. Doctor Morris was a fine German scholar and translated Leonhard's treatise on Popular Geology and many other works. He has produced a variety of English works of merit and for two years edited the Baltimore Lutheran Observer. Apart from its editorial work, he at all times during his long and useful life was a contributor to its columns. Doctor Morris had gifts that fitted him for the lecturer's platform and rendered him serviceable at literary entertainments. He was fond of obliging young people who wished his assistance on such occasions. He was greatly sought after in consequence of his being a polished elocutionist. He was once heard to say, when reading before an audience, "that the two greatest books in the world were the Bible and Shakespeare." Natural history was a favorite field for his researches. It was his pleasure to discourse upon it before the

Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College.

He remained in charge of the Lexington Street Church until 1860. His success was unmistakable; many were added to that church and it greatly prospered under his guidance. He was talented and popular; his rugged, plain common sense always helping him to win his way to the people's hearts.

On resigning his charge he was three years librarian at the Peabody; his position was rendered unpleasant, so he retired. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, where he spent hours of his time delving in the rich lore of the past. He was also a member of the German Historical Society and contributed to its success. He died in Baltimore, October 10, 1895; his remains were taken to York and buried by the side of his wife.

REV. PETER STANISLAUS SCHREIBER was born in Baltimore in 1804. His father was a German who in youth reached this country; his mother was the daughter of Frederick Yeiser, one of the earliest settlers of Baltimore; he was a soldier in the Revolution and present at Brandywine and Yorktown. The mother was a Protestant, but became a convert to the faith of her husband.

The son graduated from Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg in 1820. He received the order of priesthood in September, 1828. Among the churches he served were St. Patrick's, Washington; a church in Richmond and later the Cathedral in Baltimore.

St. Vincent de Paul Church, Baltimore, was consecrated in November, 1841. In its steeple, which is one hundred and thirty

feet high, hangs a bell taken from a Spanish chapel in Spain, during one of its wars. At this church the Reverend Mr. Schreiber was stationed on the death of its first pastor.

It is an interesting fact worthy of preservation that Frederick Yeiser received a visit from George Washington and he entertained him in his home, close by the site of the church in which his grandson afterwards officiated as a priest.

The Rev. Mr. Schreiber's friends claimed that he was the most attractive speaker of his faith in Baltimore. His congregations were large and attentive, his popularity being unbounded among them. The following portrait was drawn of him sixty-eight years ago: "His style is easy and fluent—denoting the man of lingual refinement and extensive reading. His gesticulation is graceful, while the matter of his discourses plainly indicates careful thought in their preparation, and the workings of a heart of benevolence."

He was an ardent temperance advocate and among the first of the clergymen of his church to form Catholic temperance associations in Baltimore. He broached the subject in a sermon which he preached in St. Peter's Church; his efforts directed the movement to success.

Mr. Schreiber was a gentleman of polished manners and pleasing conversational powers. He died in 1845, leaving pleasant memories surviving him. A tablet bearing his name and that of its first pastor is in the vestibule of St. Vincent's Church.

REV. JAMES DOLAN was a prelate who honored his calling and served mankind by usefulness and goodness. It was his fortune to have had but one field of duty, and

to have served none other. His unremitting services were such as to have obtained for him from his admirers the title of "The Apostle of the Point." He was a broad-minded man, with no touch of intolerance to narrow the range of his mental faculties.

Between Rev. Henry Slicer, the "wheel horse of Methodism," and him there were striking points of resemblance. They were tall and commanding in person; the shape of their heads was much alike, as well as their faces. They were equally of imperial wills and immovable firmness. They were business men who did not have to advise with others in order to form correct judgments and they were Godly men who were honored in the section in which they lived.

On the "Point market days," it was a scene often witnessed, Mr. Slicer, with his large, well-filled market basket on his arm, standing on the rectory pavement of St. Patrick's Church, in close proximity to Father Dolan, and the two in earnest conversation. They were great friends and admirers and respected each other as honest men always do. Their intimacy was availed of by the story tellers and wags to unite their names in witticisms and jokes provoking side splitting mirth.

Rev. James Dolan was the son of Richard Dolan and Bridget O'Donnell, his wife. He was born in "the Emerald Isle," on the 1st of July, 1814, and died in Baltimore the 12th of January, 1870.

His mother was a woman of excellent qualities; after her death the people of Cashel, where she resided, were deeply affected and paid her remains marked honors. Her son was destined in the great future to receive similar ones.

His devotion to his parents was sublime;

both of them left their impress forever on his mind.

Of his mother he pathetically wrote: "Sainted mother, the recollection of thy departure presses heavily upon my heart." The subject was freshened by his reflections on the 20th of December, 1844, when he said: "Dear mother, I will by the grace of God do all in my power to promote His glory and obtain my own salvation, so that when I leave this world of sorrow and care I may meet thee in heaven." Of his father he wrote: "His strong and holy love guarded me with every affection."

He was sent to school in Cashel, and when sufficiently advanced afterwards to a Greek and Latin institute under David O'Neill. The surroundings of Cashel are impressive. The ruins of a pagan temple and fortress which exist there are famous the world over. It was amid such scenes that the imagination of young Dolan was nurtured; he could not fail to be deeply impressed by his early associations.

His mother died, and in 1832 he left Navan College and embarked for America with a colony of sixty people and two priests. They left Cork on the 18th of February, 1834, and arrived in New Orleans; from that city journeyed to Texas, settling amid its wilds. Death visited the colony and most of its people died. James O'Donnell, a cousin of James Dolan, resided in Philadelphia, and to that city to visit him the cast down immigrant concluded to go. He made the journey and remained in Philadelphia until Friday, the 18th day of December, 1834, when he came to Baltimore and entered the Seminary of the Sulpicians; he was admitted to minor orders in 1838; to sub-deacons orders in September, 1839;

in the same month, in the following year, he was ordained a priest, and on the 20th of December, 1840, he entered upon his duties as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

The church originally stood on Wilk street and Happy alley; it was abandoned in 1805, and the church edifice which has recently given way to the imposing one which takes its place, was substituted.

Father Kearney was pastor in charge of St. Patrick's when Mr. Dolan became assistant pastor. On his death Father Dolan, the 28th of February, 1841, succeeded to the pastorate.

It is not possible to recall from that date to the time of his death the amount of good which he accomplished. It lives behind him and enlarges the ever expanding circle of its influence. In 1847 a body of immigrants introduced the yellow fever in Baltimore; it proved a dreadful scourge and many valuable lives were consumed by it. Father Dolan was constant in his vigils of mercy and displayed the humane side of his life in splendid actions. In December, 1849, Rev. Theobald Matthew, Apostle of Temperance in Ireland, on a visit to this country, was entertained by Father Dolan. The presence of so eminent a man was not overlooked. December 14th sixty members of the Hibernian Society proceeded to the house of Father Dolan and paid their respects to his visitor. The occasion was one of cordiality, equalled by the hospitality of the host, who warmly welcomed his guests.

His active brain was always exercised for good; in it was evolved the plan that brought into existence the Orphan Asylum near Govanstown. After his death it was

found that one-third of his estate was left to the support of that benevolent foundation.

He left two hundred dollars to keep the graveyard on the Philadelphia road, where he sleeps, in order. In providing what disposition was to be made of the money in the event of the ground being put to some other purpose, he wrote: "Graveyards, like old men, when they do not pay, are in the way."

He had genuine sentiment; to Mrs. Thompson and Mary A. Davidson he gave each five hundred dollars, because of their constant attendance on the sanctuary for a number of years.

Two hundred and twenty dollars a year he provided to pay a priest to say mass for Catholics at Bay View Almshouse.

One hundred pounds sterling was left to the parish priest of Cashel, to be divided by him among the poor Catholics of that parish.

His home on Gough street, where he lived and died, he gave to a Children's Aid Society and one-third of his estate he left for its support. Another one-third he set apart for a regular Catholic Free School for boys and girls.

All of his benefactions have blossomed and borne fruit. His eulogist, William P. Preston, said of him: "He was a man of commanding intellect, untiring energy and holy fervor." Father Daugherty, in his funeral discourse, said: "If he had not been a priest he would still have been a distinguished man." That sentiment was undoubtedly just.

He was practical in preaching, admonitory; pointing out the path of duty and exhorting to a continuance in it.

In 1840 he was made chaplain of the Hibernian Society. He was at one time chaplain on the staff of Gen. R. H. Carr, a major general of Maryland militia.

It "rained tears" at his funeral, which witnessed the attendance of sorrowing thousands.

JAMES SHRIGLEY was the pastor of the Universalist Church at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1814, and emigrated to this country when quite young; his parents settled in New England, where he grew up to manhood. His national addresses breathed the stalwart spirit of the patriot. One of them which he delivered on the evening preceding the 12th of September, the anniversary of the day of the battle of North Point, was exceedingly effective. Mr. Shrigley was a self-educated man, who by persistence overcame the obstacles that lay in his path in consequence of neglect in his early education. His theological training was under the supervision of Rev. John H. Willis, of Stafford, Conn. He was ordained in 1835, and took charge of a church in Exeter, N. H., remaining there until 1841, when he was called to Baltimore. He was successful in his ministrations at the Calvert Street Church; he preached regularly to a thousand hearers, although he numbered but one hundred and fifty-five communicants. Young men were especially fond of his sermons and attended their delivery in large numbers.

Mr. Shrigley was a man who did not spare himself, but worked untiringly. He is said through one winter to have delivered weekly four sermons, beside attending other church meetings and lecturing once a week before a society. He encouraged

his congregation to an interest in a literary association called the Murry Institute, over the meetings of which he presided. "Lectures, recitations and debates" were conducted with spirit and profit "under his dignified presidency."

He delivered a course of lectures defining Universalism, which were attractive and by his congregation enthusiastically approved. He had undoubted natural gifts and held respectable rank in the army of the ministry. His delivery was energetic; his voice had fullness of tone and was so distinct as to be audible in the remotest part of the church. His membership was bound to him by cords that were never broken. He was a promoter of harmony and avoided discord. He sought to be useful, and that being his chief ambition he excelled in it.

THE REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON BURNAP was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1802. He was prepared at Metford, Vt., for Harvard University, and graduated from that school in 1824. He next pursued a course of theological training, and on completing it in 1827 came to Baltimore, as pastor of the First Independent Unitarian Church.

Mr. Burnap was the second pastor of his church. The first was the Rev. Jared Sparks, who left it to devote his talents to literary pursuits, in which he became eminent. It can be said of this congregation, that it has always been served by preachers of the highest order of ability.

Mr. Burnap was an author of note. His "Lectures to Young Men," and "Upon the Sphere and Duties of Woman," were received with unbounded enthusiasm. They were embodied in book form and sold

readily, their popularity making their author famous. Jared Sparks placed an article by Mr. Burnap on "Leonard Calvert," in his "American Biographies." Besides those named, Rev. Mr. Burnap wrote other works, namely, "History of Christianity" and "Lectures on Unitarianism." Up to 1843, the published sale of his productions exceeded 5,000 volumes. The amount of good done by two of his works no human mind can estimate; they took a hold on the popular fancy that was irresistible.

George Peabody selected Mr. Burnap as one of the trustees of the Peabody Institute; the only clergyman so honored. He was a zealous member of the Maryland Historical Society, and read contributions at its meetings.

Godfroy, who designed the Battle Monument, was the architect of Mr. Burnap's church, which was modeled after the Pantheon at Rome. Its acoustic qualities were abominable. A writer in 1843 said: "We offer no apology for denouncing such stupidity in architectural arrangement. Surely preaching never entered into the ideas of the architect." Mr. Burnap's reputation as a pulpit orator suffers greatly by reason of the immense disadvantages under which he is compelled to utter his thoughts. The consequence is, strangers taking their seats at points remote from the preacher, would not preserve their patience five minutes, unless a previous knowledge of the man as a writer rendered them secure of being well repaid for a somewhat forced taxation of attention. The defects have been somewhat remedied, but not wholly, since Mr. Burnap's time. That upright man died suddenly September 8, 1859, mourned as a loss to the community.

REV. JOHN GLENDY, D. D., was born near Londonderry, Ireland, June 24, 1755; he graduated at the University of Glasgow. Mr. Glendy became offensive to the British Government by denouncing its policy towards Ireland, and troops were sent to his home to arrest him. He fled to the house of a poor woman whom he had befriended. The soldiers pursued him there, but he eluded their search. They went off to renew the hunt, and he fled in an opposite direction, but at last tired of fleeing, he surrendered himself. He was found guilty by a jury, but his life was spared and he was exiled. He reached Norfolk in an old unseaworthy vessel in 1799, and remained some months in that town. He supplied the two congregations of Staunton and Bethel, in Augusta county, for two years. About this time he was the guest of President Jefferson, and delivered a sermon in Washington which was greatly admired. While on a visit to Baltimore he preached in a Presbyterian church, the pulpit of which had been rendered vacant by the death of Doctor Allison. Mr. Glendy became a candidate for the vacancy, but was defeated by Rev. James Inglis.

In 1803 the Second Presbyterian Church was formed, and Mr. Glendy became its pastor. He was plunged in gloom by the death of his wife in 1804, a sorrow which was intensified by the death of a daughter and a son shortly afterwards.

He was chaplain to the House of Representatives in 1806, and to the Senate in 1815 and 1816. In 1822 the University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1826 the infirmities of life began to press upon him, and he was provided with

a colleague in the person of Rev. John Breckenridge, and shortly afterwards he ceased his pulpit ministrations.

He died in Philadelphia at the house of his daughter on the 4th of October, 1832, seventy-seven years of age. His remains were interred in Baltimore.

Mr. Glendy's sermons were "torrents of Irish eloquence," and "his voice was as sweet as the harp of David." He was magnetic in personal intercourse and "fond of saying agreeable things." He was not without eccentricities and indulged in pleasantries. In all respects he was a genuine Irishman.

Being exiled from his home caused him to be every where received with welcome arms in this country. The doors of the best society were opened to him, and through them he passed and repassed.

When the British troops menaced Baltimore in 1814, he stood upon his steps as the militia marched by; with tearful eyes, clasping his hands he prayed God's blessings upon them, and to give them the victory.

REV. JOHN MASON DUNCAN was born in Philadelphia about the year 1788. He was educated at schools in his native city and in New York City. He commenced his ministrations in Baltimore as a Presbyterian divine, his church being on the corner of Fayette and Aisquith streets. Mr. Duncan, who was a director in the Princeton Theological Seminary, preached a sermon to the students and got out of the beaten path of strict orthodoxy. The Synod held a meeting in his church and dissolved his pastoral relations with his congregation. The pew holders dissented and resolved that his relations to them "be not dissolved." This



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brought on litigation by certain pew holders, who voted "nay," to possess the church edifice. They were represented in Court in 1827 by Roger B. Taney, who by mandamus undertook to recover control of the church on Fayette street. William Wirt was the counsel of the defendants, and for them won their case. The church of Mr. Duncan ever since its withdrawal from the Presbyterian Synod has been known as the Associated Reform Church of Baltimore.

Mr. Duncan's views of theology engendered a controversy with a Rev. Mr. Miller, to whom he addressed letters in vindication of his beliefs. He also published the following books: "Creeds," and "Moral Government." His writings, according to Mr. J. E. Snodgrass, "indicate a habit of close thinking and an unusual strength of mind. They display, like his sermons, great boldness of conception and expression."

Mr. Duncan was an orator; his voice was full of power; he believed in the liberal use of gestures. He warmed up in his analogical discourses effectively. His sarcasm was overwhelming, and his assaults on vile politicians were sufficient to make them "blush to think themselves men." Such shortcomings he once characterized as "the politics of hell and damnation." In these days of money purchase of place he would have been constantly anathematizing such offenses.

Mr. Duncan remained with his congregation until his death many years ago.

REV. JOHN LEYBURN, D. D., was born in Virginia; he was a student at the Washington College and graduated at Princeton, and afterwards pursued a course of theology in Union Seminary, Virginia, and Columbia, South Carolina. He was li-

censed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington, Va., and first preached in Gainesville, Ala. He was successful in his ministrations and left the congregation in a flourishing condition with a handsome church edifice. His next field of labor was the Tabb Street Church, Petersburg, Va. He again was the instrument of building an imposing church, one of the handsomest in Virginia. The General Assembly elected him Secretary of the Board of Publication, which required him to take up his residence in Philadelphia, where he had charge of the publication of religious and Sabbath-school literature. He united with Rev. William Inglis, D. D., in the publication of the "Presbyterian," having charge of its editorial column.

In 1860 he made a tour of the Old World, visiting Syria and Palestine. His letters to his paper had a large circulation, and were an unfailing source of pleasure to those who read them. When at the Jordan, the Arabs, while he and his party were enjoying a bath, swooped down to the point at which their clothing was heaped, gathered it up and fled to the fastness of the mountains. There being no shops near at hand, where ready-made clothing could be procured, the situation was not the most agreeable.

When Mr. Leyburn returned home in 1861, the country was in the throes of that celebrated struggle, which left its impress for good on the pages of the world's history. He threw all his sympathies with the Southern cause and gave offense to many of his Philadelphia friends. He moved South, and was elected Secretary of Domestic Missions, and subsequently of Pub-

lications, of the Presbyterian Church, South.

When the war closed he visited New York. He was invited to preach two sermons at the Associated Reform Church in Baltimore. The congregation was at a low ebb and hastening to a crisis in its affairs. Those who heard him were pleased with him, and he received and accepted a call to its pastorate. At once a transformation was wrought, the pews became crowded, young men and strangers worshiped when he preached. His sermons were solemn expositions; his denunciation was rapid his voice monotonous, but far from unpleasant. He had gifts of rich copious speech, abounding in warnings, and could utter a prayer with effect, so as to leave an abiding impression. He served this last church until his armor was worn out with the rust of old age. A few years since, this warrior of the cross lay down in tranquil slumber. His grave is in Greenmount Cemetery.

ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE was a native of Kentucky. He was born March 8, 1800, a Princeton graduate and a graduate in law also. He practiced his profession for years and frequently opposed Henry Clay in the trial of cases. He served in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature and was defeated for Congress. After his defeat he was deeply anxious concerning spiritual matters; he professed a change of heart and joined the Presbyterian Church. His brother John was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Lloyd and Baltimore streets, until 1832, when he died. Robert was chosen his successor, and accepted the call to the church, where he remained until 1845.

His mode of preaching was plain and

practical. "He commenced in a low and rather drawling manner, but he soon became fired with his theme. The flashes of his piercing eye denoted a brain of unusual energy and activity." He spoke from copious notes, but never used metaphor or rhetoric. "If eloquent it was the eloquence of a mind upborn by the magnitude or sublimity of the subject."

While pastor of the Second Church, he became embroiled in a controversy with Catholics, and carried on a heated discussion with them. He was sued for an alleged libel on Colonel McGuire.

Mr. Breckenridge wrote a series of articles entitled "The Restoration of the Bible to the Schools," also "The Colonization Cause." He published the following books, "Papism in the XIX Century," "Memoranda of Travel," and "Spirit of the XIX Century." A critic friendly to him wrote: "His sentences are formed without regard to accepted rules of Belles Letters—indeed some time in apparent contempt of all rules." His punctuation was often totally destructive of his meaning for one not accustomed to his writings. The same critic wrote of him on another point: "When engaged in a personal controversy the destructiveness of his missiles is almost irresistible, and many an unlucky adversary has realized in Doctor Breckenridge's satire all the power of a very Paixhan gun."

Mr. Breckenridge, on leaving the Second Church, went to Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, became its president, and after two years returned to Kentucky, and was pastor of Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of Education. He frequently made a visit to his old flock, and stood behind the pulpit and preached to

them. When war sought to sunder the Union, the great and influential Breckenridge family of Kentucky was divided in sentiment. At the head of its loyal element stood the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge. He was a delegate to the Republican Nominating Convention at Baltimore in 1864, and was made its temporary president. He ceased to preach a few years before his death, and became professor of Polemic Theology in a seminary at Danville. He died on the 27th of December, 1871, and sleeps beneath the soil on which he was born.

REV. HENRY SCHEIB, once pastor of Zion (German) Independent Church of Baltimore, and an educator of rank and prominence, was born July 8, 1808, at Backarack on the Rhine. He attended the Reform School of the town and was afterwards sent to a Latin school, where, with the acquisition of that language, he combined other clerical studies. He was subsequently entered as a scholar at the gymnasium at Krenznach, while there mastering the Hebrew. After six years he advanced to the University of Bohn, and during 1830 he graduated as a theological student. The money expended on his education was a small amount, as his parents were poor. Unable to find a pulpit in his native land, he sailed for America, where he soon afterwards arrived, landing in New York in April, 1835.

In September, Mr. Scheib preached temporarily in Zion's Church, and in October following, in 1835, he became its pastor. The church was not a happy family when he assumed the pastorate, being rent with dissensions; but he was fortunate in restoring the congregation to harmony.

The secular school connected with the church was in a bad condition; he improved its morals and gave to it tone and reputation. He caused to be erected new and commodious school quarters. So that it became eventually one of the famous institutions of learning in Baltimore.

In 1839, Mr. Scheib was married to Miss Lisette D. Isenbrandt. He died in Baltimore in the latter part of 1897.

Mr. Scheib's belief was a religion "of freedom and love, opposed to force and fear; the worship of the Father in spirit and truth, and the Christianity of Jesus Christ as a teacher."

He preached extemporaneously, aided by a retentive memory. He had a fluent command of language. He was graceful in movement, earnest and powerful in delivery.

Mr. Scheib was an artist, he had an ear for music and loved the beautiful; he was fond of his friends and of his family. He passed away calmly and peacefully at a patriarchal age, revered and respected.

STEPHEN P. HILL was called to the Baptist Church on the corner of Sharp and Lombard streets in the year 1834. He was born in Salam, Mass., in 1811, and graduated at Brown University in 1829, when he entered upon a course of theology at Newton Institute near Boston, where he remained three years. The remarkable fact in his life is, that he commenced his ministry when sixteen years of age. After finishing his divinity studies he was called to the First Baptist Church in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. An affection of the lungs caused him to retire to South Carolina in 1834, where the climate was congenial. In the same year he received

and accepted a call to the Sharp and Lombard street church.

When he took charge of the "Rotunda Church," as some persons called it, he had a building to preach in capable of seating upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and a membership of eighty people. It was not long before that condition of things was reversed, and he had a membership of five hundred and was preaching to a well-filled house. The baptism of a large number of people on occasions for such services, attracted crowds. As many as twenty-eight have been known to be immersed in succession.

His Sabbath-school grew and prospered, and the room was filled to the number of six hundred, including teachers and scholars. He formed auxiliary schools on the outskirts of the city.

Mr. Hill had a pleasant delivery; his sentences were perfect. The following extract from a sermon on theatre going is a specimen of his style. "There is the thief, and what made him such? The love of pleasure led him into expenses beyond his means. The theatre was found to be a scheme of extravagance. In order to support it, he had recourse to the mean and debasing expedient of theft. Suppose he is a merchant's clerk. He puts his hands in the desk of his employer, with many a smiting blush of shame, and sharp pang of conscience at first, but once done, his virtue is weakened; the temptation returns, and he advances from one act of transgression to another, until he has formed a corrupted character of injustice, dishonesty and fraud. He is a confirmed thief."

Mr. Hill was a poet; he loved to dwell

with the Sacred Nine beneath the shade of evening's blush, or in the wakeful hours of the glowing morning. His soul kindled at the voice of the birds in the groves or the fields, and the perfumery of flowers were the wafted incense of nature on the altar of its God.

He sang of the "Triumphs of Truth;" of the "Unlimited Progression of Mind." The first of these poems was delivered before the Rhetorical Societies of Newton Theological Institute in 1839, and the last before the Literary Societies of Brown University.

REV. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., although born in Beaufort, S. C., April 22, 1804, resided so long as pastor of a Baptist church in this city, that he became assimilated as one of its people. He graduated at Harvard University in 1824. His next step was to fit himself for the bar. He was, a year after his matriculation at Harvard, admitted to practice law, and proved himself to possess the necessary requisites. In 1831 a revival of religion was in progress, and among those who bowed their heads to conviction was Richard Fuller. He united with the Baptist Church of Beaufort, relinquished a practice worth \$5,000 a year, and took a charge composed largely of colored people and a sprinkling of whites. He was a slave-holder, and numbers of the bondsmen attended his church. The day he was ordained he celebrated that event by baptizing over one hundred colored persons.

He and Doctor Weyland, of Brown University, discussed "whether the Scriptures permitted the relation of master and slave?" Fuller said "yes," Wayland said "no." A great many letters were written by the dis-

putants, and, as is usual in such cases, both sides won the victory.

During the year 1846, the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, the church then being on Calvert street, invited Mr. Fuller to become its pastor. He conditionally accepted; his proviso being, that they would somewhere else select a lot and build an edifice. His terms were complied with, and the temple that so long resounded to his expansive voice, on the corner of Saratoga and Paca streets, was ushered into existence. He began his labors in 1847; and until his death he stood in the front rank of preachers as brave as a lion but gentle as a woman. Crowds flocked to hear him, and he levelled his guns at vice and evil, warned and admonished youth to keep out of slippery paths, and did not avoid discussions when the opportunities presented themselves. In after life he said to a friend, "I used to be fond of controversies, but I am not so any longer; I gave them up long ago." On the completion of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, in 1871, Doctor Fuller became its pastor, and while serving that people, fell asleep in October, 1876.

He was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, where an imposing monument with striking inscriptions has been reared.

He was an able debater, a brilliant preacher, a true and faithful friend. He had a fine presence and a superb voice; his carriage was easy and graceful. He looked right at you, and on his firm face was a smile that prevented his features from being stern and immovable.

REV. DANIEL EVANS REESE was born in Baltimore in 1812. He belonged to the Methodist Protestant Church, and was of a family prolific of preachers. No other

family in Maryland produced as many, and probably none other in the United States. Several of his brothers were preachers, Rev. John S. was a step-brother, Rev. Levi R. chaplain to Congress, and Rev. E. Yates was widely known for his distinguished gifts.

It was reported that when Rev. E. Yates Reese edited the "Methodist Protestant," a subscriber entered his sanctum and introduced himself as "Mr. Reese."

"Are you a relation of mine?" inquired the Editor. "A distant relation, I believe," was the reply.

"Are you a preacher?" was next asked.

"No;" replied the stranger, "but I have a brother who is."

"I knew it," exclaimed the Editor, smiling, "for I never yet heard of a branch of the family that didn't produce at least one preacher!"

In his youth Daniel Reese was apprenticed to Jacob Daley, ornamental painter, who had in his business career more than one apprentice indentured to him to learn a trade who left him before being accomplished in the art to preach. Daley belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in no good humor with the Methodist Protestant "seceders," as they were called, yet he surrendered Daniel Reese and cancelled his bond when he was nineteen years of age to enable him to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church. During his first eleven years' service he received little for preaching, so that his growing family caused him to locate and embark in school teaching. He was successful, and in three years paid off the indebtedness he had curtailed while serving poor appointments without adequate remunera-

tion. He returned to the pastorate and was stationed at Fayette and Asquith streets, where he succeeded in building a new church. Mr. Reese served his denomination long and faithfully and ranked among her efficient servants.

BISHOP JOHN EMORY was one of the distinguished Bishops of the M. E. Church. He was born in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, 11th April, 1789. He studied law and was admitted to the bar before coming of age. On the 18th of August, 1806, the current of his life was changed; he was converted and dedicated to the church. He abandoned the practice of law and when twenty years of age was received into the Pennsylvania Conference, over which Bishop Asbury presided. His first appointment was on Caroline Circuit, Md. He continued in such fields of service until 1813. At the conference held in 1813, he was appointed to Union Station, Philadelphia, a most important charge at that time. He was elected to the General Conference that met in Baltimore, May, 1816, and continuously to General Conferences thereafter until 1828. In 1817 Bishop McKendree invited him to visit the New York and New England Conferences in his company, which he did.

At the Philadelphia Conference, 1818, he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference and stationed at Foundry Church, Washington. At this time he studied Hebrew under "a distinguished Hebrew Orientalist, Dr. J. Horwitz." Finishing his term in Washington, he was transferred to Annapolis, and in 1820 the General Conference sent him as delegate to the British Conference in England. On his return, and while stationed at Annapolis, he was

frequently in Baltimore to preach and deliver addresses. In 1822 he was stationed in Hagerstown, but remained there only a short time, his health—never good—was impaired, and he accepted the presidency of the Asbury College in Baltimore. However, before he entered upon his new duties he was called to New York to accept the book agency of his church. The General Conference of 1832 elected Mr. Emory a Bishop, and he was so consecrated. He selected Baltimore as his place of residence and settled his family in that city. During the intervals when not presiding over conferences he was at his home in Baltimore, preaching in the churches of his denomination and enjoying the associations of her people. He once made preaching excursions through the Peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, and a second through the lower counties of Maryland. His death was sudden, on the 16th of December, 1835. He was proceeding to Baltimore in his carriage and was thrown out and his skull fractured, with fatal results. His body was removed from a tavern, where he had breathed his last, to Baltimore, and after his funeral deposited along side of that of Asbury, in the crypt beneath the Eutaw Street Church pulpit.

Subsequently, with the bodies of Bishop Asbury, George and Waugh, they were deposited in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Bishop Emory was in many respects one of the greatest of Methodist Bishops. He was the defender of that faith. Equipped with a fine education received at Washington College, Charlestown, he used his accomplishments to the best advantage. He lived in an age of controversies and was foremost in them, but always courteous

and persuasive. His clear legal mind showed itself in all his numerous writings. His great work was his "Defense of the Faith of Our Fathers." It is yet a standard authority, and is likely to remain so.

His gentle angel-like spirit, goodness of heart and refinement of disposition, won praise from every one's lips. He was modest and unassuming. His Alma Mater bestowed upon him a D. D. He did not decline it "fearing that there might be more of pride in its rejection than of vanity in its acceptance." In the publication of his works he never used it; they always appeared as written "by John Emory." He was evidently of the opinion of the late Dr. Thomas Guard, the celebrated Irishman, who preached in Baltimore City for several years. Seeing D. D. attached to the name of this and that other clergyman, he rubbed his hands together and exclaimed, "My! My! I can't understand it, why in England it means something, and no man has that title but those noted for great scholarship." Emory in that respect, and all others, was worthy to be a Doctor of Divinity.

The REV. HENRY SLICER, so long known as "the war-horse of Methodism," was among the greatest men produced by her itinerant system. He was born in Annapolis, Maryland, March 1, 1801, and became a resident of Baltimore in his sixteenth year, where he ever afterwards made his home whenever his labors enabled him to do so. On reaching Baltimore he was apprenticed to the firm of John Finlay and Company, fancy furniture painters, for the purpose of learning that trade. At the same time he professed religion at the Exeter Street M. E. Church; induced to do so under a sermon preached by Rev. Gerard

Morgan. Immediately after his conversion he joined that church. He had received an English education, and being convinced it was his duty to preach, he commenced the study of theology under Bishop Emory. In his twentieth year he was licensed to preach, and was employed on the Baltimore Circuit under Rev. Stephen G. Rozzell. He joined the Baltimore Conference in 1822, served seven years on circuits, twenty-one at stations, fifteen on districts as Presiding Elder, two years agent of the Metropolitan Church, Washington. It was under his supervision that that structure was commenced, and eight years as chaplain of the Seamen's Union Bethel, Baltimore.

After Mr. Slicer had been four years in the ministry, he was stationed in Baltimore at City Station, in 1826. His other Baltimore appointments were: East Baltimore, 1844-45; North Baltimore, 1846-47; Baltimore City Station, 1852; Seamen's Bethel, 1870-74. For many years and up to the close of his life, he resided on East Baltimore street near Ann street. He could conveniently do so as most of the time he was Presiding Elder and had to travel over his districts. During the year 1827 he was united in marriage to a daughter of Rev. George Roberts, which proved to be a happy alliance. He was by nature a controversialist, bold and aggressive, never knowing fear; few could compete with him. He had controversies with the Methodist Protestants on their secession from the parent church, dealing them hard blows; and with the Baptists, when serving on the Potomac District, in 1836 and 1837. He wrote two pamphlets when engaged in controversy with Rev. William F. Broddus, and a

larger treatise on the subject of baptism. He was for seven sessions of Congress chaplain to the Senate of the United States, and by resolution at the close of his service, allowed the privilege of the floor thereafter. In 1838 he was pastor of the Frenndry Church and chaplain to the Senate. It was at this time that Mr. Celley, a member of Congress, was killed by Mr. Graves in a duel. On the 9th of July, 1838, Mr. Slicer delivered "a discourse upon the history, character, causes and consequences of duels, with the means of prevention." He afterwards published it in pamphlet form of sixteen double pages.

The following selection is from that sermon: "Every man before he consents to send, or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, should consider well how he shall settle the account with his own conscience, how he shall avoid the maledictions of Jehovah, and how he shall escape from the ghost of his victim, which will pursue him in solitude and company, in his night dreams and in his waking hours, the balance of his days. A wounded spirit who can bear and although many and strenuous efforts be made to stifle conscience, and silence its painful voice, it will still point to the blood spot and his victim, ever and anon, arising in his pathway, shall shake his gory locks at him! And despite all his efforts at cheerfulness and gaiety, there will be a worm that shall gnaw at his heart's core; and in his imagination he will hear the wail of the widow, and the scream of the orphan, and the death groan of the father and the husband; and in all future time, when he reads or hears of death by duels there will come up a sad recollection of his own guilt. It would have been easier,

far easier, to have borne the imputation of cowardice, with a good conscience, than to feel through life 'afraid to think what he has done'—conscious that all the water of the great ocean is not sufficient to wash a brother's blood clean from his hands."

The church difficulties of 1844 were at hand and Mr. Slicer was ready to fight the Southern Church secession movement with all his strength. His most triumphant discussion was in September, 1852, when he was attacked in a public speech in front of his house by Joel G. Sever, of Louisiana, whom the Whigs had invited to speak in Frederick. A personal question arose between them and Mr. Slicer appeared publicly upon the hustings and literally crushed his adversary.

The opposition of Doctor Slicer was feared in the Conference when the eloquent Doctor Guard was an applicant for admission. It was rumored that Doctor Slicer would oppose the proposition. It was a relief to Doctor Guard's friends when Doctor Slicer, on the floor of the Conference, denied the report, saying: "Doctor Guard was not the first Irishman who had presented himself for admission and been received."

He was a member of eight General Conferences, viz.: 1832-1840-1844-1852-1850-1860-1868-1872. In the book-concern controversy, consequent upon Dr. John Lanan's report of irregularities in its management; he sided with his Conference in sustaining the Doctor and upon the floor of the General Conference defended that position.

President Andrew Johnson was attached to him. He had often heard him preach, and attended his church in Washington. He did not forget his old friend when



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Executive of the Nation, but appointed him at one time on the annual board to visit West Point and be present at the examination of the cadets.

Doctor Slicer was charged by some people with being a politician. On one occasion an admirer of the Doctor asked a friend to go and hear him preach; he agreed to do so, but said "he will say something about politics in his sermon." "No, he won't," promised the friend; and the Doctor did not in his sermon. He took up a collection and a few persons left while he was doing so, whereat he exhorted everybody to remain, in stentorian tones exclaiming "you need not be afraid, there are no Plug Uglies in here."

In preaching, he was assertive and doctrinal, practical and always attractive. He was unlike anyone else in substance and method of expression. His majestic personal presence inspired awe and respect. He had a big brain but a larger heart. In one of his sermons he spoke of sinners "throwing themselves on the bosses of Jehovah's buckler." For fifty-two years he was a preacher and a shining light. As his end approached, he said "I am willing to preach no more if need be. I have, perhaps, preached long enough." On Thursday afternoon, April 23, 1874, his sun set on earth. Mount Vernon M. E. Church did not hold those who gathered to pay honor to the departed warrior of the cross. Bishop Ames and several of his fellow-preachers officiated; near the evening hour, tender-hearted friends left him beneath the shades that hovered over Greenmount.

His type is a rare one; his earthly career was a glorious one, and there lives no man like him on all this earth, his survivor.

The race of Slicers such as he was is extinct.

REV. CHARLES B. TIPPETT, D. D., was a native Marylander, born in Prince George's county, December 19, 1801. He was a convert under the ministry of the famous Henry Smith. The date of that event was during the year 1816. He was admitted to the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church in 1820, and on the 7th of March, 1827, was married to Margaret S. Lewis, of Virginia, whose kinsman was United States Senator Lewis. The churches he served in Baltimore were: East Baltimore, in 1825; North Baltimore, 1838-39; Baltimore City Station, 1840; Fayette Street, 1841; North Baltimore, 1848-49; Caroline Street, 1862-63; Exeter Street, 1864, and Whatcoat, 1865-66; Whatcoat was his last appointment and while filling it he died, February 25, 1867.

He was Presiding Elder for sixteen years; book agent at New York four years, and a member of the General Book Committee nineteen years. Besides, he was often sent as delegate to the General Conference.

When he was first at North Baltimore Station, occurred the marvelous revival at Exeter Street Church, which was irresistible and has taken rank as among the most powerful in the annals of American Methodism. Mr. Tippet has always been credited with a large share in promoting that work. Wherever he was sent, spiritual success followed in his wake. He had in him the elements of true greatness; "the caste of his features, the tones of his voice, the courtesousness of his manner, revealed his heart." He sought no controversies and wanted none. He was intensely spirit-

ual and believed in prayer and lived rigidly up to all the ordinances of the church, requiring his members to do the same.

He was a wise man and governed firmly but not tyrannically. At appointments in the Methodist Church the preachers have week-day classes. Mr. Tippet had one, a female class, the members of which were noted for lateness. He determined to correct them in a novel way. At the hour for the meeting of the class he was promptly on hand; he sang a hymn, engaged in prayer, exhorted, gave in his experience, exhorted himself sung another hymn, prayer, then dismissed class and went to the parsonage. He had hardly entered his house and closed the door before the members began to arrive in the class-room, and in fifteen minutes they filled the room, and thought it dreadful that Brother Tippet had forgotten it was class hour. They went to the parsonage in a body, and when he entered the parlor, they all shouted: "Oh! Brother Tippet; you have forgotten class meets this afternoon." "No, I have not, ladies; I was there promptly, and no one being there but myself, I soon got through with class and dismissed it, and we shall not have class again, dear sisters, until this day one week hence." He attended to his pastoral duties until two days prior to his death. His passing away was mourned throughout the extended fields of his usefulness and in the church of which he had been a conspicuous figure.

REV. JOHN A. COLLINS is an illustrious example of the ephemeral nature of fame. When he lived, it was to soar above lesser lights and to have few equals, and in the kingdom of pulpit oratory to know no superior. Crowds did him homage; the great

men of the land were held by his entrancing eloquence and paid tribute to its charms. Forty years have passed since he lived and save with his contemporaries who survive, and a few others who have heard of him from them, by everybody else, he has been forgotten. And so will it be with many of us who thirst for fame, and so has it been with most of the men who are the subjects of these sketches. Mr. Collins was born near Seaford, Del., in 1801; when he finished his education in Georgetown, Va., he entered the office of William Wirt, to equip himself for the practice of the law, but did not complete his legal studies.

In his twentieth year he was converted at a camp-meeting in Loudoun county, Va. For a short while he held a place in the Postoffice Department, under Postmaster General McLean. He was a local preacher from 1826 to 1830, but the last named year he gave up his office and was admitted to the Baltimore Conference. He served on circuits, in stations, as Presiding Elder, agent for Dickinson College, and in 1836, assistant editor of the New York Christian Advocate. New York's climate did not agree with his family, and his preferences were for itinerant work, so he shortly after receiving his appointment, resigned it. He was elected to the General Conference when eligible and to each succeeding one as long as he lived. It is claimed for him that in debate, he never had an equal on the floor of the General Conference. He served the most prominent churches in Baltimore and filled them with overflowing congregations. His speech was always brilliant; he could not be summoned to speak and be found unprepared. Words flowed freely from his mouth and his ideas were born in

a moment. His sentences were polished when they fell from his lips and needed no revision to bring them to perfection. He was generous in the extreme and never envied another's good fortune. He was impulsive and in consequence indiscreet at times, but he was not obstinate, and freely admitted his error when pointed out.

To analytical and logical power he added originality of thought, precision and clearness. Those qualities, with his matchless diction, made him the giant that he was in the church. May 7, 1857, he died and was buried in the Preachers' Lot in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

REV. THOMAS SEWALL, D. D., was born in Essex, Mass., April 28, 1818. He was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Philips' Academy, Andover, and the Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, Me.

His father was Dr. Thomas Sewall, a medical practitioner, and his mother was Mary Choate, a sister of Rufus Choate. Although born in Massachusetts, he lived the days of his life—after his manhood—in Maryland, and sleeps beneath her soil.

He commenced his ministry in 1838, in the Baltimore Conference. It is not necessary to follow him through his line of entire appointments, which were always the best. His health in 1849 was impaired and he ceased preaching and for ten months, under appointment by President Taylor, he was Consul to Santiago de Cuba. His being a Protestant clergyman did not please the Papal Church and its influences with Spain, caused his exequator to be denied him. He returned home and received a position in the Interior Department and was afterwards transferred to a desk in the Depart-

ment of State, Daniel Webster being at that time Secretary of State.

He resumed pastoral work in 1853, and continued in the Baltimore Conference until 1864. During that time he was pastor of the following Baltimore churches: Fayette Street, Union Square, City Station and Charles Street, with one term as Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District. In 1864, Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. In 1860, he was sent a delegate to the General Conference, and in 1866 he was transferred to the New York East Conference and stationed at Pacific Street Church, Brooklyn. His health gave way and he was returned to his old Conference and located in Baltimore. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Baltimore Custom House and was serving in that position when death summoned him hence, August 11, 1870.

Mr. Sewall was a born orator, whose reputation was known in all the churches. his voice was silvery and musical. He had developed the finest aesthetic taste, and it has been said of him he was "clear in argument, unsurpassed in description, with a poetic imagination under the restraints of sound judgment, he spoke as few living men can speak."

When his voice was almost gone and he could no longer do other than whisper, he prepared for the end and coolly put his house in order for death. He requested that his funeral should take place without ostentation; that none of his manuscripts should be printed and only a plain memorial as simple as possible placed at his grave.

ALEXANDER EARLY GIBSON, D. D., was a companion piece to John A. Collins; he

succeeded him in the Baltimore Conference; and if any one can be said to have done so, equalled Mr. Collins in eloquence and ability. He was born in Baltimore City September 2, 1825. In babyhood he was taken by his parents to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, presided over by Doctor Wyatt, and that good man held him in his arms and baptized him.

When a boy of sufficient age, he was apprenticed to Jacob Dailey, a member of Exeter Street M. E. Church, who conducted a chair painting establishment. The apprentice attended the church of his employer, and in his fifteenth year was converted, and in the language of the author of his obituary, "converted at a Methodist altar, he never ceased to be an altar worker; and needing the inspiration of Methodist responsiveness, he never could have been at his best in a conservative pulpit."

He was admitted to preach in the old Baltimore Conference at its annual session of 1849; his appointments were always of the best. He began with Shrewsbury, Altoona, Bedford, Carlisle and Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, and Frederick, in Maryland. He was at Foundry and Waugh, in Washington, but Baltimore had the advantage of his gifts and services. He was at Baltimore City Station, East Baltimore and Broadway, Madison Avenue, Fayette Street, Exeter Street, Grace Church, Strawberry, Whatcoat, Harlem Park and Fulton Avenue. Besides, earlier he served the two Harford Circuits and later Laurel. He died on the 10th of January, 1897, while stationed at Fulton Avenue, in Baltimore.

His first education was received in the public schools of Baltimore; he absorbed learning so easily that his training was ex-

ceedingly rapid. When stationed at Carlisle, he was a student at Dickinson College, and in 1860 graduated with honors, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. When at East Baltimore and Broadway, he pursued a course of studies in medicine at the University of Maryland, and received his diploma as a M. D. He had two reasons for desiring to do so; one was to have a profession to fall back on if he became unable to preach, and the other was, that he might assist the poor of his charges who were without the means to employ medical advice. During his ministry at Broadway, the martyrdom of President Lincoln took place, and Mr. Gibson's sermon Sunday morning after that dismal tragedy was one of the most stirring, eloquent and finished orations ever delivered.

His obituarist said of him: "He blended an iron will with a woman's tenderness. He would have died for a conviction, and yet, with his latest breath, like his master, would have prayed for his murderers." The same authority wrote: "In the pulpit he blended investigation with exquisite fancy and spiritual unction. He was of aesthetic tastes, a poet and composer of music; nevertheless a practical man and safe adviser in the business of the church. He was approachable and magnetic; children loved him, and their grandparents lighted up at his coming. In the sick room he was a benediction, dispelling gloom by his sympathetic manner and cheery words."

When Lee first invaded Maryland, being in Frederick, he, with a party of friends, ascended the tower of the old German Reformed Church to view the operations of the two armies. A Federal soldier suspecting them to be Confederates, covered them

with his gun, but was ordered not to fire by General Reno, who, with his glass, ascertained that they were led to the top of the tower by curiosity.

After the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, he hastened to succor and assist the wounded. He had not graduated in medicine, but used what knowledge he possessed to relieve sufferings. He attended among others who were wounded, a North Carolina Confederate. A few days afterwards he was out riding, and so was the soldier, who, in passing him, greeted him with "How d' ye do, doctor? I'm getting along all right, thank ye."

Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He kept up his reading and studies and was always abreast of the times.

After his death, the friendly hand that has penned these lines in a communication to the "American," which appeared in that paper January 13, 1897, said of Doctor Gibson: "In 1861 the Baltimore pulpit had in it men of signal ability and eloquence whose successors as an entirety have not reappeared. Prominent among them was a man in the dream day of life, with a soul of fire and pathos, who could thrill your heart and sway your emotions until you had been completely captivated and subjugated by the flashes of brilliant imagery that warmed in his brain, whose glow spread like a fiery contagion throughout his congregation. That man was Alexander E. Gibson, pastor of the Broadway M. E. Church. The last of March, 1861, Matthew Simpson, in his day one of the greatest of inspirational speakers, preached in Doctor Gibson's Broadway pulpit. War was coming! The speaker in his masterful sermon approached

its close in a climax which was intense and dramatic. In consisted of an invocation to the flag and its effect was electrical.

"During the war the finest eloquence in and out of the pulpit was delivered that it has ever been my fortune to listen to."

"A Broadway Methodist congregation had swayed like trees in a windstorm under Simpson's invocations at the beginning of the struggle. Peace was at hand! and Lincoln was a martyr. Sunday after that tragic event the congregation in the Broadway church filled every available space; the hush and awe of death was there. Doctor Gibson for over an hour delivered a sermon on 'The Nation's Loss,' which, in eloquence, surpassed Simpson's former effort, and was in its composition one of the most finished, stately and ornate orations it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. It is my deliberate judgment that the two greatest of all Baltimore orators in the past forty years were Henry Winter Davis and Alexander E. Gibson. Both of them could reach heights to which only men of native genius can ever obtain. Doctor Gibson was scholarly and polished in diction and utterance; he had an intense soul, and could feel; no man was ever a great orator without a deep soul. His mind was graphic, none of your ordinary master-pieces, with the fire of inspiration running all through them. He was an artist, and his superior spirit in the mantlings of originality always struck a high key-note. His fund of logic was great and he wandered in the realm of metaphysics, but his crowning talent was the strength of imagery. In that he stood pre-eminent. I recall a sermon which he preached one Sunday morning at the Fayette Street Church. The audience and

choir were bathed in tears; he had dissolved even himself to tears; when he concluded, a painful pause existed; he could not read the parting hymn the choir could not sing the Doxology; with throbbing heart he stammered through the benediction."

While he was at Fayette Street Church, Frederick Pinkney, the celebrated lawyer, was induced to go and hear Mr. Gibson. He was charmed with his powers. Mr. Pinkney on his death-bed, sent by a mutual friend this message: "Tell Doctor Gibson I am as good a Methodist as he is, although I shall die in the Episcopal Church." When the words were delivered, the reply of Doctor Gibson was: "I am glad and thankful to have a message from so good a man as Frederick Pinkney."

Honors befitting so illustrious a preacher were rendered to him. His funeral took place in the Whatcoat Church. His wife, a native of Frederick, had his remains buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, in that city.

His obituary, written by his friend and co-laborer, Rev. J. McKendry Reiley, is a master-piece. In less than a year he followed him to the grave. The obituary begins with a quotation from an introduction written by Doctor Gibson to a book called "Crowned Victors," which will conclude this sketch:

"Only here and there along the track of mortals are found names perpetuated in the immortality of infamy; and these are preserved as warnings of the fate to be meted out by human justice to those who strike at virtue and innocence, or basely violate the rights of man. But by pillars of brass and stone; by polished columns; by splendid temples of worship and learning; by

sculpture, painting and song, and a thousand other devices born of human affection, the names of the wise and good—the lovers of their race—are kept alive, and will be preserved until the shadows of the last sunset shall wrap the world in its mantle of silence and death."

REV. J. MCKENDRY REILEY, D. D., was the son of a Methodist minister who was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Conference. His father was engaged in itinerant work on a Pennsylvania Circuit, of which Broad Top, near Dudley, in Huntingdon county, was for the time being his home, at which place, on March 17, 1817, the subject of this sketch was born. McKendry Reiley had the advantages of excellent schools and was the recipient of an advanced education. He finished a collegiate course which followed by four years of training in theology. On obtaining his majority he taught school in Richmond, Ind., and Cincinnati, O. He retraced his steps in a few years and as principal took charge of the high school at Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va. While residing there he married Miss Susan Gibbs, a lady of piety and ambitious in good works. It was she who urged her husband to become a preacher. Her advice was not lost, so that in 1843 he was admitted on trial in the Baltimore Conference. His wife having died, some years afterwards he was married to a daughter of Rev. Wesley Stevenson.

We shall speak only of his Baltimore appointments. In 1852 he was one of the preachers at Harford Avenue Church; in 1861 he was in charge of Exeter Street Station; after the expiration of his pastorate he was made presiding elder, serving on

his district four years. After filling prominent pulpits in other jurisdictions, he returned to his home conference and was stationed at Eutaw Street Church. On the expiration of his term he was sent to Washington and in a few years returned to Baltimore, serving Madison Square and at the end of his limit going on the Washington District six years as presiding elder. Upon relinquishing that office he was stationed at Harlem Square Church; after five years' service the Conference, in consequence of his advanced age and feeble health, without diminution of mental power, granted him a supernumerary station. This was given him in March and he died the 23d of the following June, 1897, after faithful and unremitting services lasting over a half century. He was a delegate to the General Conference, and was a skillful debater, perfectly brave and courageous and capable at all times of taking care of himself in wars of controversy.

He was one of the attractions of the pulpit; when he was away from his Conference he was preaching to the largest churches in his denomination. He swayed a mighty scepter in oratory, and possessed an impressive presence, suitable to his dramatic delivery. He had nearly all the intonations of a skilled dramatist, so that his reading of a hymn or passages of Scripture were doubly impressive from the stress he placed upon the words. It was often said of him, had he been an actor, he would have been famous over the civilized world as one of the matchless heroes of the stage. It must not be inferred that Mr. Reiley made a stage of his pulpits—not at all; there was only seen what he could not conceal and

no more. He never sought stage effect by acting.

In the earlier part of his ministerial life in Baltimore he was at his best. There the churches could not hold the crowds that surged towards them. He was a master word painter; his figures glowed and his imagery was supernatural. He had two sermons out of an abundance of such of which congregations never tired and time and time again he was requested to repeat them. One, the burial of Moses, and the other, on the text, "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Barah," etc. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by those sermons on audiences. It was not so much that they created a sensational and emotional effect as it was the greatness and profoundness of thought embodied in their conception, clothed in unsurpassed richness of language, with flights of fancy almost incredible. At this time of which we write he was a star whose light was seen all over Baltimore. He preached morning and evenings in his church on the Sabbath, and in the afternoons on the streets or corners, with crowds around him, in size and appearance resembling large mass meetings.

He could not endure the imposed labors he compelled himself to undergo, and about 1862 he was stricken down with the typhoid fever. When the war was at hand he became a Union patriot. His clarion voice rang out on the air from the rostrum, and wherever called upon to speak, he went, until sickness closed the door of his bedroom and for months kept him in it a prisoner. Finally he was released from its tediousness and permitted to reappear in the pulpit. But his doctor required him to

write his sermons and avoid the excitement attending his extemporaneous efforts. Then a change came over his method of speaking. He abandoned the written sermon after awhile, but relied on notes. His sermons were more thoughtful and less flowery and imaginative, but he never surrendered the richness of his language or the charm of his voice.

He was chaplain of one of the Maryland regiments. Bishop Ames preferred that he should remain in Baltimore, so he visited the regiment as often as it was possible for him to do so. He made a speech to Governor Hicks and presented him with a flag on the part of certain donors in the Maryland Institute, on the conclusion of the Governor's term of office. When the war ceased he ceased all discussions outside the sphere of his pulpit.

BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTER WAYMAN.—On the far-famed Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Caroline county, and in Tuckahoe neck, stands a log hut one story in height with a clay chimney; in it the subject of this sketch was born on September 21, 1821. Nothing unusual occurred when he entered the world. The beginning of his life was not phenomenal and bore no contrast to what took place November the 30th, 1865, when a bishop lay sleeping on the pillow of death.

The father of Bishop Wayman was a free black man; his mother was at the time of his birth a slave, but subsequently obtained the priceless boon of freedom. The father was a farm laborer, who had picked up a little book knowledge which was primary and limited. After his son Alexander was through with the day's work of tilling the soil and the lightened knots were kindled

on the hearth, the father imparted to him knowledge from his scanty storehouse of information derived from books.

The little learning which he received made him thirst for more, so that during the year 1840 he visited Baltimore. He did not remain there, but proceeded to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a Quaker family, the very situation to expedite his plans. His employer interested himself in his education and he was rudimentally well equipped in learning. It was not long before he exhorted and preached and in due season became a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the African M. E. Church.

In 1864, at the General Conference of his church, held in Washington City, he was elevated to the bishopric. Previously he had attained to eminence as an eloquent divine. He was thoughtful and impressive in delivery, fervent and rhetorical. He was a graceful speaker who did not mar his periods or spoil his matter by extraneous thought.

Honors came in quick succession or not at all, as the Bishop found out. He had hardly secured his elevation before he received a totally different call to serve the cause militant. The Government wished soldiers and resorted to the draft to secure them, when the name of Alexander Walter Wayman came out of the fatal box. He was not needed and excused from serving.

He was assigned to South Carolina as his first field of visitation, and what he saw among his race must have astounded him. The emotional extravagances of his congregations were indescribable.

He resided in Baltimore soon after being made Bishop and until death retained



A. C. Fols, A. A.

it there. Rev. Henry Calclazier invited him to preach at a point in Delaware; he accepted the invitation, and notwithstanding he was of a meek and inoffensive disposition, he was threatened with violence.

When the monument that shields the remains of the martyred President Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., was completed and dedicated to its sacred use, Bishop Wayman was selected to deliver the opening prayer. He left his home without heralding the importance of his mission and only told where he was going to a few friends.

Howard University conferred upon him in 1877 the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He wrote and published the following works: "My Recollections," "Wayman on Discipline" and "The Encyclopedia of African Methodism."

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war the Bishop frequently on Sabbath evenings visited Caroline Street M. E.

Church to listen to preaching and always walked up into the north gallery of the church and took a seat. Usually no one was there but himself. He was of imposing appearance, medium height, stout with a large, well-developed head, very dark of complexion. He always wore a silk hat and a suit of black broadcloth clothes, a white clergyman's tie wrapped round his neck and carried a cane.

In the early part of the year in which he died, on Conference Sunday, at the Mount Vernon M. E. Church, Dr. Luther Tracy Townsend, the pastor of that church, holding on to the arm of the Bishop, escorted him into his pulpit and invited him to open the morning services with prayer. It was the only time in the Bishop's life in Baltimore that he had enjoyed that privilege before a white congregation. It was his last; in the autumn of the year he fell with the sere and yellow leaves that were strewn by the winds.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL. THE FIRST MEDICAL MEN IN BALTIMORE. THE FIRST FACULTY. HEALTH ORDINANCES. QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. BOARDS OF HEALTH. MEDICAL COLLEGES. DENTAL COLLEGES. HOSPITALS—SPECIAL HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, DISPENSARIES. ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE. LUNACY COMMISSION. MEDICAL SOCIETIES. MEDICAL JOURNALS. THE HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN BALTIMORE. THE EARLY HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY. MEDICAL LIBRARIES. VITAL STATISTICS OF BALTIMORE IN THE PAST—1815 TO 1883—1896. CONCLUSION. WHAT BALTIMORE PHYSICIANS HAVE DONE IN THE PAST.

BY JOHN MORRIS, M. D.

THE FIRST MEDICAL MEN IN BALTIMORE. THE FIRST FACULTY.

The first physician mentioned in the State of Maryland was William Russell, "Doctor of Physique," and the first surgeon was Anthony Bagnell, "Chiurgeon." These gentlemen came with Captain John Smith in the year 1608 to explore the shores of the Chesapeake and the Patapsco river, at the head of which now stands the beautiful city of monuments.

Prior to the year 1799 the medical men who did not go abroad depended chiefly upon private teaching and clinical advantages at the bedside under the instruction of their masters. After the foundation of the University of Pennsylvania a few gentlemen graduated at that school, notably John Archer, Robert Harris Archer, Alexander Ashton, Solomon Birkhead, William Haslitt Clendinen, Colin Mackenzie, Nathaniel Potter, James Smith and Henry Wilkins.

The first programme of a medical faculty in Baltimore was announced in 1701 by

Doctors Charles F. Wiesenthal, George Brown, Lyde Goodwin, S. S. Coale and George Buchanan, the last named being the gentleman who, conjointly with Walker, purchased sixty acres from Charles Carroll and laid out the town of Baltimore in 1730.

Dr. John Archer received in 1768 the first diploma ever granted by a medical college in America.

The first medical society was organized in 1785—Doctor Wiesenthal, president; Frederick Dalcho, secretary. In this year Dr. Elisha Hall addressed the medical society and submitted the plan for a State society, which plan was afterwards embodied in the charter of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799. During this year the Legislature of Maryland incorporated the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, its first president being Dr. Upton Scott, granting to that body the power to confer the degree of L. M. Licentiate of Medicine, which degree granted all the powers of a college diploma.

Many medical men availed themselves of this new privilege and practiced for years without securing a college degree. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty still exists in unimpaired strength and usefulness, although its chartered privileges have been greatly abridged by legislation.

EMINENT MEDICAL MEN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

It is a very difficult task, indeed it is impossible to do justice in so small a space to the memory of the eminent medical men of the eighteenth century who devoted their lives to the practice of medicine in the city of Baltimore. They were all educated men, classical scholars, many of them writing Latin with ease. Their medical education was received chiefly at Edinburgh. A number of them came from the north of Ireland, and their lives were characterized by that great vigor, earnestness and power of labor which so strongly mark the people of that portion of the Emerald Island.

Irish.—George Brown, John Coulter, John Crawford (who performed the first vaccination in this country), Elisha De Butts, James McHenry, Michael Pree, John Stevenson, Henry Stevenson, William Stewart.

Scotch.—George Home Steuart, Colin Mackenzie, Charles Buchanan, George Walker, A. M.

German.—Frederick Dalcho, Henry Keerl, Charles Hintze, Charles Frederick Wiesenthal.

English.—Joseph Brevitt and Isaac Hulse, Josiah Middlemore.

At the close of the eighteenth century, during the French Revolution and the revolt in San Domingo, three refugees, men

of learning, sought an asylum in the city of Baltimore, viz: Giraud, Ricord (the father of the great Surgeon Ricord) and Pierre Chatard.

The prominent Americans of this century, also men of learning, were Joseph Alender, Alexander Ashton, Robert Harris Archer, Solomon Birkhead, William Haslitt Clendinen, John Beall Davidge, Colin Mackenzie, Nathaniel Potter, James Smith, James Smyth, George Pitt Stevenson, Tobias Watkins and Henry Wilkins. These men and their descendants contributed largely to the early development and the great prosperity of the city of Baltimore.

Eminent Medical Men of the Present Century (Deceased).—Nathan Rhyno Smith ("Emperor") *primus inter pares*; William E. Aiken, Samuel Annan, Michael Baer, Samuel George and William Baker, Elisha Bartlett, Henry Willis Baxley, Lennox Brickhead, Thomas E. Bond Sr., Thomas E. Bond Jr., James Bordley, John Buckler; (medicus natus) Samuel Chew, the Clendinens (four), James Cocke, Joshua Cohen, Frank Donaldson, William Donaldson, Robert Edward Dorsey, Julius Timoleon Ducatel, John R. W. Dunbar, Robley Dunglison, William Fisher, John Fonerdan, Charles Frick, George Frick, Eli Geddings, Charles Bell Gibson, William Gibson, John D. Godman, Richard Wilmot Hall, Washington R. and W. W. Handy, Horace Hayden, Frederick E. B. Hintze, William and Edward Lloyd Howard, Horatio G. Jameson, Samuel R. Jennings, Christopher Johnston, William M. Kemp, Jerome Henry Kidder, John S. Lynch, Charles and William D. Macgill, the Mackenzies (four), James Haines McCulloh, Richard McSherry, Samuel B. Mar-

tin, J. Edward Michael, John C. S. Monkur, John F. Monmonier, Dominick A. O'Donnell, John H. and Charles O'Donavin, Granville Sharp Pattison, John Patterson, William Power, John R. Quinan, Daniel Meredith Reese, John Revere, A. C. Robinson, Louis H. Steiner, Richard Sprigg Stuart, William H. Stokes, Samuel D. Theobald, Richard H. Thomas, William Chew Van Bibber, Edward Warren, (Bey) Caleb Winslow, John Whitridge, P. C. Williams, I. Robert Ward, Thomas H. Wright, Peregrine Wroth, John L. Yates, William Zollicoffer, Ferdinand C. Chatard and James Carey Thomas.

MOUNT HOPE ASYLUM.

This asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, is the second oldest institution in the State having charge of the insane. The number of patients in the Retreat (as it is termed) on October 30, 1897, was 596. Many of these cases come from different parts of the Union—South and West. A new laboratory has recently been erected, in which it is proposed to do the highest form of scientific work, embracing analysis of the blood, urine, etc.

A very great advance at Mount Hope is the establishment of a training school for the Sisters as nurses. These devoted women, though intelligent and gentle, had very little technical knowledge until this new mode of education was introduced. The medical corps of the hospital give lectures each week, and, of course, this form of teaching must result in great good, particularly in cases of accident or sudden emergency. A very important feature in this training is the fact that charts denoting the daily pulse rate and temperature are kept in all the wards, and are filled up by

the Sisters who are invested with their management and control.

SHEPPARD ASYLUM.

This lovely and luxurious home for the insane, unequalled in the world, perhaps, as far as many of its appointments are concerned, owes its foundation to the beneficence of the late Moses Sheppard, of Baltimore. Mr. Sheppard obtained an act of incorporation from the State of Maryland and named six gentlemen as trustees to whom he bequeathed his large estate in trust. The title "Sheppard Asylum" was not adopted upon his suggestion, nor in deference to any wish of his. His desire was that his bequest to the board of trustees should be used to found an asylum for the insane, and he made no stipulation as to the name of the institution. Finally his consent that the asylum should bear his name was reluctantly obtained. He shrank from the publicity involved in its use and only consented to it upon the urgent solicitation of some of his friends. A letter in Mr. Sheppard's own handwriting is in existence in which he said, "I want no such monument to my fame." He moreover added, "I wish to establish an asylum upon a broad and liberal basis, where the experiment may be attempted of ascertaining how much may be done to bring about recovery in cases of insanity by a liberal, if not, indeed, by a lavish, expenditure of money, not only in erecting buildings on suitable grounds, in increasing the *pro rata* of nurses to patients, as well as in the general arrangements of the interiors of the buildings, in dietary, but also in everything which makes for the comfort and scientific treatment of the patients." The trustees have conscientiously endeavored to carry out

Mr. Sheppard's views in every particular, not only in the investment of the money left in his bequest, but in the character of the buildings, the number of attendants and even the smallest details.

Proposed Addition of Mr. Pratt's Name.

In September last Mr. Enoch Pratt, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, and the founder of the well-known "Pratt Library," died, and when his will was offered for probate it was found that the board of trustees of the Sheppard Asylum had been made the residuary legatee upon the sole condition that the corporation now known as the "Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum" be changed to "the trustees of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital." The trustees of the Sheppard Asylum are obliged, under the terms of Mr. Pratt's will, to obtain from the General Assembly of Maryland an amendment to their charter authorizing such change of name. Mr. Pratt imposed no other condition to his bequest except to stipulate that the income only of the funds devised shall be used in the same manner as provided in Mr. Sheppard's will. Mr. Pratt's bequest amounts to more than a million of dollars and will support about two hundred respectable but indigent insane, some of whom may partially contribute to their own support. The joint bequests of these two beneficent citizens of Baltimore constitute the largest legacy ever devised in this country for the care, maintenance and treatment of the insane.

Strange to say some few persons are opposing the acceptance of Mr. Pratt's legacy under the stipulations that he has imposed; but the General Assembly will no doubt unanimously agree to amend the

charter in accordance with Mr. Pratt's wishes and thus secure to the city of Baltimore the finest institution of its kind in the world.

HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTICS, OWING'S MILLS.

This valuable property belongs to the State. Since its purchase, two cottage buildings have been erected in addition to the family mansion already in use. One of these cottages is occupied solely by epileptics. This cottage, costing \$5,500, is named for the former honored President of the Board, Dr. I. Pembroke Thom, at whose expense it was built.

At the present time there are 79 inmates in the Home, who show an encouraging degree of mental improvement. It is believed that a large appropriation will be made to this charity by the present Legislature (1898) so as to enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

The farm comprises more than two hundred acres, the land is of excellent quality, and there are several beautiful views on the estate. The buildings are lighted by electricity and the "Waring" sewerage system has been introduced.

BAY VIEW ASYLUM.

This is a city institution for the care of the indigent insane, white and colored. It is greatly over-crowded, particularly the wards for the colored people. There is a sufficient number of attendants, but owing to the crowded condition of the asylum it is impossible to employ methodical and scientific treatment. Many of the cases are chronic, and necessarily all the agencies that can be brought into use are humane treatment and care.

The number of inmates at Bay View is four hundred and one.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

THE RICHARD GUNDRY HOME.

This Home is near Baltimore and is in charge of the widow and son of the late Dr. Richard Gundry. Mrs. Gundry acts as matron and Dr. Richard F. Gundry as physician in charge. It needs scarcely be added that this is a well conducted retreat. On November 30, 1897, there were forty-eight patients under treatment.

THE FORT HILL SANITARIUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

This Sanitarium is in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Fort, both of whom were trained to this special work at Elwyn, Pa. This is a very beautiful property and affords every advantage that location can bestow. The number of children in this institution on November 30, 1897, was twenty.

MATLEY'S HILL SANITARIUM.

This is a private institution near the city, in charge of Dr. Robert H. Dodge. There are twenty-one inmates at the present time.

RIGG'S COTTAGE, FOR THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

This is a family home in which a few patients are taken. It is beautifully situated and a cottage has been added to the main building during the year. There are now four patients at this home.

N. B.—It will be observed that all these institutions for mental diseases are more or less remote from the city and that the healthiest and best situations have been selected. This is eminently wise, for the rea-

son that the insane cannot be properly treated in a city.

HEALTH ORDINANCES.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The town of Baltimore was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1723. The first health ordinance, it appears, from the manuscript records of the town, was passed in 1750; it is as follows: "Whereas, several persons permit stinking fish and dead creatures or carrion to lie on their lots, or in the street near their doors, which are a very offensive nuisance and contrary to acts of Assembly, the commissioners therefore order the clerk to put up advertisements to inform such persons that they are to remove the same; *Resolved*, That Dr. William Lyon be a committee of one to enforce the same."

It is evident from this transcript that the town of Baltimore had not at that time health ordinances, but had to rely upon acts passed by the Assembly.

Frequent epidemics of small-pox having occurred, not only in the city but in the counties of the State, in 1765 Dr. Henry Stevenson was appointed inoculator to inoculate the people. In 1765 Doctor Stevenson devoted a part of his mansion on the little York Road to the use of an inoculating hospital, and opened it to all who might apply. In this year the first quarantine law was passed by the Legislature. In 1773 the Legislature passed an act for the erection of a poor and work-house in Baltimore for the sick and indigent and appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose. A general State quarantine law was passed in this year. In 1775, physicians to the poor were appointed, and twenty acres of land purchased at a cost of \$2,000 for the site of the poor-house.

This land was located at what is now the head of Howard street. In 1776, Congress assembled in Baltimore. Dr. John Boyd was authorized by that body to sign bills of credit. Dr. C. F. Wiesenthal was appointed by the State to manufacture saltpetre. Inoculation was discontinued at this time in accordance with the order of the Committee of Observation, the consent of the leading medical men of the town first being obtained. In 1777 another State quarantine law was passed. The persistent prevalence of small-pox necessitated the frequent enactment of these quarantine laws. In 1779, the high price of provisions induced the physicians of the town to attend the poor gratis. The citizens raised \$9,000 for the relief of the poor. In 1784 an epidemic of malignant scarlet fever broke out through the whole State. Again a State Quarantine Law was passed, and still another in 1785.

From this time on almost annually quarantine laws were passed and quarantine was proclaimed against all the cities of the seacoast at different times up to the year 1830. Retaliation, of course, followed, New York, Philadelphia and even smaller towns on the Eastern Shore quarantined against Baltimore. These proclamations were issued by the Governor of the State, the city not yet having been incorporated. In 1795, the inhabitants petitioned the Legislature for another quarantine act and an appropriation to carry it out. In this year the Legislature passed a law appointing a Health Officer of the Port and a hospital at Hawkins' Point for the reception of patients from infected ports. The Board of Health also established an encampment.

The city of Baltimore was incorporated in 1796 by the following Act:

"An Act to erect Baltimore Town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof."

This charter was supplemented the following year by other acts giving fuller powers to the corporation. That portion of the charter which gives authority to the city to preserve the public health is found in Article IX and is as follows:

"And Be It Enacted, That the corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to enact and pass all laws and ordinances to preserve the health of the city; to prevent and remove all nuisances; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the city, and within three miles of the city."

The health of the city of Baltimore is protected by what are called Public Local Laws. These laws protect the people from all manner of nuisances, including the burial of carrion; the keeping of dog kennels in unclean condition; offensive trades-workshops and factories; pollution of sources of water supply; infectious diseases—small-pox; establish vaccine agency and regulate the practice of medicine, and pharmacy; fix the hours of labor for children and also protect their morals and health; prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigars to minors; the manufacture of deleterious candy or cake; prevent selling liquor to minors; prevent blindness in infants; regulate sanitation of water closets and out-houses in public schools; provide seats for female employes in stores and factories, etc. (this last law is not generally enforced).

A notable incident in the history of the health department of Baltimore was the action taken in 1855 by the City Health Board

during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. While other cities established barriers and strict quarantine regulations to prevent the entrance of refugees fleeing from the pestilence, Baltimore opened wide her gates and welcomed these terror-stricken guests. A boat was sent daily with supplies of every kind to the sufferers. Twenty-six found refuge in Baltimore, all of whom died save one, a child. Not a single citizen contracted the disease. Physicians and nurses were sent from Baltimore, all of whom died save two physicians.

The immunity of Baltimore at that time can be explained by the action of the Health Board (Drs. Kemp, Houck and Gilman) in the preceding year. Every street, alley and by-way was put in a sanitary condition, particularly the lower part of the city, where outbreaks of yellow fever had occurred in former years.

Taken as a whole, the health laws of the city of Baltimore cannot be excelled by those of any municipality in the country.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Between 1809 and 1864 there were no Health laws upon Maryland statute books save those providing for the care of the insane and dependent classes. Attempts to enact vital statistics laws had several times failed. The earliest enactment in relation to public health was that of 1864, empowering the Governor to appoint a State Vaccine Agent once in six years. This law was amended in 1867, and again in 1872.

In 1874, a law was passed creating a State Board of Health, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Governor. The powers and duties of this Board were enlarged in 1880, 1886, 1890.

In 1882, the Infectious Disease Act was passed, its provisions being directed chiefly against small-pox.

In 1884, a law to regulate offensive trades was enacted.

By Act of Assembly in 1886, the Commissioners of the several counties were charged with the functions of local boards of health. This Assembly of 1886 passed and amended more sanitary laws than any Legislature before or since. The Nuisance Act, that upon Pollution of Water-supply, the first laws against adulteration of food, the Act creating the Lunacy Commission, that providing for the safety of railroad crossings, the law against Opium Joints, and that against the committal of children into almshouses were all passed in 1886.

The Legislature of 1888 passed an Act Regulating the Price of Medicine. This law was amended 1892 and again in 1894. The Sanitary Live Stock Board was also created by the Assembly of 1888.

The first report of the State Board of Health was published in 1876. The members of the Board were:

Nathan R. Smith, M. D., President.

J. Robert Ward, M. D.

C. W. Chancellor, M. D.

Charles M. Ellis, M. D.

E. Lloyd Howard, M. D., Secretary.

Dr. Nathan R. Smith died in 1877. He was succeeded as President of the Board by Dr. E. Lloyd Howard, and the Board was completed by the appointment of Dr. Geo. C. Porter, of Allegany county. Dr. C. W. Chancellor was elected Secretary.

In 1880, the organization of the State Board of Health was altered by amendment of the Act of 1874. The membership was increased to seven, the Attorney General of



William Travis Howard, M.D.

the State and the Health Commissioner of Baltimore City becoming ex-officio members of the Board.

The first Board created under this Act consisted of:

E. Lloyd Howard, M. D., President.

J. Robert Ward, M. D.

C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Secretary.

Jas. A. Steuart, M. D., Health Commissioner of Baltimore.

J. Crawford Neilson, C. E.

St. George W. Teackle, M. D.

Doctor Howard died on September 5, 1881, and Dr. J. Robert Ward was elected to succeed him as President.

In 1883, a Sanitary Convention was held under the auspices of the State Board of Health. Prof. Richard McSherry was President of the Convention.

Dr. J. Robert Ward, President of the Board, died in 1883, and was succeeded by Prof. Richard McSherry.

A second Sanitary Convention was held in September, 1884, at the Blue Mountain House, Washington county. Both of these conventions were notable on account of a spirited controversy between Dr. C. W. Chancellor and Col. Geo. Waring upon the disposal of sewage.

Dr. Richard McSherry died in 1885, the fourth of the Presidents who passed away in ten years' history of the Board.

The Board, in 1886, consisted of:

Dr. Jackson Piper, President.

Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary.

Dr. John Morris.

Dr. J. M. H. Bateman.

Mr. J. Crawford Neilson, C. E.

Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Attorney General.

Dr. James A. Steuart, Health Commissioner of Baltimore.

A third Sanitary Convention was held in November, 1887, in Baltimore, at which there was an extended discussion upon Asiatic cholera. This was the last Sanitary Conference held for some years. Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, then Attorney General, was a member of the Board at this time.

In 1891, Hon. John P. Poe and Dr. James F. McShane became ex-officio members of the Board.

In 1892, Dr. C. W. Chancellor resigned as Secretary to accept a consulship to Havre. Dr. James A. Steuart was elected to the Secretaryship. The other members of the Board were:

Dr. John Morris, President.

Dr. J. M. H. Bateman, of Easton.

Mr. J. Crawford Neilson, C. E.

Dr. James F. McShane, Health Commissioner of Baltimore.

Hon. John P. Poe, Attorney General.

Dr. John H. Jamar, of Elkton.

In 1895, Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh succeeded Hon. John P. Poe as an ex-officio member. In 1896, the terms of Mr. J. Crawford Neilson and Dr. John H. Jamar expired. Mr. Henry Brauns and Dr. S. Chase de Krafft were appointed. Dr. James A. Steuart resigned as Secretary and Dr. John S. Fulton was elected to succeed him. The members of the Board now are (1897):

Dr. S. Chase de Krafft, President.

Dr. John Morris.

Dr. J. M. H. Bateman.

Dr. James F. McShane, ex-officio.

Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh, ex-officio.

Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary.

There is one vacancy, Mr. Henry Brauns having resigned.

The City Board of Health is composed of the Mayor, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer of the city. These gentlemen appoint a large number of Sanitary Inspectors, inspectors of sewers and nuisances and also an Inspector of Plumbing. Vaccine physicians are appointed by the City Council. The Keeper of the Dog Pound is appointed by the Mayor. The Quarantine Officer is also appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the City Council. The Local Health Ordinances are generally amply sufficient to prevent all violations of the Sanitary Law and consequently the State Board of Health does not interfere with the city authorities save in great emergencies.

COLLEGES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

This school of medicine, one of the three oldest institutions of its kind in the United States, originated in a private class established by Dr. John Beale Davidge, in 1802, which, in 1807—Doctor Davidge being joined by Drs. James Cocke and John Shaw—was chartered by the General Assembly of Maryland and constituted a college under the name of "The College of Medicine of Maryland." In 1812 the Legislature authorized the Medical College to become a university, which is now our University of Maryland.

A lottery of \$50,000 had been granted to the Medical College of Maryland, but in 1817 an additional lottery scheme of \$100,000 was granted to the University. At that time it was the custom of the Legislature to grant lottery schemes to public and benevolent institutions. The Cathedral, the City Library and many churches

throughout the State were established in this way.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The second medical school established in Baltimore was a branch of the Washington College, of Pennsylvania. This institution was located on Broadway, and is now known as the Church Home. Whilst this school was never a great success, it had some very able men among its teachers, viz., Baxley, Dunbar, McCook, Stokes, Fonerden, Charles Bell Gibson, Monkur and other distinguished physicians of that time. This school was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the tutelage of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, one of the brightest medical and literary men of his day. Thos. Opie, M. D., is the present Dean of the Faculty.

THE BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This college has been exceedingly successful in attracting students not only from the South and West, but from outlying possessions, including Canada and other British Provinces. David Street, M. D., is the present Dean.

THE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE.

This school is in the Eastern part of the city, a locality in which accidents occur almost hourly, and therefore it must necessarily afford great opportunities for clinical training and the practical teaching indispensable to young medical men. H. R. Biedler, M. D., Dean.

The Woman's Medical College, another branch of teaching which has been eminently successful. It has a large corps of able instructors and the graduates would do credit to any institution in the land.

The Johns Hopkins Medical School is a branch of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It is only intended for graduates. William H. Welsh, M. D., is the Dean.

There is also a Homoeopathic Medical College which has a full faculty and a large attendance of students.

DENTAL COLLEGES.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

This department was founded in 1882. It took the place of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest dental college in this country, if not in the world. Large buildings have been erected on the university grounds on Greene street, embracing an infirmary and laboratory. Practice Hall has also been given over to the department of dentistry. Drs. Gorgas and Harris were among the first teachers in this school, which has since attracted students from all parts of the world, and numbers at the present time more than five hundred graduates.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

This college is connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Like its older sister it has been eminently successful and numbers among its graduates young men from all parts of the Union. Dr. M. W. Foster is the Dean.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This is a new School of Dentistry which is growing in usefulness and popularity. Dr. I. W. Smith is the Dean.

An extended and elaborate history of the

Dental Schools of Baltimore has been prepared for this work by Dr. R. Grady, a gentleman eminently fitted for the task.

THE MARYLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This institution was incorporated by special legislative act passed January 27, 1841, and signed by the then Governor, Hon. William Grason. It had its origin in a meeting held June 8, 1840, at the residence of Dr. Samuel Baker, who, with Drs. Wm. E. A. Akien and Wm. Riley, represented the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Pharmacy was represented by Messrs. Thos. G. MacKenzie, Geo. W. Andrews, David Stewart, Robert H. Coleman, H. B. Atkinson, John Hill, Jonathan Chapman and J. W. W. Gordon. Regularly until 1848 instruction was given and classes graduated. In 1848 teaching was not resumed but reorganization occurred in 1856. Since then the college has been very successful and has been universally recognized by medical men as an important adjunct to their professional work. It was the first to establish a separate chair of Pharmacy and took the lead in making attendance upon the analytical course compulsory. It has greatly extended its curriculum until it now includes the study of inorganic and organic Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacognosy, Materia Medica, Toxicology, Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Vegetable Histology, Microscopy, Pharmaceutical Manipulation, Analytical Chemistry and Assay. Thorough laboratory work is insisted upon. The present faculty consists of Wm. Simon, Ph. D., M. D.; Chas. Caspari, Ph. G.; D. M. R. Culbreth, A. M., Ph. G., M. D. Adjunct faculty, John P. Piquet, Ph. G.; Chas. Schmidt, Ph. G.; Sam'l. Base, Ph. D. The college building, located on Aisquith street

near Fayette, is well arranged and fully equipped.

One of the most noted pharmacutists of the early part of the nineteenth century was Mr. Edme Ducatel, a native of France. Nearly all the prominent apothecaries of the city fifty or sixty years ago served their apprenticeship under him. His son, Jule Timoleon Ducatel, was a distinguished writer and lecturer. He was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Mechanics' Institute and filled the chair of Chemistry and Geology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in the University of Maryland. He resigned in 1837 to accept the appointment from the Legislature of State Geologist. He afterwards occupied the chair of Chemistry at St. John's College. Professor Ducatel was one of the founders of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. He was recognized as a high authority in Geology and took part in the exploration of the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior.

HOSPITALS.

The site of the first hospital established in Baltimore was selected by Captain Yellott, some of whose descendants are still living in Baltimore county, as a temporary retreat for strangers and sea-fearing people during the epidemic of yellow fever, which raged in the city in 1794. In 1798, it was purchased by the city and in 1808 it was leased to Drs. James Smythe and Colin McKenzie, who conducted it as a general hospital. It afterwards become the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and the ground is now occupied by the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Baltimore is wonderfully well supplied with hospitals, viz., The Maryland Univer-

sity Hospital, connected with the University of Maryland; The City Hospital with annex for colored patients, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy; St. Joseph's Hospital conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame; Samaritan Hospital, connected with the Woman's Medical College; The Baltimore Medical College Hospital; The Hebrew Hospital; Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children; The Baltimore University Hospital. Every College has a Lying-in-Hospital connected with it, and also a School for Training Nurses.

The largest hospital in the city and one of the best in the world is the Johns Hopkins Hospital, an endowed institution, so named in honor of its founder. Its great reputation attracts patients from all parts of the United States and remotest countries. Henry M. Hurd, M. D., is the Superintendent. St. Agnes Hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity; United States Marine Hospital; The Garrett Free Hospital for Children; the Maryland Homeopathic Hospital; Providence Hospital (colored), all deserve special mention

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; The Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; Hospital for Consumptives, and Hospital for the Women of Maryland; Home for Incurables; Miss Barnwell's School for Crippled Children, and The Nursery and Child's Hospital must not be forgotten in the enumeration of the many charities of the city.

INFIRMARIES.

There are several Infirmaries, notably, the Union Protestant Infirmary, which can accommodate one hundred patients; The

Church Home Infirmary, and Dental Infirmary of the University of Maryland.

DISPENSARIES.

There is a Free Dispensary connected with every College, and there are also four City Dispensaries. More than twelve thousand persons avail themselves annually of this charitable service. The City Dispensaries are supported by the city; those connected with the Colleges are supported by those institutions. Altogether it is believed that more than fifty thousand patients annually receive medical aid in Baltimore free of charge. Many are visited at their homes by the Dispensary physicians.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are both most fortunate in the number and character of their institutions for the care of the insane.

On November 2, 1797, the Legislature passed an act to authorize the erection of a hospital in or near Baltimore for indigent sick and lunatics (this became the City, Public or Maryland Hospital).

On January 20, 1798, the Legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the erection of the City Hospital for sick and lunatics. On February 20th, the same year, the City Council directed a committee composed of Mayor (Calhoun) and Messrs. Yellott, Richard Lawson and Alex. McKim to select a site, and authorize the purchase of six and three-fourths acres at the corner of Monument street and Broadway for that purpose for the sum of £600. In November following the Legislature granted \$3,000 more in aid of the erection of the hospital. In 1800 one-third of the building was completed and

accommodated one hundred and thirty patients. To complete the buildings the Legislature in 1812 ordered the payment of \$5,000 annually for three years. In 1813 the same body authorized the Chancellor to commit idiots and lunatics to the hospital and increased the number of visitors from five to twelve. In 1822 Drs. Colin MacKenzie, Frick and Macauley delivered clinical lectures in the Maryland Hospital. In 1826 the Legislature ordered additional buildings to be erected for the hospital, and the conveyance of the claim of the city to the same, to be transferred to the Board of Visitors and President, in virtue of which the hospital became the property of the State.

From this time forward the hospital was entirely supported by the State; its name was changed to the "Maryland Hospital for the Insane." The act excluding all excepting lunatics from the privileges of the hospital was passed in 1828, at which time the change of name took place. On March 7, 1834, Dr. Richard Sprigg Stewart (really the true founder of Spring Grove Asylum), was appointed President of Maryland Hospital and Superintendent, which position he held for nearly the remainder of his life.

In the year 1853 he, in co-operation with Miss Dix, secured the first appropriation of five thousand dollars from the Legislature to lay the foundation of the present Maryland Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Sprigg Stewart had already purchased the land by subscriptions from his friend he himself having headed the list with the sum of \$1,000.

In 1846 Dr. John Fonerden was appointed Resident Physician. In 1869, nearly twenty-five years after the laying of

the foundation, the buildings at Spring Grove were ready for occupancy, and all the patients from the old hospital (Monument street and Broadway) were transferred to their new home. The old buildings with six and three-quarters of an acre, originally purchased by the State, were sold to Mr. Johns Hopkins, and his trustees after his death erected upon this site the magnificent collection of buildings known as the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The trustees are yearly erecting additional structures, one having been recently built named the Gynecological Department, which is fitted up with all the appliances of modern science. This is a brief history of what was done for the insane in the early days of the city.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(Spring Grove Asylum.)

This, the oldest of our institutions for the insane, is greatly over-crowded, there being now 508 inmates. In addition to the many marked advances made in former years there has recently been constructed a tasteful mortuary chamber, separate from the hospital buildings; electric lights have been introduced a new laundry erected; floors renewed throughout the entire house; wood work repainted and mechanical industries established. The house telephone system has been adopted and a Pathological laboratory fitted up after the most approved modern models.

The "Waring" system of sewage (super-soil) works admirably on the land attached to this hospital.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(Springfield).

This magnificent estate purchased from ex-Governor Brown, affords immense pos-

sibilities in the future. By this purchase the State has secured five or six hundred acres of rich, rolling land, on which there is a number of beautiful and extensive views. The buildings now temporarily occupied by the chronic insane and demented (fifty-eight in number), were on the estate at the time the State came into possession of the property, and, while not adapted to the care and treatment of patients, have been well arranged by the Superintendent.

The first group of new buildings, now being finished and soon to be occupied, will consist of a service building and three cottages, arranged on a high point surrounding an open space about 150 feet square, all of which are near the Superintendent's residence.

These new cottages, with the service building, form a quadrangle. These cottages are connected by open corridors, with a pavilion in the centre.

There is an admirably arranged fire-proof stair-case in each dwelling, communicating directly with the exterior at ground level, and affording ample and sure means of exit for the inmates in case of any emergency.

The heating of the entire group of buildings is by means of hot water, direct radiation being applied from a central plant in the basement of one of the cottages.

The electric light and pumping station and the steam laundry will be located at some distance on the bank of a small stream from which the water supply will be taken. A storage reservoir holding about 600,000 gallons forms part of the water supply system, the water passing through a sand filter entering the reservoir. From this the water will be pumped into a steel pressure tank capable of holding 165,000 gallons. The

distribution of water from the pressure tank is through a six-inch main to the center of the group, whence individual supply pipes run to the different buildings.

There will be four double outlet fire plugs in the quadrilateral by means of which there will be ample protection against fire.

The main switch-board of the telephone system will be in the head attendant's office, in the service building, whence wires will run to the Superintendent's house, to the office of the physician in charge, to the first and second floors of each cottage, to the boiler-room, to the electric light and pumping station and various other places requiring telephone service.

THE LUNACY COMMISSION OF MARYLAND.

The Lunacy Commission of Maryland was created by an Act of the Legislature in the year 1886. The object of this Commission is to secure to the insane proper and humane care and intelligent treatment of their maladies, as well as due consideration for all their rights as involuntary wards of the State. Secondly, its purpose is to prevent the incarceration or detention in asylums, hospitals or prisons of any one illegally deprived of his or her liberty.

The Lunacy Commission has supervision over all institutions public, private or corporate, including alms-houses in which the insane are confined.

The Commission was represented during its first years by Alexander H. Bayley, M. D., of Cambridge, Md.; John Morris, M. D., Charles W. Chancellor, M. D., Thomas S. Latimer, M. D., all of Baltimore, and Charles B. Roberts, Attorney General, of Westminster, Md. At its first meeting,

Alexander H. Bayley, M. D., was elected President, and William Lee, M. D., Secretary.

On March 14, 1892, President Bayley died and Rufus H. Dashiell, M. D., of Princess Anne, Maryland, was appointed a Commissioner by the Governor to fill his place. Dr. John Morris was the next President. In 1893 Charles W. Chancellor resigned from the Commission and Samuel C. Chew, M. D., was appointed in his place. In 1896, Dr. Samuel C. Chew resigned and was succeeded by I. E. Atkinson, M. D.

The quarterly inspection of the various institutions in the State, in which the insane are confined, is made by the Secretary, acting under instructions from the Commission. In the early work of the Commission it was found necessary for the Secretary to explain the Lunacy Law and give all necessary information to those having the insane in charge concerning the treatment of the last named and their rights.

Much has been done for the relief and comfort of the insane since the establishment of the Lunacy Commission, notably the structural improvement of the various institutions of the State; the erection of a building for the colored insane, doing away with all forms of restraint, as far as possible; giving occupation to the insane; protecting them from fire, and removing the criminal insane from prison. An asylum and training school for the feeble-minded and idiotic has been erected; an addition has been made to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and, most important of all, the recommendation from year to year of the State care of the indigent insane. To meet this requirement, the State is now engaged in erecting handsome buildings with

every possible provision for sanitation and comfort.

The vicious practice of Magistrates in committing insane paupers to the jails and houses of correction has been suppressed as far as possible.

The present Commission consists of John Morris, M. D., President; Thomas S. Latimer, M. D.; Rufus H. Dashiell, M. D.; I. E. Atkinson, M. D., and Harry M. Clabaugh, Attorney General. The Secretary is William Lee, M. D., and the office of the Commission is at No. 344 North Charles street, Baltimore.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The first Medical Society was organized in Baltimore on the 26th day of December, 1788. It consisted of nineteen members, with Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthall as President, and Dr. Frederick Dalcho, Secretary. This Society only existed one year, when a second Medical Society was formed in 1789 by many of the same members. On June 11th, 1853, the first meeting of the Baltimore Pathological Society was held. The Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore was formed by the Committee on Conversational Meetings of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, June 11th, 1855. The records show that Drs. Christopher Johnson, George W. Miltenberger and John Morris delivered orations during the existence of this Society. After the dismemberment of the Medical and Surgical Society no other was formed until February 26th, 1866, when a number of physicians met at the office of the Commissioner of Health to form a society for professional advancement, the diffusion of knowledge, and the cultivation of friendly relations. At the next meeting, that is, on the 6th of

March, 1866, these gentlemen adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, naming their Society—The Baltimore Medical Association. This Society is still in existence and has a very large membership, embracing the names of some of the most distinguished medical men of the city. In the year 1868 the Pathological was merged into the Clinical Society. In 1870 a German Medical Society was formed, but it had only a brief existence of two years.

From this time the following medical societies have been inaugurated, viz: The Epidemiological Society; The Baltimore Academy of Medicine; The Gynecological Society; The Johns Hopkins Medical Association; The Society of the Woman's Medical College; The Neurological Society.

MEDICAL JOURNALISM IN BALTIMORE.

The history of Medical Journalism in Maryland dates from 1808, when the third Medical Journal published in the United States, and the first in Baltimore was established by Dr. Tobias Watkins, a graduate of Edinburgh and a man of distinguished ability. This journal was called the Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder, but not being supported, its existence was brief. In 1811, a second effort was made to establish a journal. This publication was called the Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum. Dr. Nathaniel Potter was the editor, one of the brightest men who ever adorned the profession in Maryland.

The next venture in the field of Medical Journalism was, perhaps, less successful than the two aforementioned. This venture was undertaken in the year 1823 by Dr. John B. Davidge, another gentleman of distinction. The first and *only* number of this



S. Q. Chew M.D

publication was issued in the month of July, although supported by the ablest literary men of the time. The *Vaccine Inquirer*, or *Miscellaneous Collections Relating to Vaccination* next appeared.

In 1829, Dr. Horatio J. Jameson, a very distinguished surgeon, commenced the publication of the *Maryland Medical Recorder*. During the existence of this periodical a rival journal appeared in Baltimore, edited by Dr. Nathan R. Smith. Its title was *The Baltimore Monthly Journal*. There was really no necessity for the new journal, as there was not sufficient support for one, but the jealousy of these two great surgeons belonging to different Schools of Medicine led to this unnecessary rivalry. Not only the surgeons, but the medical men of the town were divided at that time, and for many years afterwards by petty jealousies and animosities unworthy of a learned and liberal profession. This ungenerous spirit has fortunately disappeared in a large measure.

Both the journals above mentioned having suspended, as one might reasonably expect, Baltimore was without a medical publication until the year 1833, when the *Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal and Review*, edited by Dr. E. Geddings, appeared. This journal existed for only one year, having fallen by the wayside for the same reason that caused the downfall of its predecessors—a want of support.

In 1834, Doctor Geddings issued the *North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Sciences*. In his introduction to this publication, Doctor Geddings deploras in words of sadness the apathy and want of public spirit displayed by the medical profession in Maryland. This last effort of

Doctor Geddings survived only a year, and, saddened by his failure, he shook the dust of Baltimore from his feet and sought the genial atmosphere of Charleston, S. C., where, amidst honors and dignities, he lived and died.

In the year 1839, the *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal* was established under the auspices of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and as an official organ of the Medical Department of the United States Army and Navy. This publication appeared regularly until 1843, when it suspended. From the year 1843 until 1860, a period of seventeen years, the profession of Maryland was without a Medical Journal published within the borders of the State.

In 1890 the *Virginia Medical Journal* changed its name to the *Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal*.

In 1861, Dr. Edward Warren (afterwards Bey) established the *Baltimore Journal of Medicine*, but the Civil War having broken out in that year, Doctor Warren left Baltimore for the South and consequently his journal had a brief existence. After the War he returned to Baltimore and established a journal called the *Medical Bulletin*, which, like its predecessors, enjoyed a very short life. It was however merged into the *Baltimore Medical Journal*, which was edited by Drs. E. Lloyd Hamilton and Thomas S. Latimer.

The *Baltimore Medical Journal* made its appearance in 1870. It survived nearly two years. The next attempt at medical journalism was made in September, 1872, when a publication appeared under the title of *The Physician and Surgeon*. It was supported chiefly by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under whose auspices it was in-

augurated. After reaching No. 5, Vol. VI, it was discontinued.

In February, 1877, The Maryland Medical Journal was founded. The first number was issued May 1st, 1877. It was edited and conducted by H. E. T. Manning, M. D., and T. A. Ashby, M. D. This journal still survives, and is supported by the profession generally. It is the only medical periodical in the State, save the two publications of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. These are entitled The Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the News Letter, edited and published by several undergraduates of the University.

A review of the medical journalism of Maryland is a mournful task. It is sad to consider that journals established and edited by some of the brightest medical men in America, such as Tobias Watkins, Nathaniel Potter, John B. Davidge, Horatio G. Jameson, Nathan R. Smith, and Dr. E. Geddings, should have met with such unmerited neglect. The contributions to these publications were of the very highest order. They were eminently practical and in this respect totally unlike the writings of the majority of the practitioners and teachers of the present day, whose literary efforts are made up chiefly of theories unsupported by facts or experience. A certain kind of medical jargon has obtained, derived from the Greek, but, inasmuch as not one man in ten knows as much Greek as William Shakespeare, who knew little according to Ben Jonson, this jargon only confuses and sometimes leads to absolute despair. Not only this, but it leads to a marked increase in the nomenclature of diseases. In 1815 only 44 causes of death appeared in the Health

Record; in 1883 the number had increased to the alarming extent of 308. Of course, there are not 308 causes of death, but the vanity of men and their great desire to invent pompous technicalities, particularly from the Greek and Latin, has led to this wonderful effusion of terms. A reaction in the future must necessarily take place, and a simple nomenclature, lessening the number of the causes of death, be adopted.

THE HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY IN BALTIMORE.

The remarkable progress of Homeopathy in the city of Baltimore has excited general comment. As early as 1839 Dr. Felix R. McManus, a graduate of the old school of medicine, embraced the doctrines of Hahnemann and must be considered the pioneer of Homeopathy in Baltimore. He was a sincere follower of the great German Master and practiced his profession successfully up to the time of his death. About 1841 a German physician, Dr. Moritz Wiener, arrived in the city and commenced the practice of medicine in accordance with the laws of the new school. Three other German physicians followed in succession: Drs. Amthor, Haynel and Schmidt. Since that time the number has been greatly increased, chiefly by natives and men of learning. They have established two schools of teaching, two hospitals, beside several dispensaries. They also publish a journal. All this has been accomplished in half a century. The patrons of Homeopathy in Baltimore have been exceedingly liberal in their contributions, and have no doubt added much to the general fame of the city for charitable and beneficent work.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.

The history of the two affections above named is a very interesting one. There is no doubt that there were some medical men who confined themselves to diseases of the eye in the last century. This is indicated by a resolution adopted at the convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1805. It was resolved that the Board of Examiners be authorized to grant special licenses to oculists and dentists to practice in their respective branches, subjecting them to an examination only on these two branches. It appears that the "oculists" of that day did not stand in very good repute.

The first mention we have of any institution for the treatment of the eye is to be found in a treatise by Dr. Isaac Hayes. He states that the New York Eye Infirmary was opened in 1820, Pennsylvania Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear in 1822, "with respect to the institution at Baltimore he has but little information to communicate. It is attached to the Baltimore Dispensary and is committed to the care of Dr. Geo. Frick." Professor Gibson, of Baltimore, was the most distinguished operator on the eye of his day. He made the experiment of introducing a seton through the cataractous lens, with the view of producing its absorption. Professor Gibson also attempted the cure of strabismus by dividing the recti muscles of the eye in a manner now practiced universally. The next distinguished operator was Dr. George Frick, the author of a valuable treatise on diseases of the eye, the first work of the kind that appeared in America. He was appointed surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary

in 1824. He delivered clinical lectures at the Maryland Hospital in 1822. He also devoted himself to the study of the sciences and belonged to all the scientific bodies of that day. We learn from Cordell's History of the University of Maryland that the foundation of the Infirmary was laid in 1823 and that patients were received the same year. Of the four wards, one was reserved for eye cases, instruction in ophthalmic surgery forming a prominent feature in the course. This was the time of Dr. George Frick's greatest activity. He was the uncle of the eminent clinician and author, Prof. Charles Frick.

The next noteworthy surgeon who devoted himself to diseases of the eye was Horatio G. Jameson. He was the editor of the Maryland Medical Recorder. He wrote many valuable articles for this journal. In one of his papers he describes two cases of ossification of the lens with luxation through the pupil, and in another he gives an interesting account of "An encysted tumor of the orbit."

John Mason Gibson published, in 1832, in Baltimore, a work on the "Condensation of Matter upon the Anatomy, Surgical Operations and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye. Embellished with twelve lithographic plates, illustrative of the anatomy, operations, and morbid appearance."

DR. JOHN HARPER.

Doctor Harper, who practiced surgery about this time was one of the most successful operators in this country. His operations for cataract were particularly skillful. His mode of operating consisted of laceration of the capsule and lens substance, which he repeated as often as necessary on the

same eye. Doctor Harper was a native of Ireland, and graduated at Glasgow. He was well known as an oculist.

OTOLOGY.

The science of Otology was very little cultivated in the early days of the profession in Baltimore. The first contribution to the subject was a translation of a treatise on the ear from the French of Saissy by a renowned surgeon, Nathan Rhyno Smith. This was the second work published in this country. The translator added many valuable suggestions on diseases of the external ear. Doctor Smith devised a new instrument for perforating the tympanum, which is still in use; also a knife designed to slit the lachrymal canal.

Up to the time of the Civil War Dr. Joshua I. Cohen occupied alone the field of Otology.

After the close of the war a number of very brilliant young men devoted themselves to the special study of Ophthalmology and Otology, and their labors have been so successful that patients have been attracted to Baltimore from every part of the United States. As these gentlemen are all living we do not mention their names, fearing such mention might seem invidious. Baltimore has become a medical center for the study of Ophthalmology and Otology.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

There are three medical libraries in the city, all of which contain very valuable books of a scientific character. The largest of these is the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, which contains over ten thousand volumes. Very rare books, particularly the writings of the Fathers of medicine, are to be found on the

shelves of this library. An addition of nearly two thousand volumes has been recently made to this collection by the relatives of the late Dr. Charles Frick. This family has contributed liberally to the support and preservation of the works that they have placed in the hands of the Faculty. The next library to be mentioned is that of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which contains eighty-two thousand volumes; those of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries being especially interesting. Next in order is the Library of the University of Maryland, which comprises more than three thousand volumes. This collection is intended for the use of the students of the University. There is also a Medical Section of the Peabody Library, where works of the highest character are to be found.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BALTIMORE IN THE PAST—

1815 to 1883—1896.

The local report of the Health Department of Baltimore contains a table prepared by the Secretary in which the total number of deaths from all causes in the city from January 1, 1830, to December 31, 1883, is given. Though the details in it are drawn from official reports, they are frequently incorrect, and consequently misleading, as they do not contain an exact statement of the causes of the mortality of the city in different years.

As the experience of the present writer extends over half a century, it has occurred to him that his investigations on this subject might not prove uninteresting. The examination of the mortality records of the past in Baltimore, while it proved a tedious was not, by any means, a dreary or cheer-

less task, for there is much to be found in them to surprise and amuse, if not to instruct.

In the very beginning, one of the things that strikes us is the remarkable increase in the number of diseases within the past fifty years. In 1815, only forty-four causes of death are given. In the Health Report for the year 1836, there are 141, and in 1850 only 101, whilst in the report for 1883, the number of causes of death has increased to the alarming extent of 308. With only forty-four diseases to treat, the practice of medicine must have been a much simpler and less difficult art than it is in our days.

There could have been very little need or room for specialists in 1815, unless they devoted themselves to the cure of "worms and fits," for we find not less than seventy-five deaths from the latter reported in that year. These two diseases seem to have held their own remarkably well, for they do not disappear from the Health Reports until many years later, convulsions taking the place of fits in the city nomenclature about the year 1825. Worms, however, held their *ground* until 1876-1877. In 1873, we took up the cause of these innocent entozoa in the medical societies of the city, and with some success, for there is not a single case of death ascribed to them in the health report for 1883.

Thrush is another disease that plays an important role in our vital statistics. The first death records we have are for the year 1815, and two deaths from this cause took place that year, and from that time until 1875 it appears annually in the reports. In 1874, there were no less than thirty-seven deaths attributed to its direful influences. It has since gradually disappeared, and in

the report for 1883 the note of the thrush is heard no more. We find, however, in one year since 1875 a single death from *apthae*.

Flux and mortification were two notable diseases in the early history of the city. No less than seventeen persons died of mortification in 1817. People must have been more sensitive in those days, for very few die now from this cause, owing to the fact that the race has become pachydermatous in the process of time.

There are 167 deaths reported from cholera morbus in 1815; only seventeen in 1883. There were 108 deaths from pleurisy in that year, while, strange to say, not a single case is returned for 1883.

Colic is one of the diseases that killed a great many persons in olden times, if we may judge by the statements furnished us; eight deaths are reported in 1815, and it holds its place in the annual reports, either as simple colic, cramp colic or bilious colic, until the year 1878, when two deaths occur. In 1854, it assumed an epidemic form, and 111 deaths are reported from that cause. Colic reached its acme in 1871 when 271 fell victims to this insidious and painful affection. There were only five deaths from colic in 1883. Since then it has disappeared, it is hoped, forever.

There were 218 deaths from consumption in 1815 and 321 in 1821. The population of Baltimore in 1815 was about 40,000. In 1883, when the population had increased to 360,000, the mortality from this disease numbered only 272, not six times as many deaths as in 1815. The total mortality, too, of the city in that year was very great.

Last year, 1896, when the population had increased to 550,000 the returns for phthisis

were 1,122, a decrease of nineteen as compared with the year 1895.

The improved condition of the health of the city is no doubt due to the general drainage and filling up of the low grounds, as well as the better knowledge of sanitary laws. Typhus fever occupied a prominent place in the mortality records of the past. There were eighty-five deaths from this fever in 1815; and we find a number of cases reported every year until 1848, 1849, 1850, when there was a very great increase, 143 deaths being reported in 1849. In 1847, there are but twenty-nine deaths given as the result of typhus, yet there are 106 ascribed to ship fever. This would appear a very queer distinction at this time, as ship fever is certainly a bad form of typhus. There is one death from "nervous fever" in 1815, and there are cases reported annually for some years afterwards. It disappeared as a cause of death in the mortality tables about the year 1827, to reappear in 1843 when two cases are reported, three in 1845 and three in 1849, when it gives place to typhoid fever, which first made its appearance in 1851, seventy-one deaths having occurred from this newly recognized disease in that year.

Influenza was also an important trouble in former times, twenty-five deaths being caused by it in 1815; thirty-two in 1830; forty-five in 1832, and thirty cases in 1844. During the last mentioned year it was called the "Tyler grip," in compliment to the distinguished President of that name, who, having thwarted the expectations of the Whigs of that day, produced in these patriots colicky pains of a very trying character. St. Anthony's Fire and St. Vitus' Dance claim an important place in the old

nomenclature. These papistical diseases disappear about the time of the "Know Nothing" party, when they went over to the "Greek" communion, under the names of Erysipelas and Cholera.

The old Saxon disease, flux, obtained a place until about the year 1830; there were six deaths from it in 1815. There is one death from "bleeding" reported in the same year. This surely must be an error, for if profane history speaks truly a great many persons fell by the wayside, pierced by the lance.

Hydrophobia is noted as a cause of death in all the early records of the city, but there are only one or two deaths reported annually. The ignorant seemed to think this disease a reproach, and consequently there are no deaths recorded from this cause between 1850 and 1860. So great, however, was the fear of hydrophobia that a society was formed in 1814 by the medical men of the city for its prevention. There are a great many persons at the present time who suffer from the bites of dogs, but they resort to an old remedy, the hair of the vicious animal, with the happiest results.

There is nothing notable in the Health Records for 1816. In 1817 there are 214 deaths from cholera morbus. Strange to say, in 1832, when 853 persons died from true cholera, only two deaths from cholera morbus are noted. In this year, however, 322 children fell victims to cholera infantum. Only 473 succumbed to this disease in 1883. Cholera infantum must have been a formidable trouble in past times, for the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty offered a prize of \$50 in 1822 for the best essay on the subject, which was awarded to Doctor

Cartwright, of Mississippi. This paper, which is sensible enough in its way, would not be considered an extraordinary production in this age.

The Health Records for 1818, 1819 are missing, a fact much to be deplored, inasmuch as a severe epidemic of yellow fever prevailed in the last mentioned year.

Intemperance, delirium tremens and mania a potu do not appear in the mortality records until after the year 1820. This may be accounted for by the fact that these diseases were not recognized until the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is true Doctor Rush wrote on the subject of inebriety in the last century, but delirium tremens, as a disease, was first described by Doctor Sutton, of Kent, England, where it made its appearance during the wars of Napoleon, owing to the immense quantity of brandy smuggled across the channel.

In 1821 there were 29 deaths from intemperance in Baltimore; 47 in 1822; 50 in 1836; yet, strange to say, there are but 42 deaths ascribed to this cause in the year 1883. No doubt Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, asthenia, spanaemia, anaemia, neurasthenia, adymania, etc., are polite names for the old trouble. To show how unreliable as a rule statistics are, it may be stated here that, whilst ten times the quantity of alcohol is consumed now compared with the amount in 1832, yet the mortality report of 1896 shows but 27 deaths from intemperance.

There is one death recorded in 1821 from indigestion. This disease disappears for a great many years from the records, but makes its appearance in the last report of the Health Commissioner in 1883, when 6 deaths are laid to its charge.

Dyspepsia was recognized as a cause of death until 1875, and five deaths were attributed to it in 1849. There is one death from *pemphigey* in 1822, and one from *yaws* in 1827.

In 1824 there were two deaths from amenorrhoea, and one from Divine Providence. A great deal was laid to the account of Divine Providence in those days, as well as the visitation of God. My old preceptor, Dr. Samuel Annan, who was physician to the almshouse, incurred the displeasure of the Rev. Robert Breckenridge, a noted polemic of the time, who wrote a letter for the public journals, commencing thus: "Doctor Annan, by the visitation of God, physician to the almshouse," etc.

Deaths from the bites of spiders appear in the records of several years. There is one death from the "bite of a dog that was chained in the yard" mentioned in 1822.

After the year 1830 the names of diseases assume a more scientific character, though we still find one death from piles in 1836; one from phthisis, and two from spleen in 1840. In 1839 there was one death from the "sting of a wasp" and two from "affection of the nerves;" one from constipation. In 1836 thirty-two cases of "sudden death" are found in the mortality statement of the year.

Suicide appears to be influenced by an epidemic wave. There were ten deaths from this cause in 1836; only six in 1871, and twenty-six are reported in 1883; forty-eight in 1896.

The reports of the cholera epidemic in 1832 are not very clear or explicit. The tables referred to in the beginning of this article give 853 as the number of deaths in

that year from this cause. Of the 853 deaths from cholera, 502 were white and 351 colored persons. This is a very singular circumstance and worthy of examination.

The population in 1832 was 160,000, about one-fourth of the present number (1896). The number of inhabitants in 1883, when this investigation was concluded, was 320,000. In 1832, the year of cholera, strange to say, there was not a higher death rate than obtains at the present time. It is a remarkable fact that there was only one death reported from diarrhoea in that year. There were, however, 114 deaths from influenza and 40 from intemperance.

This term influenza must have been used in a very ambiguous way, for there are no deaths ascribed to it from this time until 1843, when nine deaths are given; four are again reported in 1849. In the old records mumps, hives, chicken-pox, quinsy and tic-dodeloreux appear as causes of death. We have learned to control these ailments now, owing to the great advance of science.

Deaths from "cold water" are noted in the old reports, but in the year 1848, when a gentleman of classic acquirements was appointed to the Health Board we find the term changed to "*haustae aquae frigidae*." Diabetes did not appear as a cause of death until 1851.

From an examination of the mortality statistics of the city it is discovered that small-pox prevails as an endemic about every five years, and as an epidemic about every eight or ten years. There were 79 deaths in 1832 and 71 in 1834; 52 deaths in 1837, and 71 in 1838. It returns again in 1845-1846; again in 1850 and 1851; then in 1858, in which year there were 310 deaths. It reappeared in 1862, when there

were 252 fatal cases, and in 1863, when there were 436. In 1872, 896 persons died of small-pox. Since that time it has, owing to strict vaccination, entirely disappeared.

In 1847, 1848 and 1849 there was an outbreak of typhus. In the first mentioned 106 deaths were ascribed to ship fever. Typhoid fever first appears as a cause of death in 1851, when 71 persons died from it. From this time typhus disappears from the health reports until 1854, when there were 190 cases given and 95 of typhoid fever. There are three or four cases annually given, up to the year 1851, of "nervous fever," but after that time it is not mentioned.

Cholera and yellow fever both prevailed to a limited extent in 1854, yet the health reports do not afford evidence of the fact. There are but two cases of cholera mentioned and not a single one of yellow fever. The health officer of that year denies the existence of cholera. This denial is couched in such grand and beautiful language that I am constrained to give an extract: "During the past summer the people of Baltimore were kept in a continuous state of excitement in consequence of the extensive cholera reports pouring in from almost every city and town in the Union, consequently every case of cholera morbus occurring from ordinary causes was magnified into cholera asphyxia," etc. He attributes this unhappy condition to the ignorance of young Esculapians, whose ambition far exceeds their knowledge, and he grievously deplores the loss of the "*fall trade*" to the city occasioned by their want of medical acumen." He then argues that inasmuch as there were but 95 more adult deaths in 1854, for the months of June, July, August and September, than for the



James E. Dimmell M. D.

same months in 1853, cholera could not possibly have prevailed. He reports, however, 129 deaths from cholera morbus for the year; only 17 cases are reported in 1883. He also reports 395 deaths from cholera infantum, about the same number as reported in 1882, the population being about twice as large. As we attended cases of Asiatic cholera in Baltimore in 1854 the report of the Health Commissioner is necessarily inaccurate. One of the good results of this outbreak was the destruction of the pig sties and the removal of the whole porcine tribe from the city, the possession of which they had maintained from its earliest foundation.

CITY GARBAGE SYSTEM.

In the same year, 1854, a new garbage system for the city was instituted. The Health Commissioner in his report of that year prefaces his remarks with the following heading:

"FAMILY INTIMACY WITH THE SYSTEM—A SYSTEM OF MORALS ENFORCED."

"The garbage system may now be considered in complete and successful operation, indeed, such has been the intimacy cultivated between families and the system, that seldom are domestic arrangements made for the day without including in the catalogue the visit of the garbage man.

"An ample system of ethics has also been successfully engrafted upon the entire street cleaning department; besides faithfulness and vigilance, strict sobriety is demanded, etc."

We very much fear that the street cleaning department has deteriorated since 1854, and that a looser system of ethics now obtains.

As before mentioned, yellow fever prevailed in 1854 in an endemic form as in the previous year, but it does not appear in the health reports of those years; suppressed, no doubt, to save the "fall trade." The City Physician alludes to it, however, in a

mild form in his report for 1854. He says: "It is true that at one time, in August and September last, we were threatened with a lengthened visitation from that scourge of disease which was a type of yellow fever; but by precautionary measures immediately adopted by the Board, the disease did not spread beyond Will's Block and Philpot streets and Canton avenue, the same locality in which it had appeared the previous year." The number of cases was between forty and fifty, of which about one-half proved fatal. There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever in 1855 not reported. These were refugees from Norfolk who were seized with the malady after reaching our city. Singular as it may seem, only one person attacked that year recovered, a little child. The Romans never report the death of strangers, fearing it may injure the reputation of the city; our health authorities in the past adopted the same prudent policy. In 1878 there was an outbreak of yellow fever of the African type in the same locality.

This year, 1854, was a remarkable one, if we may judge by the report of interments; 106 persons died of casualty. It was in this year that the dreadful accident occurred on the Northern Central Railway, an accident that involved the lives of so many people. Seventy-one women died in child-bed. Several of our prominent physicians gave up practice for a time, on account of the prevalence of puerperal fever.

There is but one single death reported from cholera between the years 1834 and 1866. The outbreak in 1866 occurred in October of that year. In Elbow Lane, in one square, twenty cases developed in two days among the negroes. The Board of

Health at once took decisive measures. Every person, both sick and well, was removed to the quarantine grounds, the sick placed in the hospital, and others in the barracks. Not a single case occurred after the removal, either in the alley or among the removed persons. The disease was very malignant, for out of all those attacked only one recovered. Death frequently took place in twelve hours, the characteristic collapse coming on after one or two discharges from the bowels.

The Board of Health took possession of the houses, destroyed all the clothing, fumigated and disinfected the whole neighborhood, and after ten days' absence allowed the people to return.

There are four deaths from cholera reported in 1877 and two in 1879. These must have been aggravated cases of cholera morbus, unless we recognize the *de novo* theory of disease.

In the year 1871, 184 died from old age. There were in the same year 142 deaths from dropsy and 165 from "dropsy in the head." There are only 74 deaths attributed to dropsy in 1883. In 1896, the past year, 41 cases of all forms of dropsy, general, cardiac and abdominal, are reported. Under the head of hydrocephalus 25 cases are given in the same year. Three persons died of old age in 1896. In 1854, 13 died from dyspepsia, and 5 in 1883. This disease does not appear at all in the health report for 1896.

There were 15 fatal cases of sunstroke in 1854; only 2 are reported for 1883; however, 44 deaths are noted from this cause in 1872, which was a very hot year in Baltimore.

Epidemics from measles and whooping

cough occur periodically; 314 deaths from measles took place in 1852, and 297 from whooping cough in 1857. In 1883, twenty-seven years later, there were but 473 deaths from this disease. Debility seems to be a singular trouble. One death from this cause is found in the mortality report of 1851; 175 in 1854 and only 7 in 1883. This increased strength on the part of our population must be attributed to the generous use of iron, which is given on every occasion to everybody for curing every conceivable ailment.

Neuralgia is annually reported as a cause of death until 1875. There is one death, however, ascribed to it in 1877. Cases of death from child-birth are becoming less frequent, as only 14 are given in the report of 1883, and but 26 in this current year (1896).

The history of croup in this city is worthy of study. In 1848, when diphtheria was entirely unknown, there were 165 deaths from croup; 229 in 1855, and in 1860, 293. In this last mentioned year diphtheria first appeared. Seven deaths from it are reported that year, and no less than 707 in 1882. Croup, as a consequence, falls off in the death statements. We find only 201 deaths from this cause in the year 1883, and 32 reported for this year (1896).

Bright's disease was first recognized in Baltimore in 1859, when one single case is reported. There is no mention of this disease in 1870-71; in 1872 but 4 are given; 15 in 1873, and from this time the number has increased yearly until 1883, when 115 fatal cases are reported. Our latest record (1897) gives 228 deaths from this cause.

We much desire to know the name of the medical man who reported the first death

from this dreadful scourge in 1869. He would rank as a modern medical Columbus. In the mortality tables of 1870 there are 1,079 deaths credited to "unknown infantile" and 144 to "unknown adult." In 1883 there are but 42 "unknown infantile" and 18 "adult."

Cerebro-spinal meningitis first appears as a cause of death in Baltimore in 1872. During that year 53 fatal cases occurred; 49 in 1873, and 37 in 1874. In 1883 the number of deaths reported was 42, and for 1896, 32 are given.

Inanition as a cause of death is first mentioned in 1893, when one death is given; there are no fatal cases from it in 1875, yet in 1876 no less than 152 are reported.

Uraemia first appears in 1874 and Addison's disease in 1875.

The ordinance establishing the Bureau of Vital Statistics went into operation in 1875, since which time the mortality reports have been more reliable and of a more scientific character. In 1875, the death nomenclature is increased by the addition of albuminuria, anaemia, angina pectoris, adenitis, asthenia, anasarca, asphyxia, embolism, entero-colitis, pyaemia, progressive locomotor ataxy, septicaemia and other equally destroying terms.

Cirrhosis of the liver first makes its appearance in this fruitful year. 1878 was also fertile in new names. There was one victim of melanaemia, one from otorrhoea and one from pemphigus.

Dyspepsia disappeared this year, but indigestion took its place, one death being reported from this cause. There is one death from "imperfect circulation" in 1877. It seems that this trouble is understated, as we are convinced that a large number of persons die from imperfect circulation.

In 1877 there is one death reported from "regurgitation;" one from coryza, and one from chlorosis.

Typho-malarial fever, now so common, is first mentioned in 1876, and malarial fever in 1877.

A very amusing item which must not be overlooked is to be found in one of the reports, viz: "histeritis" in the male.

The foregoing brings the mortality records up to the year 1883 and will be found nearly correct.

1896.

The report of the Health Department for 1896 affords some interesting statements. The number of deaths from all causes is given as 9,919. The annual death rate per 1,000 is stated as being 19.60.

Annual death rate per 1,000 white population, 17.66.

Annual death rate per 1,000 colored population, 30.76.

Annual death rate per 1,000, total, 19.60.

There are many new causes of disease given in this report. Adynaemia (cidynamia is no doubt meant) claims 2 victims; adernitis, 1; athernoma, 1; chorosis, 1; dentition, 68; indigestion, 11; ichorrhæmia, 1; leucaemia, 6; lymphadenoma, 2; neurasthenia, 7; noma, 1; pemphigus, 1; salpingitis, 1; stomatitis, 2; synovitis, 1; spondylitis, 1; scorbutus, 1; varicella, 1; worms, 1.

Appendicitis, which did not appear in the earlier health reports of the city, proved fatal in 25 cases in 1896.

CONCLUSION.

WHAT BALTIMORE PHYSICIANS HAVE DONE IN THE PAST.

The labors of the medical men of Baltimore are well worthy of remembrance. According to Quinan's Annals they estab-

lished and maintained at their own expense for years the only inoculating hospital in America (1769); they employed vaccination in Baltimore in 1800; they introduced into Maryland and extended thence over the whole United States the practice of vaccination; they established the first vaccine institution in the United States (1802); they secured the passage of the first State law in the United States for the gratuitous distribution of vaccine matter (1809); they founded the fourth medical college in the United States (1807); they published the third medical journal in the United States (1808); they established the first college of dentistry in the world (1839) and published the first entirely original work in America on dentistry (Chapin Harris, 1839); they were the first in the United States to publish a systematic treatise on diseases of the eye (George Frick, 1824); they were the first in the United States to produce an original and systematic treatise on American Natural History (I. D. Godman, 1831); they were among the first in the United States to publish a systematic treatise on materia medica (Zollicoffer's, 1819); they were the first in the United States to publish a thesis advocating the propriety and practicability of ovariectomy (Dr. James Coke, 1804); they were the first in the United States to tie the gluteal artery for aneurism (I. B. Davidge); they were the first in the United States to perform myo-

tomy by subcutaneous incisions (N. R. Smith, 1828); they were the first in America to successfully tie both carotids at a short interval in the same subject (W. D. Macgill, 1823); they were the first in the world to ligate the common iliac artery (Gibson, 1812); they were the first in the world to divide the recti muscles of the eye for strabismus (W. Gibson, 1822, seventeen years before Diefenbach); they were the first in America (if not in advance of Great Britain also) in extirpating the entire parotid gland (I. B. Davidge, 1823); they were among the first in the United States to remove the entire lower jaws for osteosarcoma (Baxley, 1839); they have furnished the best lithotome the world possesses (N. R. Smith's, 1831); they have furnished the best apparatus yet invented for fracture of the lower extremity (Smith's Anterior Splint); they were the first in America to excise the cervix uteri (H. G. Jameson, 1823); they were the first to show that the dumb-bell crystals in the urine were not (as taught by Bird) peculiar to oxalate of lime (Charles Frick, 1850); they were the first in the world to successfully perform the caesarean section twice on the same subject, with safety to both mother and child in each operation (W. Gibson, 1834, 1827).

The foregoing record is but a part of the medical achievements of the physicians and surgeons of Baltimore.

CHAPTER XV.

BALTIMORE THE CRADLE OF DENTISTRY AND THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

TO-DAY STOMATOLOGISTS, NOT DENTISTS, ARE GRADUATED.

By RICHARD GRADY, M. D., D. D. S.

Though attention to the teeth as a specialty seems to have had some recognition, even in ancient times, it was left for the nineteenth century to develop for dentistry anything like a position of credit as a department of surgery. The blacksmith, the barber and the watchmaker are remembered by many still living, as the only persons to whom the sufferer from an aching tooth could apply with hope of relief; and the process was one of muscularity rather than dexterity or scientific method.

It was not until within the present century that sulphuric ether, nitrous oxide gas, chloroform and a number of other general anaesthetics, were discovered. To practitioners of dentistry, the discovery or application of such properties in ether and nitrous oxide is due.

In 1837 the first dental lectures in America were delivered in the University of Maryland by Dr. Horace H. Hayden, one of the earliest practitioners of dentistry in Baltimore. Doctor Hayden was the first to recognize the necessity of systematizing the knowledge collected by individual experience, and as early as 1817 endeavored unsuccessfully to form an Association of American Dentists. He practiced in Baltimore from 1804 to 1843.

It will probably be news to most persons

to know that Baltimore has the distinction of having instituted the first dental college in the world, and of having originated the degree of D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery, now used in all parts of Europe and wherever modern science has gained recognition throughout the world. Yes, such is the case. For many years the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the only institution of its kind in the world. It was chartered in 1839 by an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland with this faculty: H. H. Hayden, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; A. W. Baxley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; C. A. Harris, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Dentistry; and Thomas E. Bond, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics.

For this reason Baltimore may be said to be the cradle of dentistry and the dental profession. Perhaps of no other (equal) profession can it be said, as of dentistry, that its evolution is embraced within the span of one human life. There are men living to-day who were in practice in the time of its humble beginnings.

It is a pleasing record for the medical profession to look back on and see that all engaged in this movement were graduates in medicine (the medical portion of the faculty being graduates of the University of Mary-

land). The practical inauguration of the new college presented a difficulty well known in America, where professors often outnumbered students. At length five legitimate students of dentistry were found to covet the honor of the new title D. D. S., and the first course of instruction was given in the winter of 1840-41. The didactic lectures were delivered in a small room publicly situated, but the teaching of practical anatomy demanded privacy, and other prudential considerations also suggested the use for that purpose of a secluded stable loft, the prejudice of the community against dissection having shown itself some years before, when a mob demolished an anatomical building on the site now occupied by the Hotel Rennert. It was not the first time that the modest place of a manger became the scene of an event leading to infinite results. And looking to the vast achievements in dental science following the stable-loft beginning, the statement of the fact may encourage others.

Doctor Bond, in his valedictory address to the graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, at its first commencement, March, 1841, says: "You have been taught that Dental Surgery is not a mere art separate from, and independent of, general medicine; but that it is an important branch of the science of cure. Your knowledge has been based on extensive and accurate anatomical investigation. You have seen and traced out the exquisitely beautiful machinery by which the organism is everywhere knit together. You have learned the secrets of nervous communication, and studied the simple, yet admirable, arrangement by which nutrition is drawn by each part from the common receptacle of

strength. You have also carefully examined the phenomena of health and disease, as they are manifested in the dental arch, its connections and relations. Your attention has been particularly directed to the effect of irritation on the general health, and you have seen how readily organs apparently unconnected and independent may be involved in mutual disease. You have been taught to regard the human body as a complete whole, united in all its parts, and pervaded everywhere by strong and active sympathies; and your principles of practice have been carefully formed on a sound knowledge of general medicine."

The progress made from that time in this country is phenomenal. From the record of but one practicing dentist here prior to the war for American independence, the list has grown rapidly, till to-day we have more than fifteen thousand dentists, and still they come by hundreds a year, as graduates from nearly sixty dental colleges and dental departments of universities throughout the Union.

Most of the States have passed dental laws: Alabama was the first, as early as 1841. Maryland passed a dental law in 1884, and the following having been recommended by the practitioners in the State "as eminently qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon a Board of Dental Examiners," were then appointed by Governor McLane the first Board, and all of them have been re-appointed at times since by succeeding Governors of Maryland: E. P. Keech, M. D., D. D. S., President, Baltimore; C. E. Duck, D. D. S., Baltimore; T. S. Waters, D. D. S., Baltimore; Edward Nelson, D. D. S., Frederick; Richard Grady, M. D., D. D. S., Secretary, Baltimore. Much has been done

toward hastening legislative action in every State by the well organized and concerted action of dental societies. There is a State Dental Association, but the only incorporated local organization is the Association of Dental Surgeons, formed October 16, 1888, and managed the first year by five directors, namely, Richard Grady, William A. Mills, William S. Twilley, Charles E. Duck and Adalbert J. Volck. The first officers were Richard Grady, President; William A. Mills, Vice-President; and William S. Twilley, Secretary-Treasurer. Regular monthly business and social meetings are held in the offices of the members, at which papers are read and incidents of office practice discussed. The present officers and members are: A. J. Volck, President; J. G. Heuisler, Vice-President; Richard Grady, Secretary-Treasurer; C. E. Duck, W. A. Mills, H. A. Wilson, M. G. Sykes, S. L. LeCron, W. S. Twilley, C. C. Harris, C. J. Grieves, A. C. McCurdy, E. E. Cruzen.

The first dental periodical in the world was also established in 1839 and named the *American Journal of Dental Science*. It was conducted under the editorial charge of Dr. Chapin A. Harris, of Baltimore. F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., and Richard Grady, M. D., D. D. S., of this city, are the present editors, and it is published by the Snowden & Cowman Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, and Trubner & Co., London.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was organized with the design of teaching dentistry as a regular branch of medicine, in which relation only it can be regarded as a scientific pursuit and the practice of it esteemed a profession; and the 1897 claim is: "To-day we are graduating stomatologists, not dentists. What is a stomatologist but a

man who has charge of the mouth? Nothing more nor less, and he must be as thoroughly educated in the fundamental branches of medicine as the medical man himself." No one at the present day questions the position of dentistry as a branch of the healing art, and as such a specialty in medicine. The individual members of the profession who have done most to secure recognition for the body corporate have been liberally or medically educated men. It was through the efforts and personal standing of these men that the profession was seated as a body in the American Medical Association.

At the time of the birth of this new profession there were about twelve hundred practitioners of dentistry in America, more than half of whom were ignorant, incapable men, whose knowledge was composed of a few secrets which they had purchased at fabulous prices from some other charlatans. Three or four weeks they considered ample time in which to attain all the knowledge necessary to the pursuit of a successful calling. Contrast the past with the present. The period of instruction now is three terms of six to nine months each; the work of the student is pursued systematically, it being necessary that the studies of each year be completed before admission to a succeeding year's work is granted; at the end of the third year final examinations are exacted in the several branches, when the applicant for the dental degree must exhibit at least seventy per cent. familiarity with each subject in which he has received instruction.

Experience has taught that three years is the least time in which the average young man can, with the very best instruction, qualify himself properly to practice den-

tistry. To understand this may be somewhat difficult for the laity, but did they understand the importance of this preparation they would insist that all young graduates whom they employ should have received it.

Dentistry is a peculiar calling, requiring a variety of talents and qualifications as the mechanism is exceedingly intricate and involves some of the most important principles. Take, for instance, making artificial teeth. When practiced with the skill which its importance demands it is a difficult mechanical pursuit. It involves manipulation of gold in many cases as intricate as in any branch of jewelry; of working platinum and fusing minerals; of making gum bodies and imitating the natural gum, and the manipulation of rubber and other materials for that purpose. Each requires a different system. Filling teeth simply as a mechanical operation is a most difficult pursuit and great excellence is reached by but few. Then in the preparation of artificial teeth such a knowledge of art is required that when properly done, the denture shall be so life-like in color and shape and so conformed to the contour and grace lines of the face as to conceal the fact that they are artificial.

Now here are two trades and an art combined in the filling of teeth and the making of artificial teeth. Added to this a dentist should be as well educated in the fundamental principles of medicine as he should be if he were to treat the various diseases of the eye, the ear, or any other separate organ of the body. To understand this he must understand general anatomy, the general principles of chemistry, physiology, pathology, the nature of therapeutical remedies as well as the general principles of surgery. In fact no man can make an intelligent prac-

titioner in the treatment and care of any disease of the body unless he understands the general principles that underlie the treatment of all other diseases. To meet the demand dental colleges have partial courses of medical teachings, and some of the schools are conducted in connection with medical colleges where these principles are taught by regular medical professors as fully as in the teaching of medical students, and dental students are required to pass the same examination.

The presence of women in the dental profession is one more star in the escutcheon of a profession that has advanced more rapidly from its birth than any other. Dentists have seemed to agree that nothing is impossible; prejudice has nowhere an abiding place. They are willing to cast out old ideas and accept new theories, put them to the test, and if good, assign them a place in the dental curriculum. Even so have they accepted women. They have extended to them the right hand of fellowship and given them a place in the front ranks. The profession generally has accepted the female sex gracefully, not as a necessary evil, but as a power for good, knowing that the women who have joined their ranks are from good social strata, and must eventually elevate the calling socially and professionally. Dental societies have given them a welcome and assigned them duties in public meetings.

About twenty-five women dentists attended the World's Columbian Dental Congress, all of whom were members of recognized dental societies, with the exception of three foreign representatives. They contributed some papers of no common interest in several sections, including one on "Mer-



Richard Grady, W. D., D. D. S.

curic Chloride as a Germicide," which showed a familiarity with the operations of bacteriological research as yet possessed by few dentists.

Women are admitted to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, subject to the same requirements as men; one woman graduate in dentistry is now practicing in Baltimore.

The dentists of to-day can well quote an American humorist's saying—"The amount that the ancients didn't know is voluminous"—and not be far astray. Note a few appliances considered indispensable now, which were unknown: The operating chair, with all its conveniences; the lathe; napkins; duct compressors; the hand, the automatic, and the electrical mallets; the dental engine in its various forms; the rubber dam; the different forms of gold; and many, many other appliances of minor, yet of great, importance to the dental operator.

The discovery of the cohesiveness of gold laid the foundation for a new era in operative dentistry, and the discoverer who made it known in 1855 and shared it with the whole profession was Dr. Robert Arthur, of Baltimore, one of the two regular graduates of the first class of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Great improvements have also been made in prosthetic dentistry. Artificial teeth were rudely inserted in early days by bands attaching them to adjoining natural ones. Later both teeth and base were carved out of ivory or bone, and, as a consequence, but ill adapted for fit comfort and use. Natural as well as human teeth, and also those of animals, were attached to bone bases. Still later metallic plates holding mineral teeth were used, either clasped by

bands to natural teeth remaining in the mouth, or in the case of full or entire dentures, held together on the jaws by means of spiral springs. At the present time artificial teeth, especially upper sets, are so well adapted to the mouth that the adhering force is atmospheric pressure, applied either by close adaptation, or by the aid of a vacuum cavity in the surface of the plate next to the palate. Lower sets when entire are so adapted by closeness of fit that attachment to the upper sets by means of the spiral springs is no longer necessary.

George Washington had several sets of artificial teeth, two of which are owned in Baltimore. The teeth in one set were carved out of ivory and the plate was of gold. The other set, probably the first the immortal George ever had, is now in the possession of Edmund Law Rogers, who is a lineal descendant of Mrs. Washington. The plate of this set is lead and the workmanship is of a very crude and poorly constructed nature.

While remembering and honoring Drs. Hayden and Harris, it should not be forgotten that Baltimore gave to the profession one of the most learned men and greatest teachers she ever had, Dr. Philip H. Austen; that there is living in this community Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, the founder and still dean of the University of Maryland Dental Department, who, with one exception, is the oldest teacher of dentistry, in point of continuous service, now acting as such, in the world; and that Dr. A. J. Volck is the oldest graduate of a dental college in Baltimore. Dr. Volck is one of the veterans in dentistry, has witnessed the great advance made in tools and appliances, materials and methods, and has contributed especially to the im-

provements in sponge gold, gum enamel, enamel fillings and obturators for cleft palate. For nearly half a century he has been eminent as a man, as a dentist, and as an artist, and has won the affection of every one who has had the pleasure of his friendship. The Association of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore City, of which he is president again, for the third time, has appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of his seventieth birthday, April 14, 1898.

Modern dentistry has recognized much more injury than that which is local to the structures of the teeth. The term dentistry is so closely associated with mere operative work, and comprehends so much that is more mechanical than clinical, that another word has been adopted to include the whole subject of the diseases of the mouth. "Stomatology," the science of the mouth, is the word. There are those who look forward to the time when every person who aspires to be a member of the dental "profession" will be required to enter it through the doors of the medical college. Doubtless the establishment of professorships of stomatology in medical schools would hasten this reform. Lectures on the pathology of the teeth, both as to their local and general relations, have been given a place in the program of studies in four of the medical schools of Baltimore on the same plane as the recognized specialties; and medical students are thus made aware by systematic instruction that the teeth are as much objects of medical treatment as the eyes or the stomach. Ferd. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., is professor of principles of dental surgery in the University of Maryland School of Medicine; B. Holly Smith, M. D., D. D. S., is professor of principles and practice of

dental surgery as applied to medicine, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Richard Grady, M. D., D. D. S., is lecturer on stomatology in the Baltimore Medical College; and Harry A. Wilson, D. D. S., is lecturer on dental surgery in the Baltimore University School of Medicines.

There are three dental schools located in Baltimore; (1) The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest and for many years the only dental college in the world, chartered in 1839; (2) The University of Maryland Dental Department, chartered in 1882, as a new department of the University of Maryland, whose original charter for a medical school was granted in 1807, when Baltimore, with a population of 33,000 was the third city in size in the United States; and (3) The Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, incorporated in 1895, whose medical school was the first in the United States to propose to graduate dentists with the degree of M. D.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

M. W. Foster, M. D., D. D. S., Dean, 9 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

This institution enters on the fifty-eighth year of its career with its prospects for usefulness brighter than ever. It has added to its faculty and clinical corps strong and active men, and is better equipped than at any period of its existence. The results of its work in fifty-eight years are world-wide in their influence upon dentistry.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (1,879) graduates have gone from this College into practice, and these are scattered all over the civilized world. They are located in nearly every city of Europe. They lead the pro-

fession in all the great centers of civilization, and have won eminence in England, France, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. They have carried the honors of the institution into Asia, Australia, and the land of the pyramids, while in every State in the United States they have demonstrated their own worth and the excellent training of their Alma Mater.

The College may well point with pride to the standing of its graduates. Many of them have reached high stations in the profession; many have become renowned for their attainments, original discoveries and writings. They have met with signal honor abroad, nearly every court dentist in Europe being a graduate of this institution. Very many of them are men of broad culture, who had previously been trained in other high educational institutions, and collectively they have developed a degree of worth and usefulness which reflect the highest credit upon the College. Four thousand and fifty-four (4,054) students have matriculated at this College.

Faculty.—M. Whildin Foster, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Therapeutics and Pathology; William B. Finney, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Mechanism and Metallurgy; B. Holly Smith, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Surgery and Operative Dentistry; Thomas S. Latimer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; William Simon, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Charles F. Bevan, M. D., Clinical Professor of Oral Surgery; J. W. Chambers, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; George H. Rohe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; T. S. Waters, D. D. S., Chief Clinical Instructor.

Demonstrators.—William G. Foster, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; George E. Hardy, M. D., D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry; Edw. Hoffmeister, A. B., Ph. G., D. D. S., Demonstrator of Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Dental Department.

F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., Dean, 845 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

The sixteenth regular or winter course of instruction in the University of Maryland Dental Department began on October 1, 1897. The University of Maryland, of which this Dental School forms one of the Departments, is the fourth oldest medical school in this country.

The hundreds of graduates of this College of Dentistry are now located in almost every part of the civilized world, and by their ability have established a high reputation for themselves and also for their Alma Mater. The rapid advance of the art and science of dental surgery and the recognition of it by the leading Medical Associations as a specialty of medicine, as well as the desire of every reputable dental practitioner to have it accepted as such, renders it necessary to increase the facilities by which dental students can acquire not only a thorough knowledge of the profession of their choice, but also a knowledge of the collateral sciences. By placing dental surgery, as connected with oral surgery, in a position where it is accepted as a department of medicine its status is exalted, a large number of intellectual men enter its ranks, and a new impetus to thought and investigation is thereby created.

In order to accomplish such purposes, the Dental Department of the Faculty of Physic, University of Maryland, was organized in accordance with a charter granted by the Legislature of Maryland, and is conducted by competent and experienced instructors, among whom are some of the oldest teachers of dentistry in the world. This school was the first to institute a post-graduate course, although the credit of such an undertaking has been erroneously ascribed to another institution.

Faculty.—Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Principles of Dental Science, Dental Surgery and Dental Prosthesis; James H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry; Francis T. Miles, M. D., Professor of Physiology; L. McLane Tiffany, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Oral Surgery; R. Dorsey Coale, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy; Isaac Edmondson Atkinson, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics; Randolph Winslow, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Charles W. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; John C. Uhler, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry; Isaac H. Davis, M. D., D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; Clarence J. Grieves, D. D. S., Lecturer and Demonstrator of Crown and Bridge Work.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dental Department.

J. W. Smith, D. D. S., Dean, 712 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

The Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College possesses a complete college and laboratory plant. The dental student will have the advantage of the same instruction in medicine as is given by the Faculty of the Baltimore Medical College to the medical student. Organized in June, 1895, the attendance has increased fifty per cent. each year. There were six graduates in the first class, 1897.

Faculty.—J. W. Smith, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Prosthesis, Metallurgy, Crown and Bridge Work; J. E. Orrison, D. D. S., Professor Operative Dentistry, Dental Science and Dental Technique; William A. Montell, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology, Dental Therapeutics and Dental Materia Medica; A. C. Pole, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. D. Blake, M. D., Professor of Operative, Clinical and Oral Surgery; Samuel T. Earle, M. D., Professor of Physiology; J. Frank Crouch, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; W. B. D. Penniman, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Demonstrators.—Kennon W. Egerton, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry; E. E. Cruzen, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work.

CHAPTER XVI.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

Political economists gauge the wealth of a nation by the consumption of soap.

Philosophers gauge the civilization of a people by their roadways and the facilities of transportation.

It may be that the thought of good roadways and soap as a lubricant has some analogy in the transportation question.

In the light of history we find that the Romans, as soon as they conquered a people, immediately commenced developing the means of transportation, not only for military, but for postal and commercial benefits, rendering accessible the most remote places in their vast empire.

The European settlements along the North American coasts increased in number and population, and finally were merged into the colonies of Great Britain and France.

The colonists, true to the racial instincts, commenced explorations, opening up and utilizing the natural channels, the waterways of the country, and when these would avail no further, then making short roads or land passages over dividing water sheds.

The French Jesuits in the north of the English possessions, and the Spanish missions in the south, had a chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean.

The impress of those early explorers is stamped indelibly on the country in its nomenclature and people.

The wealth developed roused not only the cupidity of the colonists, but the mother country, and resulted in the colonial wars at the close of the seventeenth and all of the eighteenth century, wars that ended in Great Britain becoming owner of the North American continent, but the pregnant forerunner of events that changed dynasties and the map of the world.

The Reformation and the introduction of three elements—the printing press, gunpowder and the mariner's compass—had modified the bigotry of the European nations, had revolutionized commerce, broken through the crust of mental stagnation and redeemed Europe from the Saracen, but had at the same time engendered jealousies that made Europe a vast field of battle. To Europe this resulted in voluntary expatriation of thousands who sought the new world. The colonial wars mentioned above waged by colonists animated by the spirit of freedom and progress, and their descendants, developed a spirit that little brooked restraint. The colonists had found that they did not suffer by comparison with the population of the older countries in physical and mental ability.

The result was, when the pressure of the fear and menace of the French was removed, the formation of a people, the development of a spirit that resisted European control, the war of the American Revolution and the birth of a new nation.

At the same time the enormous expenses and losses to the nations of continental Europe resulting from desolating wars, coupled with the wanton extravagance of the nobility, made taxes so enormous that the people, aroused to madness in their poverty and oppression, were driven to resistance. The French Revolution and the Rebellion of 1798 were the natural outcome of the historic developments that preceded them.

At the beginning of the present century the whole European world was engaged on the continent in the Napoleonic struggles, while the arbitrary Berlin and Milan decrees of councils of war hindered and obstructed the commerce of the United States. The entire coast of Europe from the Mediterranean to Cape North was blockaded by the English and allied fleets. The only port open was "Arch Angel," and it was crowded with hundreds of American ships, laden with naval stores, flour, etc., while full return cargoes of Russian and Swedish iron, hemp, linens, etc., were ready. The absolute prohibition by Spain of her colonies in the new world and in the Orient from engaging in commerce with other nations caused every expedient of our merchants engaged in the shipping trade to be devised to carry the products of this country into blockaded and prohibited ports. These difficulties produced a class of men not only bold and daring in their enterprises, but amassed for the infant and struggling commerce of the country considerable wealth to aid in its development.

The white sails of the Baltimore clippers were known and recognized on every sea. The names of Baltimore merchants and bankers on bills of lading or exchange were

recognized all over the world. Immediately after the close of the War of 1812 and the cessation of hostilities in Europe by the downfall of Napoleon, there commenced a development in an entirely new line. Watt and Stevenson were at work developing the engine and locomotive. Tramways at coal mines were abandoning the use of horses as motive power. The roads were being lengthened and general traffic being handled. Steam was coming into play as an important agency, not only as the motor for manufacturing industries, but also as the motor to be employed in transportation. The owners of the quarries in Massachusetts, the iron mines of northern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, were not slow to perceive the advantages that were to accrue by the use of this new agent.

Among the earliest of the roads that was chartered in Maryland and Virginia was the Baltimore & Ohio, chartered in Maryland in February, 1827, and in Virginia the following month. The States, cities and counties all contributed to this enterprise. The venerable Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1828, near the Relay House, Maryland, amid imposing ceremonies, turned the first shovelful of dirt and laid the foundation of the first bridge of the railway, that was eventually to connect the Atlantic seaboard with the great Mississippi Valley. The road was started with the expectation of using horse power. The early inceptors of the line were the Carrolls, Howards and Ellicotts, whose iron industries were located at and near what is now known as Ellicott City, about seventeen miles west of Baltimore; they needed a better and

cheaper means of reaching the markets for their products. After the railroad reached the Ellicott works, the Ellicotts appear to have no further relation to its development and the enterprise was then pushed forward by the Howards, Harrisons, Pattersons, Gambrills, Chauncey Brooks and others. Under the able management of the Harrisons the road was pushed on until finally the coal fields in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., were reached, and the problem of railway transportation and the future of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was established.

Like all great enterprises, it had many and bitter opponents, and its progress was delayed by the strong and persistent advocacy of those who favored State aid in completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The success of the Erie of New York (as projected by DeWitt Clinton) and of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in aiding and developing the commerce of the cities of New York and Philadelphia induced a large and influential body of citizens to become advocates of waterways as opposed to the new and comparatively untried steam railways.

The possibilities of the locomotive had not been developed. Mechanical engineers in America—Peter Cooper, Richard Morris and M. W. Baldwin—were still experimenting. The civil engineers—La Trobe, Stone, Kneass, Thomson, Schlatter, Howe, Haupt, Coryell and Shunk—were still groping in the dark as to gradients, curves, tunnels and bridge strains. But the light of a new day was dawning, and first one and then another of the engineers caught a ray which gave the light that solved the problem.

From Cumberland the road finally reached the Ohio river near Wheeling. To show the pernicious influence of the old-fashioned State rights doctrine one can point out here at this date the effect on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The better terminus on the Ohio river would have been the city of Pittsburg, Pa. The State of Virginia refused to grant a charter that would permit the completing of the road to Pittsburg and insisted as they were giving financial aid and a charter, that the charter rights and franchises of the road must and should give a terminal at Wheeling. When the engineers came to locate the road it was found that the better location from an engineering standpoint, in reaching Wheeling, required the running of the road within the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania. The citizens of western Pennsylvania, angered at not getting the terminus at Pittsburg, had political influence sufficient to prevent the road getting privileges through the State of Pennsylvania. Consequently the Baltimore & Ohio, to reach Wheeling, had to take an inferior location (from an engineering point of view) within the State of Virginia, crossing the mountains with very heavy grades, which add materially to the permanent cost of every pound of freight that is carried over this road.

But the most singular part of the whole proceeding is to be narrated. When the line attempted to enter the city of Wheeling the local authorities insisted upon a location which the corporation would not agree to, and consequently the road was built and terminated on the Ohio river four miles south of the city of Wheeling. I merely mention this to show the short-

sightedness of the lawmakers in placing exactions that prevent, frequently, the consummation of the object they have in view. It is far better to enact liberal laws, which can be adapted to particular cases or exigencies without involving a violation of their spirit. The Baltimore & Ohio met with varying success, completing branches into the valley of Virginia, aiding the railroads south of Washington and making connections into the State of Ohio. In the early fifties Mr. John W. Garrett, of the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, became the president. Prior to the Civil War Mr. Garrett had completed the connections through, via Parkersburg, to Cincinnati, O. While the Baltimore & Ohio was engaged in making these efforts at extensions, other parties interested in the development of the commerce of Baltimore had not been idle. In 1829, the centennial year of the founding of Baltimore, a charter was granted to the Baltimore & York Railroad, and with varying "ups and downs" the road was finally started to be built in 1834; the corner-stone of the present building used for general offices of the company was the stone marking the initial point of the line, and completed under the presidency of Mr. John S. Gittings to the city of York, Pa., in 1854, with a branch to Hanover. By a consolidation with the York & Cumberland Railroad it was completed to Harrisburg, Pa., and corporate title changed to Northern Central Railway, giving connections at that point with the Pennsylvania Railroad system and all points in the great Cumberland and Lebanon valleys of Pennsylvania.

Although completed from Baltimore to Harrisburg and doing a good local busi-

ness, the Baltimore & Ohio management had been looking forward to as the objective point for a large tonnage of at least a thousand tons per week. I wonder what these gentlemen, Johns Hopkins, Francis T. White, Michael Herr, A. B. Warford, if living to-day, would think of their "infant," whose anthracite tonnage for 1897 was nearly five times in one day what they had hoped to carry in six—to say nothing of the grain, flour and merchandise and ore traffic that is treble the anthracite tonnage. It had no outlet to tide-water and never succeeded in getting any, although repeated efforts were made for nearly fifteen years after this date. In fact, such an influence had the Baltimore & Ohio management on the legislative bodies of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore that when obligations of this company, the Northern Central Railway, for State and municipal aid—which had been advanced the old company—came due, the State and city officers treated this company in the harshest manner and practically threw them into bankruptcy. So much was the corporation involved that Mr. Gittings, the then president of the company, abandoned the management and stated that it was impossible to financier the company. It was then that the wonderful foresight and ability of the Pennsylvania Railroad management was displayed. General Herman Haupt, who was the then general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, advised his superior officer, Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, the then president of that corporation, of the advisability of securing control for the Pennsylvania system, not only of this road, but of the Cumberland Valley Railway. The material aid which this Pennsylvania Railroad Company rendered



Jim Schryer

to the Northern Central enabled it to meet its obligations and make rapid progress under the new management to attain not only good physical but fair financial standing. They were still, however, handicapped by want of a terminal at tide-water and an outlet to Washington. They were making every effort to secure these when the Civil War intervened, and for four years changed the entire aspect of the commercial relations, not only of the railroad, but of the city of Baltimore itself.

The immense southern trade which they had enjoyed was entirely cut off, and although the operations of the Union armies gave a large business and distributed large sums of money to the mercantile and transportation interests centering at Baltimore, yet the railroad business suffered. Just prior to the commencement of the Civil War the Western Maryland Railroad had been chartered and this company had commenced building from a point on the Northern Central Railroad out towards Owings' Mills and Westminster, into Carroll and Washington counties, and was opening up a very rich section of the State of Maryland, when they, too, were stopped from the same cause.

The close of the Civil War left the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a fair physical condition for roads at that time. The immense collection of locomotives, cars and other transportation facilities which the United States Government had been using on the military railroads was sold. The Baltimore & Ohio management availed themselves of this material, and a large portion of their claims against the Government for transportation of troops and supplies for the armies were settled by their taking over

this rolling stock. It practically gave to the Baltimore & Ohio management the finest equipment of any railroad in the country at that date (1866).

Up to that period Mr. Garrett, the then president of that corporation, deserved the highest praise for his management of this property. His financial management of the securities of the company up to the time of his death, through his banking house, enabled the Baltimore & Ohio to place their stocks and bonds on the markets of America and Europe at from one to three per cent. lower rates of interest than rival corporations, yet the physical condition of the roadway and bad location was a standing expense in the movement of its tonnage, which no one could improve. Mr. Garrett seemed to lack the ability to grasp the necessity of extending and controlling the connections to the great Northwest, or even to the Southwest; and thus rival lines occupied fields that should naturally have been controlled by them in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

In the early seventies the Pennsylvania system had secured an outlet to tide-water and a charter for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, while the Baltimore & Ohio had obtained control of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville, and the two systems began to secure the control of sections from which they had hitherto been excluded. Col. Thomas A. Scott, the then vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose wonderful grasp of the railway and transportation business of the country has probably never been excelled and perhaps never equalled, except by his immediate successors and proteges in the Pennsylvania system (Messrs. A. J. Cassett and Frank Thomp-

son), before entering upon the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, seemed intuitively to foresee what would be the result of entering upon this gigantic rivalry, and had made the following proposition to Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad: That if Mr. Garrett, as representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, would give to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company traffic arrangements and interchanges of business between Baltimore and Washington, would abandon building and transfer the control of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville to the Pennsylvania Railroad; that on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad they would abandon and turn over to the Baltimore & Ohio the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad; would not extend the Cumberland Valley road south of Hagerstown to Winchester, Va.; would abandon the contemplated building of the Bedford & Cumberland road into Cumberland, and would transfer to the Baltimore & Ohio corporation all their investment in the Southern Security Company, would give the Baltimore & Ohio full traffic and trackage rights between Columbus, O., and Chicago over what is now the Pan Handle Railway, and over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh into Cleveland (the Baltimore & Ohio to abandon the contemplated lines to Cleveland and Chicago); the Pennsylvania Railroad also to give rights and terminals over the united railroads of New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York (the P. W. & B. road, between Baltimore and Philadelphia would be used as a neutral line by both companies). Mr. Garrett declined the proposition and both roads continued making their extensions, and, in some instances,

paralleling each other. The result of this competition helped to bring about the financial panic of 1873. So little did the Baltimore & Ohio management appreciate the almost impregnable strength of the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that a Vice-President of the B. & O. R. R., said: "Mr. Garrett, I believe the Penna. R. R., will be in the hands of the receiver within two years." This was in the summer of 1871.

While the rivalries between these two great systems has existed at an immense cost to the stockholders in the respective corporations, it has been of the utmost benefit to the city of Baltimore. Probably nowhere can a better example and a more forcible illustration be given of the relative merits of protection and free trade than in the management of these two trunk lines. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, notwithstanding the immense realty investments of the capital controlling that corporation at and in the city of Baltimore, have never given any encouragement to manufacturers to locate in Baltimore. They have always catered to competitive and distant points, and in favor of the mercantile as against the manufacturing industries. Not only at Baltimore, but at all points along their system, there is the most remarkable scarcity of manufacturing plants except at competitive junction points, though a large length of their road is located in territory rich in minerals, timber and fuel. Instead of striking out boldly and relying upon the business to pay for the investment, they have in nearly all their extensions looked to and depended upon State or municipal aid, and one of the curses that the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore rest under to-day is an exemption from taxation claimed by

these railroad corporations, because at one time the Commonwealth of Maryland, or the cities and counties therein, were part owners in these railroad properties.

On the contrary, the plan outlined by the early managers of the Pennsylvania system (Messrs. J. Edgar Thompson; Foster; Haupt; Lombaert; and Scott) was to encourage manufacturing industries, develop the mineral properties of the territory adjacent to their road, and in no instance to charge a manufacturer or shipper at a non-competitive point a higher rate to reach his raw supplies or a market for his product than was charged on or to shipments from competitive points. In other words, the local rates were never to exceed the through rates. The result has been that while the Northern Central Railway has been practically owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (the controlling interest has been owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for nearly forty years, and the investment from purely a financial standpoint has been highly remunerative), the management of the Northern Central Railway has been entirely free in making rates to and from Baltimore independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad management. The Pennsylvania Railroad recognizes that Baltimore, from her geographical position at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, is the nearest seaport for the outlet of the whole region tributary to the Great Lakes; and for any point north of Indianapolis or St. Louis, the Pennsylvania system gives the shortest and most direct connections, and all traffic to or from Baltimore on the Northern Central Railway over their Pennsylvania Railroad system is a direct gain.

The competition between these two great

trunk lines has been the most beneficial in character in developing the commerce of Baltimore. While at times it has, by the introduction of rate wars, been almost suicidal, yet a healthy competition has existed and the city has received the benefits.

When Mr. Garrett rejected the proposition of Mr. Scott he directed his energies to meet the coming struggle. He planned the extensions to Chicago and Cleveland and unsuccessfully attempted to secure Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., in this he was defeated by his rival, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in their efforts to obtain an outlet to the North and East, in competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad, built the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia in 1880.

There was no physical connection between this Philadelphia extension and the main line at Baltimore. Passengers and freight were carried in the cars by a steam ferry-boat across the harbor of Baltimore.

This transfer was tedious and expensive, and to obviate it several plans were proposed, one by Major Hutton, of the United States Engineer Corps, to tunnel across the harbor. Another, that of Col. Henry T. Douglas, to use an elevated structure from Camden Station along Pratt street to Canton in East Baltimore, where a connection would be made with the Philadelphia line. Major Hutton's plan was cheaper, while that of Colonel Douglas was probably the better on account of its being an open line above ground. Singular to say, neither plan was adopted, but a charter was secured and the plan adopted of a belt line railway, a large portion of which was a series of tunnels and deep cuts under the city streets and around the outskirts.

This belt railway cost upwards of a million dollars per mile for the seven miles in length. Difficulties that were not foreseen by the projectors were encountered by the engineer in charge of the construction. Mr. Samuel Rea, who had long been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, solved the engineering difficulties in this connection, and the line was successfully built and put into operation. One of the greatest difficulties encountered was that of ventilation and drainage. The question of ventilation was successfully overcome by the introduction of electricity as the motive power to be employed in conveying trains through the tunnels.

The honor, therefore, of being the first road to successfully use electricity in the conveying of heavy freight and passenger trains at high speed belongs to this division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; if we take into the calculation the magnitude of the work that was done we can begin to realize what was accomplished.

The Pennsylvania system had, at about the same period, introduced electricity as a motor in the Mt. Holly branch of their New Jersey division, while the New York & New Haven Railroad had introduced the same on their Nantasket Beach Railway, which does a very large summer excursion traffic.

The electric motors on the Belt Line at Baltimore, three in number, weigh over ninety tons each and haul successfully at a speed of twenty miles per hour as high as forty-six loaded cars over an eighty-five feet grade. These electric motors and the installation of the plant were under the direct supervision of Dr. L. C. Burman of

the Johns Hopkins University, and the General Electric Company.

If it were not for this use of electricity it would be impossible to use the Belt tunnel for passenger service on account of the difficulty in securing ventilation; the freight service would also be restricted.

While we have thus elaborated very fully the advantages of the two most important lines, we must not ignore the advantages of the Western Maryland. If this line can only secure tide-water facilities with the connections that it has to the West and North through the Philadelphia & Reading and other connections, it will divide the business and contest actively with its two great rivals. At Baltimore two other important railway systems terminate, although they reach Baltimore by their steamboat connections, which they own, and which must not be ignored, viz: The Southern Railway, through its York River Line reaching out to New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., while the Seaboard Air Line, through its old "Bay Line" connection, reaches all important points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and the Southwest, giving to the Baltimore merchants almost absolute control of the commerce of that section of the country. The importance of these two southern lines to the commercial interests of Baltimore and the large area of country tributary to them in the Southern States, is hard to be computed. The management of both these systems for the past two decades have worked along the same lines to induce immigration into the territory in which they operate, to develop the mineral and manufacturing industries, and to have the population engaged in the culture of the soil diversify their crops and industries.

Instead of the agriculturists now depending on cotton and corn, they have engaged in the cultivation of fruits, berries and what goes under the general name of "garden truck," i. e., early vegetables for the northern markets, finding their distributing point through the merchants of Baltimore. This has made Baltimore pre-eminently the cheapest city in the United States as a place of residence, and probably few of the citizens of Baltimore, except those whose attention has been directed to it, realize that geographically the city of Baltimore is shorter in distance to all points west and north of Canandaigua, N. Y., than the great city of New York is. In the distribution of perishable freight, this means the control of the markets.

There are two places in the United States, Baltimore, Md., and Buffalo, N. Y., that are the ideal centres for the location of manufacturing plants, the collection at low rates of freight and the raw material for use and the distribution of the product of such industries. For no other places in the country are so located as to obtain fuel at a minimum cost, either anthracite or bituminous, while Buffalo has the advantage of Niagara as a power for the development of electricity; Baltimore has within available limits the valuable water power of the Susquehanna, Patapsco and the great falls of the Potomac, with the additional advantages before mentioned as the cheapest point for food supplies in the United States, and a milder climate.

We have mentioned heretofore the Western Maryland Railroad and the large pecuniary interest which the municipality of Baltimore; Carroll, Washington and other

counties through which the road passes have in this company.

The advantages locally to these Maryland communities which patronize it have proved highly beneficial in developing the resources along the line. The president of the company, Mr. John M. Hood, has thrown out feeders connecting in the north and west with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway system, and on the southwest with the Maryland and West Virginia coal and lumber regions, reached through a connection with the West Virginia Central (commonly known as Senator Davis' road).

With the latter connection there are magnificent possibilities of other connections with Pittsburg, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va., and through these great industrial centers an outlet with the railways from the North and West terminating at these places. While these western connections will give to Baltimore another trunk line, this road will then experience the same lack of terminal facilities at tide-water that was noted in the history of the Northern Central.

From the location of both these roads, Northern Central and Western Maryland, they must terminate on the north side of the harbor, and the terminal facilities at tide-water can be obtained only in that section of the city known as Canton.

Far back in the "thirties," the leading merchants of Baltimore, in connection with a number of New York capitalists, bought large tracts of land and river frontage on the Patapsco and formed the Canton Company. Many of the men in the councils of the Canton Company were broad and liberal in their views, while others were just the opposite, and as one or the other have predominated in the management, so have

terminal facilities been given and manufacturing industries fostered or retarded.

Every encouragement, except that of municipal aid, should be given the Western Maryland to secure proper terminals on the harbor, and the Canton Company should second their efforts.

A curious incident in the history of the Northern Central Railroad was during the prevalence of "epizooty." This road being a north and south one, suffered more extensively than any other road in the country, and for six weeks the business of this important trunk line was absolutely suspended on account of this horse sickness preventing the delivery of freight to and from the various railway stations, what little delivery or movement of goods was attempted being done by means of oxen.

Another singular event in the history of this road was some ten years later, when from the want of sufficient side tracks and warehouses and facilities for handling freight at Baltimore, cars had to be handled and shifted in and out from depots so often, that this expense amounted to more than the freight earnings.

This merely illustrates what nice adjustment must exist between the different departments of a railroad company to produce successfully pecuniary results.

There are several small systems of railways on the Eastern Shore of Maryland that connect by water lines centering at Baltimore. These roads give an outlet at a small expense to the Delaware and Maryland seashore, while the great rival lines to the north from Baltimore through Philadelphia give direct connections to all the principal seashore points on the New Jersey coast. As at Baltimore the finest sail

vessels were developed in the "clipper," so Baltimore took the lead in developing the tram road and followed it up in changing the tram into a street railway; as the first gas works in the United States were built in Baltimore; as the original telegraph line was built and operated between Baltimore and Washington, so, too, was she active in adapting for intermural purposes improved methods of transportation. It is a little singular that although the original street railway was chartered prior to the Civil War, viz.: On March 28, 1859, the incorporators being well-known and prominent business men of Baltimore and Philadelphia, viz.: Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, Wm. Chestnut, A. W. Markley, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, Wm. S. Travers, Robert Cathcart, Joshua B. Sumwalt, and Wm. D. Goey. So jealously did the State guard what they considered the vested rights of its citizens, that it was incorporated on the franchise that before the street railway commenced operations they should purchase the various omnibus lines then running over the various streets upon which the railway tracks were to be laid. The owners of these omnibus routes were James Mitchell, Coleman & Bailey, and Wm. Robertson. Their lines were valued and paid for in cash. Nothing was practically done by citizens towards the building of the line for many years, and this charter which is now part of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, was taken up and the line built by capital from Harrisburg, Pa. These capitalists, after demonstrating its success, were satisfied with moderate profits and sold out to local capitalists. The returns proved so handsome, many hundred per cent., that

very soon other lines of street railway were projected and proved remunerative to the capital invested. It was not, however, until Mr. T. Edwin Hambleton, of the banking house of John A. Hambleton & Co., took hold of the Druid Hill Line that rapid transit was given to the city of Baltimore. Through the efforts of Mr. Hambleton, capital was procured to introduce the cable system which had been operated for several years in San Francisco and other western cities to such advantage. Remarkable successes attended this venture and an impetus was given to building operations at points that were considered almost inaccessible on account of the elevations, which this line overcame. Shortly after this the first electric line ever started or operated in the country with the use of storage batteries, was operated in Baltimore, and the first trolley line that, I believe, was ever erected in the country, was erected out along the Huntingdon avenue road, an experimental line about a mile in length.

The introduction of electricity extensively as a motor was due to Mr. Nelson Perin, a gentleman from Cincinnati, who came to Baltimore and secured control of one of the horse lines and changed the motive power from horse to electric trolley. The introduction of the trolley gave to Baltimore an impetus the beneficial effects of which she is already feeling, although the adoption of the trolley dates from very recent years. The suburbs of Baltimore have long been celebrated and recognized for their beauty, but owing to the undulating nature of the country, access to them was difficult and expensive. Electricity has practically leveled the hills, and nowhere in the United States will you find better evidences of

domestic comforts than in the suburban homes of the city of Baltimore.

Allusion has been made previously to the freedom from taxation which many of the railroads centering at Baltimore have under their charters. This, in a great measure, has very seriously injured the value of warehouse property in the city belonging to individuals, making taxes heavier on private realty, at the same time lessening the value of rentals. Another factor operating against the individual warehouse men is the competition between the various railroads and transportation companies, which has given rise to practically giving free storage on much of the freight that they handle. This freedom from taxation, while undoubtedly an aid to the railroads at their inception, was certainly never intended or contemplated by the Legislators in granting charters, as conveying a right to railroads to act as warehouse men. The railroad companies have erected at terminals splendid warehouses and facilities for the handling of tobacco, flour and general merchandise. They have also erected elevators with a capacity of nearly six million bushels of grain, capable of handling in and out over 1,000 cars per day, and this has made Baltimore the leading export city for grain on the Atlantic coast.

While it is extremely gratifying to see these facilities for grain shipment, it would be much better for the general interests of the country at large, for shipping merchants and transportation companies, if the grain had been advanced in manufacturing in this country and shipped in the nature of flour, meal, etc. We in this country would not only have the profits from the manufacturing, but the offal products for feeding

cattle, and a more stable foreign market. By the introduction of floats and scows, all points in the harbor of Baltimore are reached at very moderate cost, making this city a very cheap port for the handling of freight destined to foreign markets.

Another industry that railways have built up and fostered has been the shipment of cattle, sheep and horses to Great Britain and the Continent. This business now aggregates over 100,000 head per annum. The cattle shipped from Baltimore are the finely bred cattle from southwestern Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, and bring the very highest prices in the English market; while the horses are used on the Continent for military purposes. I would direct attention here to an extract from the 16th Annual Report of the Northern Central Railway, made by its then president, J. D. Cameron, as exhibiting the plan and policy of that company. After referring to the plans by which the Northern Central Railroad, chartered in 1829, built to York in 1838, extended to Harrisburg in 1851, subsequently to Sunbury in 1854, obtaining control of the lines north of Williamsport to Canandaigua in 1863, pursuing a steady uniform policy of reaching the anthracite coal fields of Central Pennsylvania, and an outlet to the Great Lakes, and showing that in the year previous to his report that 42 per cent. of the imports of the city of Baltimore had been carried to the West and North by the Northern Central Railway. He then says: "Our experience has taught us that trade can be increased by a judicious reduction of tolls, and that when the increases established, that road which adopts and adheres to a liberal policy with its customers, can secure its share of traffic."

It therefore rests with the merchants of Baltimore whether they will maintain the advantages which she possesses from her geographical position, in which transportation companies centering at Baltimore are ready to assist in developing and giving outlets for any and all business offered.

The Baltimore and Ohio management had, through the State of Maryland and City of Baltimore having a stock ownership in their company, so thoroughly entrenched themselves, that it was considered almost an impossibility for a rival corporation to secure a footing so as to compete successfully for an outlet south to the city of Washington, the capital of the Nation. For seventeen years they prevented the Northern Central from getting an outlet at tide-water after that corporation had reached the great anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, and established connections with the West and North.

The Civil War found the cities of Baltimore and Washington connected by a single-track road, almost destitute of sidings, totally inadequate to handle the business thrust upon it.

It was here that the almost superhuman abilities of a number of gentlemen were shown. I refer to Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. Herman Haupt, J. H. Devereaux, Adnah Anderson, W. Prescott Smith, Anson Stager, David Brooks, and Samuel H. Shoemaker; with the exception of Devereaux, Anderson and Smith, they were all Pennsylvania Railroad men or affiliated with the system. With Colonel Scott as the presiding genius the United States Military Railway organization was effected and placed in charge of Gen. Herman Haupt, with Devereaux and



D. H. Griswold

Anderson as assistants. W. Prescott Smith had charge of N. Y. & Washington Air Line, and was general superintendent of the B. & O. R. R. General Stager and Colonel Brooks had charge of the telegraph lines, and Mr. Shoemaker of the express.

The effect was shortly apparent—order came out of chaos. The wonderful ability of Haupt, seconded by his assistants, in utilizing the resources of the country and keeping up the supplies needed by the army, won the admiration of the world.

But the crowning achievement was when the President and Secretary of War asked Colonel Scott how long it would take to move two army corps (80,000 men) and equipment from the East to the operations in the West, where troops were needed. The modest reply of Colonel Scott was he would place them in Tennessee in ten days, but "They, the troops, must be moved without military interference with my orders." The troops were moved without accident and in the time.

One amusing incident of this movement is worth relating. General ———, accustomed to the ordinary leisurely movement of troops, concluded to spend a few days in Washington, and ordered his chief of staff to report by wire the progress of his command. Telegram No. 1 came from Martinsburg, 10 a. m.; No. 2 from Cumberland, 2 p. m., and No. 3 from Grafton, 4 p. m., when the General considering progress was too fast, wired from Washington to hold his command at Bellaire. Upon which Gen. Anson Stager promptly arrested him and sent him to Louisville, Ky., under arrest, where he was released and sent forward with his command.

During the Civil War, or just about its

close, some parties in the southern counties of Maryland secured a charter for a railroad from Baltimore to Pope's Creek, and a branch to the city of Washington. This was the Baltimore and Potomac, which was secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and was built under the management of the late J. N. DuBarry and Gov. Oden Bowie. The resources of this line and its business has been carefully developed under the management of Mr. Geo. C. Wilkins, the General Agent of the Pennsylvania Company at Baltimore, to whose untiring energy and business ken much of the success of the company is due. Immediately on opening the B. & P., fares between Baltimore and Washington dropped from 5 cents per mile to 2½ cents per mile, and in 1897 both roads for two days in each week issued round-trip excursion tickets at about 1¼ cents per mile, and both companies claimed to have been satisfied with the results and the earnings.

To the lovers of the picturesque, the little Narrow Gauge Road, "The Milky Way" (Baltimore and Lehigh), presents many attractions. At Loch Raven, about sixteen miles out from Baltimore on the Gunpowder, will be found the location of the power house, reservoir, etc., from which the city of Baltimore derives its water supply.

About ten miles beyond is the wonderful geological formation, "The Rocks of Deer Creek." At this point most of the flint used in the New Jersey, Ohio and Missouri potteries is found. At Delta, partly in Pennsylvania and partly in Maryland, is found the celebrated "Peach Bottom Slate," that finds a market wherever slate is used for roofing purposes.

In the streams adjacent to this road are found blooming in season the beautiful rhododendron (wild) and ferns of every variety.

To those who admire scenery and can spare a few days, the Pennsylvania lines up the Susquehanna from Baltimore via Philadelphia to Columbia and Harrisburg will repay them. In the month of August the sunset view along the river front at Harrisburg is one that pleases the artist's eye. Before you is spread the beautiful Susquehanna, dotted with green covered isles, while to the west the sun is setting in

the Blue Ridge Mountain Gap, through which the river has broken its way to the sea. Each spray of water is capped with ambient tints, while the dark greens of the mountains form a back ground in bold contrast to the fleecy colored clouds of heaven and the rippling water of the river. Our partiality to the Susquehanna region must not permit us to overlook the scenery along the Baltimore and Ohio, about Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, nor the magnificent mountain and historic country reached by the Western Maryland at and around High Rock, Antietam and Gettysburg.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MONUMENTS OF BALTIMORE. THE WASHINGTON. THE BATTLE. THE MONUMENT AT THE ADVANCED POSITION OF THE AMERICANS AT NORTH POINT. THE ODD FELLOWS MONUMENT TO WILDEY. THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

By WILLIAM M. MARINE.

When there were but two shafts erected within the limits of Baltimore—one to George Washington and the other to commemorate the battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry—the place was called the Monumental City, a name which it has retained. Since then the monument to Wells and McComas, two youths who, by some reports, are credited with having shot and killed General Ross, and one to Thomas Wildey, the father of Odd Fellowship in America, have been erected. A third stands on the breastworks of General Benjamin Butler's encampment, built on Federal Hill in 1861. All that need be said about it is, that it replaces a tablet to the memory of Mayor Armistead, which once stood in the City Spring, on North Calvert street. The tablet was permitted to go to decay and finally, without official knowledge, was carted away as rubbish. The monument on Federal Hill was originally located on Eutaw Place, but the protest of the citizens of that locality against its continuance there caused it to be placed in its present position, the objection of the residents being that its diminutive size did not accord with its pretentious surroundings.

The Odd Fellows have erected to James L. Ridgely a bronze statue in Harlem Square. The work is by an authoress who resides in Kentucky, and it is mounted on a pedestal high up in the air, so that a visitor cannot scan the features of Mr. Ridgely's face. Other statues are those to George Peabody and Chief Justice Taney in Washington Square.

In 1809 John Canegys, James A. Buchanan, David Winchester and other prominent citizens were authorized by the Legislature to raise the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to erect the monument to Gen. George Washington.

It was intended to place the Washington Monument in the present Battle Monument Square, but the securing of the right to do so was neglected, and after the War of 1812 the people were so grateful that their city was saved from Britain's clutches that the square was made the site of the Battle Monument. Howard, a soldier of the Revolution, presented to the Washington Monument Association the site on which that monument stands.

The laying of the corner-stone took place on the 4th day of July, 1815, at noon. The number present was in the neighborhood

of thirty thousand persons. People of distinction, civil and military, were there. The corner-stone was laid by the Masons; national airs were sung, and a salute of thirty-nine guns was fired, signifying that that number of years had passed since the Declaration of Independence gave to the world a new nation. James A. Buchanan, president of the managers, made an address, and Bishop Kemp offered a prayer. When speech-making was ended Mr. Mills, the architect; William Stewart, who commanded a regiment at Fort McHenry during the bombardment, and Thomas Townson, masons, placed the corner-stone in position. In the stone was deposited a copper plate and on one of its sides was engraved, "On the 4th day of July, A. D. 1815, was laid this Foundation Stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of George Washington." On the reverse side were the names of the managers, twenty-three persons in all, that of the secretary and Robert Mills, architect, with this further mention: "The site presented by John Eager Howard, Esqr. Edward Johnson, Mayor of the City." After the Masonic ceremonies incident to such an occasion were completed Mr. Buchanan addressed to Mr. Mills some words of patriotism. Mr. Mills responded in a similar vein. Rev. Dr. Inglis offered up a prayer and pronounced the benediction. Music was rendered and a salute of one hundred guns was fired, "Yankee Doodle" being played by the bands while the salute was in progress. A line of infantry discharged three volleys at the close of the day's exercises, and in the evening the sky was lighted up by rockets from Fort McHenry.

On the 25th of November, 1829, the com-

pletion of the monument was announced, and the noble Doric column, which rises to an elevation of two hundred and eighty feet above tide water, proclaimed to the world the fame of Washington. It was the first monument erected to his memory; others have since followed, but none have surpassed it in beauty. It came near being spoiled, for the architect contemplated iron balconies, which the lack of funds forbade. The proceeds of licensed lotteries were used in its construction and it was provided that when finished it should be the property of the State.

The statue on the summit of the monument is of white marble, which was quarried on the York road. Mrs. F. T. D. Taylor made a present of it to the managers. The statue is sixteen feet high and in three several pieces, each block when chiseled and polished weighing five and a half tons. Henry Cancici, an Italian, was the artist whose chisel gave shape to the statue of the Father of his Country, who is represented in the attitude of resigning his commission as commander-in-chief of the army.

The following inscriptions appear on the base of the monument in iron letters. Over each of the four doors, "To George Washington, by the State of Maryland." On the north side of the monument is "Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Trenton, December 26, 1776." On the south side is "Born February 22, 1732; died December 14, 1779." On the east side is "Commission resigned at Annapolis, December 23, 1783." "Commander-in-chief of the American Army, June 15, 1775." On the west side is "Retired to Mount Vernon, March 4, 1797." "President of the United States, March 4, 1789."

During the British investment of Baltimore the administration of the affairs of the city was in the hands of a Committee of Vigilance and Safety, composed of the ablest and most influential of its citizens.

It was this committee which gave renewed impetus to the movement after the war to erect a monument to the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, who saved it from their city desolation. In consequence of the energy displayed by the committee, on the 12th of September, 1815, the corner-stone of the monument was placed in position in the square. The laying of that stone was preceded by a procession, the line of which was formed on East Baltimore street. The customary and suggestive funeral car was on hand, on the top of which was to be seen curiously exhibited a plan of the monument, designed by Maximilian Godefroy, and executed by John Finley and Rembrandt Peale. At the square select and entrancing music was rendered by a martial band. Bishop Kemp, of the Episcopal Church, offered prayer. Upon its conclusion the architect supervised the laying of the corner-stone in the presence of General Smith, General Stricker, Colonel Armistead and the Mayor.

The following articles were placed in the corner-stone: A subscription book in which was recorded the names of those who had contributed toward the erection of the monument; the daily newspapers of the city and several pieces of silver, gold and copper coins, with a copper plate having upon it this inscription:

September XII.

A. D. MDCCCXV.

In the XL year of Independence.

James Madison being President of the U. S.

To the memory of the brave defenders of this city, who gloriously fell in the Battle at North

Point on XII September, 1814,

And at the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the the XIII of the same month: Edward

Johnson, Mayor of the City.

Major General Samuel Smith, Brig.-Gen. John Stricker and Lieut. Col G Armistead

of the U S Artillery,

Laid the corner stone of this Monument of public gratitude and the deliverance of this City.

Raised by the munificence of the citizens of Baltimore, and under the superintendence of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

J. Maximilian M. Godfroy. Architect; J. G.

Neale, S Baughman, and E Hare, stone

cutters; W. Atley, stone mason.

The Rev. Dr. Inglis, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, delivered the oration; at its conclusion the Federal artillery from Fort McHenry fired a salute and the ceremonial proceedings were at an end.

During the period occupied in the moving of the procession minute guns were fired and muffled church bells were rung, business was closed and every one was interested in what was taking place. It had been but a short while since the British had threatened to make Baltimore feel the sting of their humiliation, by selecting it for their winter quarters. The people of that day felt "a public gratitude" to the defenders and styled their achievements a "deliverance of the city."

There appears on the monument this inscription:

Battle of North Point

12th of September, A. D. 1814, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

Bombardment of Fort McHenry.

September 13th, A. D. 1814.

John Lowery Donaldson Adjutant 27th Regiment.

Gregorius Andre, Lieut. 1st Rifle Battalion.

Levi Claggett, 3d Lieut. in Nicholson's Artillerists.

G Jenkins, H G McComas, D Wells,

J Richardson, J Burneston, R K Cooksey,

W Alexander, G Fallier, J Wallack,

T V Bustou,	J Jephson,	J C Byrd,
D Howarl,	E Marnott,	W Ways.
H Marriott of John,	J Dunn,	C Bell,
J Armstrong,	P Byard,	J Clemen,
M Desk,	B Reynolds,	T Garrett,
J Craig,	J Gregg,	J Merriken,
R Neal,	A Randall,	C Cox,
J Evans,	J H Cox,	U Prosser,
J Haubert,	J Wolf,	B Bond.
D Davis,		

The square in which the monument is located is a hallowed one. From time immemorial it was a tribune of the people, where their political assemblages were held. The survivors of the defense of Baltimore, on the anniversary of their battle, with cockades on their hats and crape on their arms, marched round the monument with uncovered heads. The last to honor the custom was James Morford; he was too feeble to walk and was driven round it in a hack, accompanied by Mr. Todd Hall and William M. Marine, the last named person for a great number of years orator of the Association of Defenders. When Mr. Morford died it was supposed he was the final living member of the association; recently that assumption has been discovered to be incorrect. There was until lately living, and may be surviving at this writing, Elisha Glenn, in Newark, N. J., over one hundred years of age, and John Lamberson, ninety-six years of age, residing in Baltimore, and two in Texas—Jarett Carl, one hundred and two, and Joseph Coffman, ninety-six years of age.

Prior to 1850 a military body existed in Baltimore known as the Wells and McComas Riflemen. The last drill room occupied by them as a military company was the third story in the building on the southeast corner of Gay and Front streets. They inaugurated a movement to erect a monu-

ment to their namesakes. It passed through many vicissitudes; finally on the 13th day of September, 1858, a movement was made in fulfillment of the program for the monument. The bodies of Wells and McComas were originally buried in the Methodist graveyard where the Johns Hopkins Hospital fronts on Broadway. From there they were removed to Greenmount Cemetery. On the day mentioned they were finally interred in Ashland Square, where a plain, unpretentious shaft was subsequently placed over their graves. The inscriptions relate to their names, births and their having been killed in battle.

When their bodies were exhumed in Greenmount they were placed in new coffins and removed to the Maryland Institute, where they lay in state, surrounded by a military guard. On the 13th a mammoth procession paraded through the streets; the coffins were borne upon a funeral car. In the rear were hacks containing relatives of the two deceased young men. Those of Daniel Wells were numerously represented; but one person related to McComas was present. The line passed down Baltimore street to Aisquith street, and north along that street to the square. Dr. John McCron impressively prayed and Mayor Swann spoke on behalf of the city. The set oration was delivered by Judge John C. Legrand, a connection of McComas; it was not an oration to inspire the audience and failed to do so.

Six miles from Baltimore, on the spot where the advance party under Major Up-ton Heath met the advance party of the British under General Ross, who was by a collision of the forces killed, is another of Baltimore's monuments. It is intended to

perpetuate the memory of Aquilla Randall, who fell there. The Mechanicals Company, under Captain Benjamin C. Howard, marched to the ground, Monday, July 28, 1817. Colonel Heath, Colonel Barry, Major Stewart and others joined them there. The monument, under the supervision of Lieutenant Townson, of the company. The officers of the regiment, who were invited guests, and the men of the company, were drawn up in front of it and addressed by Captain Howard. After the oration three volleys of fire arms were fired over the monument.

The following inscriptions appear. On the north side:

"Sacred to the Memory of Aquilla Randall, who died in bravely defending his country and his home. On the memorable 12th of September, 1814, Aged 24 years."

On the south side:

"How beautiful is death when earned by virtue."

On the east side:

"In the skirmish which occurred on this spot between the advanced party under Major Richard K Heath of the 5th Regiment. M. M. and the front of the British column Major General Ross, The Commander of the British Forces Received his Mortal wound."

On the west side:

"The First Mechanical Volunteers commanded by Captain Benjamin C Howard. In the 5th Regiment. M. M. Have erected this monument as

a tribute of their respect for the memory of their gallant brothers in arms."

For a long time the monument, which stands in the middle of the country road, was uncared for. It is now watched over and sacredly guarded by a lady owning the tavern on the roadside opposite to which it stands. The marble has been painted white to prevent its crumbling, the lettering having been traced in black.

On Broadway, opposite the building in which Edgar Allan Poe died, stands the Odd Fellows Monument. It is fifty-two feet in height and is intended to perpetuate the name and fame of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the order which he instituted in America. The base of the monument is surmounted by a Doric column, which is in turn surmounted by a statue representing the care of orphanage.

On an elevation, in the grounds of the Samuel Ready Institute, on North avenue, is a shaft constructed out of brick and covered over with cement, which is in the neighborhood of sixty feet in height. It is claimed to be the first monument erected in the United States to Columbus. A doubt has been advanced to mar the genuineness of the claim, it being said that the former owner of the estate was a famous horseman and buried a favorite steed named Columbus upon the spot now marked by this stately monument.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. A. LEO KNOTT, WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF MARYLAND FROM 1861 TO 1868.

Mr. A. Leo Knott is a native of Frederick county, Maryland. He received the first rudiments of a classical education in St. John's College, Frederick, an institution of learning founded and conducted by the Jesuits and of considerable note and prominence in its day.

On the removal of his family to Baltimore he entered St. Mary's College in this city. This College was founded in 1791 by the celebrated Sulpician Order of French Catholic Priests, who had taken refuge in Maryland from the storms of the French Revolution. From this institution, after a six years' course, Mr. Knott was graduated with honor; and he subsequently received from it the degree of A. M. St. Mary's College enjoyed a high reputation among the educational establishments of our country, and numbered among its alumni some of the most distinguished citizens of our own State, as the late Archbishop Eccleston, Governors Bradford and Bowie, the Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, Hon. Frederick W. Pinkney, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., as well of other States as Governor Roman, Hon. Charles W. Villère, of Louisiana, and Hon. Donelson S. Caffrey, now United States Senator from that State.

After his graduation Mr. Knott entered

on the study of the Law in the office of the late Hon. William Schley, a lawyer of eminent standing in his profession and of extensive practice. While pursuing his professional studies Mr. Knott found it necessary to devote a portion of his time to teaching. He was for a period of two years assistant professor of Greek and Mathematics in his Alma Mater, and subsequently established and for some time conducted a classical school near St. John's Church, in Howard county, known as the Howard Latin School.

Admitted to the bar of Baltimore he formed a partnership with Mr. James H. Bevans, which was dissolved after an existence of two years, since which time Mr. Knott has continued in the practice of his profession in this city, with the exception of a brief interval when he filled an important office in the city of Washington. In 1867 he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for the responsible position of State's Attorney for Baltimore City, and was elected without opposition. He discharged the duties of this office with such fidelity and acceptance that in 1871 he was renominated and re-elected for a second term of four years, and again renominated and re-elected for a third term in 1875. While holding this office Mr. Knott tried many important cases, both of a civil and a criminal character; some of them involving interesting and important questions of constitutional law, among them the question of



A. Lee Knott.

the constitutionality of the law of Maryland, taxing the bonds of other States and of municipalities without the State held by our citizens; the constitutionality of which was upheld in the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of the United States; and also the question of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress to enforce the XIV and XV amendments to the Constitution, then recently declared as adopted and which were known as the Force Bill. In a letter dated Ann Harbor, November 11, 1879, written to Mr. Knott by Judge Thomas Cooley, that eminent jurist and writer on constitutional law expressed his approval of several of the points made by Mr. Knott in a brief in the case of *State of Maryland vs. Snyder* and others in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Bond against the constitutionality of the provisions of the Force Bill imposing on Federal Judges the duty of appointing supervisors of election and superintending their conduct in the discharge of the duties as supervisors, on the ground that these provisions did not prescribe any judicial duty or function either at common law or under the grant of judicial power contained in the Second Section of Article III of the Constitution, and that they were an usurpation of the appointing power vested exclusively in the President by the Second Section of Article II of the same instrument.

Upon his retirement from this office in 1880, he resumed the general practice of his profession. In 1882 the nomination for a seat on the Bench of Baltimore City was offered him by the Independent party on what was then known as the New Judge ticket, but this nomination was declined by him.

In political views and sympathies Mr. Knott has always been a consistent member of the regular Democratic party; though sometimes in local elections, and when the principles and policies of the party of his choice were not in issue, he has exercised his rights as a citizen and supported independent nominations; of these vital principles and policies, however, he has been in National and State elections a firm and an undeviating supporter.

In 1859 he took part in the reform movement in this city which culminated in the deliverance of our State and City from the hands of the Know-Nothing party. In the memorable campaign of 1860, Mr. Knott first took an active part in politics. Seeing the division of his party on the issues raised in the Democratic National Convention, which assembled in Charleston, in April, 1860, inevitable, he determined to investigate and decide for himself on which side the right lay and whither duty called him. For this purpose he made several visits to Washington in the interval between the adjournment of the convention at Charleston and its reassembling in Baltimore and listened to the discussions in the Senate on the famous resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirteen on the subject of slavery in the Territories, the rights of the people of the States therein, and the policy pursued by the Democratic party with relation to this exciting question. He was present at the great debate between Judge Douglas and his celebrated antagonists, Mr. Davis, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Toombs. He became convinced that whatever might be the abstract right of secession—if there were any such right at all under the Constitution—the circumstances of the situation

and of the country did not justify or call for its exercise; that the attempt could only lead to civil war and bloodshed; and that the secession of the Southern States from the Democratic party meant, and must necessarily by the irresistible logic of events lead to, the secession of those States from the Union. On the split in the Democratic party, which subsequently took place at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, (where Mr. Knott was in attendance as a member of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Democratic City Convention) he actively and warmly espoused the cause of Judge Douglas, not only as the regular Democratic nominee entitled to the support of the party, but because he believed that nominee best represented the principles and traditions of the Democratic party; and for the further reason that the election of Judge Douglas would constitute the only barrier against disunion and civil war. But the disruption of the Democratic party at Baltimore had assured the success of the Republican candidate. Mr. Lincoln was elected. And then in rapid succession transpired those events which every student of history, every intelligent inquirer into the motives and springs of human conduct, every impartial observer of events, who could keep his mind free from the heats and delusions of the hour, foresaw would happen. The Southern States, one after the other, with the exception of the border States, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, passed ordinances of secession and went out of the Union; the Government of the Confederate States was launched into being at Montgomery, Ala., and war between the States was begun. After the

war became flagrant, however, and the choice lay between the belligerent North and the belligerent South, Mr. Knott's feelings and sympathies were with his State and section, whatever may have been the inclinations of his judgment as to the ultimate result of the conflict, and he declined to unite with the Republican, or as it was then designated in Maryland, the Unconditional Union party. He felt convinced that, whatever might be the professions then put forth by that party, or the patriotic motives which might inspire its members, the course of events then rapidly developing would sweep that party sooner or later on to a course of policy and to the adoption of measures towards the Southern States, outside of the Constitution, and which neither his judgment nor his conscience could approve. Events justified this conviction.

It was believed by many at the time, that, if peace could be preserved for ninety days, and the people of both sections have time and opportunity fully to realize the gravity of the situation into which they had been plunged by rash and intemperate leaders:

"Daring pilots in extremity,

Pleased with the danger, when the waves went high ;"

they would repudiate that leadership, and war with its inevitable horrors would be averted, and the Union preserved.

But the extremists on both sides were eager to precipitate the conflict; the ultra secessionists, in the belief that the firing of the first gun would sunder forever the bonds of the Union; the abolitionists, that it would prove the death-knell of slavery. Wide as the poles apart on every other public ques-

tion, these two parties, numbering but a small faction of the whole people, were one in the sentiment that a blow must be struck. They were gratified; but at what a cost of blood and treasure! Events demonstrated that the abolitionists were wiser and more far-seeing in their forecast of the results of the conflict. For after all with them were the irresistible tendencies of the times, the deep irreversible drift and current of public sentiment throughout the civilized and Christian world; whatever might be the political considerations and commercial interests which might for a time be arrayed on the other side.

I.

THE REVIVAL AND REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN MARYLAND IN 1864.

The Adoption of the Constitution of 1864.

In 1864, the Democratic party of Maryland, which had been suppressed by the Federal troops during the Civil War, was reorganized under the leadership of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Platt, Judge Richard B. Carmichael, Col. John F. Dent, Oliver Miller, Oden Bowie, Col. James T. Briscoe and others, at a meeting held in the city of Annapolis in February of that year. At this meeting Mr. Knott was present by invitation and took part in its deliberations. A committee was formed to carry out the purposes of the meeting. This committee afterward became merged in a State Central Committee to take charge of the interests of the Democratic party of the State, of which committee Col. (afterwards Gov.) Oden Bowie was made chairman and Mr. Knott

was appointed secretary. This committee, which gradually attracted to its active membership many of the most distinguished Democrats of the State, aimed: First, to prevent, if possible, the success at the polls of the call for a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State. A bill providing for the submission of such a call to the people was then pending in the Legislature and was, as anticipated, subsequently passed by that body. This measure was opposed by the Democratic party on the grounds that no fair election could be held under the circumstances in which the State was placed; that the convention, if assembled, would not represent the sentiments or interests of the people, but rather the passions and antagonisms engendered by the conflict of arms in the midst of which we were; that the political disabilities, which had already been imposed on the people by legislative enactment and military authority, would, there was reason to believe, be incorporated in the organic law which would be framed by that convention, and that the Constitution of the State, which should be the inviolable charter of a people's rights, would thus be perverted into a permanent instrument of tyranny and oppression.

Secondly: To put the Democratic party of the State in full accord with the Democratic party of the country as constituting the only safeguard of the rights, liberties and interests of the people, seriously menaced by the radical and revolutionary influences which had secured the supreme control of the Republican party. This object derived additional significance from the consideration that events now portended the ultimate, if not speedy, overthrow of the Confederate government.

Thirdly: In the event of the adoption of the proposed Constitution by the disfranchisement of its opponents, to begin at once an agitation against the proscriptive features and political disabilities which the friends and advocates of that measure openly avowed it was their intent and purpose to insert in the instrument, and which were inserted according to their program, and to prepare the public mind at some time in the near future, either for an entire change of the organic law or for the removal of its proscriptive and obnoxious provisions.

In the first of these objects this committee failed. Their efforts to bring out a full vote against the call for a convention and subsequently against the adoption by the people of the Constitution, which was the offspring of that body, were frustrated by the simple but effective expedient of disfranchising a large part of the Democratic vote of the State.

On the 11th of June, 1864, Mr. Knott as secretary of the committee appointed at Annapolis, published in the daily papers of Baltimore a call addressed to the Democratic voters of the city, requesting them to meet in their respective wards, and to send five delegates from each ward to a City Convention to be held at Rechabite Hall. Among other business it was the duty of this convention, when assembled, to send a delegation to represent the city in the Democratic State Convention, called under the same authority, to meet in Baltimore on the 16th of June. It was the first call issued to the Democratic party of the State since the beginning of the war.

Both the City and State Conventions assembled in pursuance of this call and were fully attended. This City Convention met

at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at Rechabite Hall, on the corner of Gay and Fayette streets. That hour was selected because it was not deemed safe or prudent under existing conditions to hold the meeting in the evening. Dr. John Morris presided, and among the members of the convention were William Kimmel, Albert Ritchie, J. A. L. McClure, Edward J. Chaisty, Jr., John T. Gray, Mr. Joseph S. Heusler, Augustus Albert, J. Q. A. Robson, John Stribble, Dr. Milton N. Taylor, Jesse Morrison, William Black, George F. Thompson, James E. Carr, Robert Renwick, William H. Perkins, James R. Brewer, Bartholomew Smith and Samuel I. Smith. The State Convention met at the New Assembly Rooms on the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets; Col. Oden Bowie was chairman. The latter body sent a delegation to represent the Democracy of the State in the National Democratic Convention, which was to meet in Chicago on August 27, 1864. Mr. Knott was a delegate to these three, City, State and National Conventions. He took an active part in their respective proceedings and was chairman of a local committee for Baltimore City appointed by the State Convention.

The National Convention nominated Gen. George B. McClellan and Hon. George H. Pendleton as the candidates of the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. For reasons growing out of the action of General McClellan in our State at the beginning of the war, in carrying out the orders of the President for the arrest of several distinguished citizens of our State, holding at the time official positions, a most arbitrary and high-handed proceeding, his nomination was unacceptable to some of the Demo-

crats of the State; and several gentlemen who had taken part in the movement now fell away from it. But the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 29th of September, ratified these nominations with great unanimity. Subsequently on the 28th of October, 1864, another Democratic State Convention met in Baltimore and put an electoral ticket and full State ticket in the field. At the head of the electoral ticket were the Hon. William Schley, of Baltimore, and John R. Franklin, of Somerset.

Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent county, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor and Hon. Oden Bowie, of Prince George county, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Bernard Carter as Attorney General, and H. Lingen Jarrett, Comptroller. At a District Convention held in Baltimore on the 29th of October, 1864, Mr. Knott was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Third Congressional district. Early in October an active canvass had already been begun in support of the candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, and also for the purpose of arousing and concentrating public sentiment against the Constitution, which had just been framed by the State Convention, and which was to be submitted to the people, at an election specially provided in that instrument to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 12th day of October, 1864, and in the counties on the 12th and 13th days of the same month. The campaign now proceeded with additional spirit and vigor. The State was then under military rule, and both the State and City governments were wholly in

the possession of the Republican party. For these reasons, though it was a well-known fact, and conceded even by the very violence of the measures resorted to defeat it, that the Democratic party was in a majority in both State and City the outlook was not encouraging. But a duty was to be performed without regard to results, and under circumstances the most adverse a gallant fight was made.

Meetings were called and the city and State partially canvassed. But mobs frequently dispersed these meetings and assailed the citizens who attended them. The offices of several Democratic newspapers were raided by soldiers, the property destroyed and their editors arrested and imprisoned. Some of these gentlemen were sent beyond the lines; others compelled to take oath of allegiance and to give security against the publication of unauthorized news of the army movements or of what was then termed "disloyal sentiments." What were "disloyal sentiments" was not defined by any law or left to be determined by judicial tribunals. The definition of the phrase lay altogether in the breast of the commander of the military department, to be applied by him in each case as he thought fit, or of the Secretary of State, or of War, or of the Provost-Marshal, or of a policeman sometimes, or of an informer who always wore the cap of invisibility and consequently of irresponsibility; he might be your dearest friend or your dearest enemy. There was a notable instance of this sort of partisan violence in the case of a Democratic mass meeting attempted to be held at Maryland Institute Hall, Baltimore, on the 4th of November, 1864. There was a large attendance. Gen. Lewis Wallace (he of Ben Hur fame) was

then in command of the military department. Induced, it was said by information given him by some local politicians as to the character and objects of the meeting, he had ordered a company of Federal soldiers to take possession of an armory (situated on the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets and belonging to a volunteer military organization of the city). About 8 o'clock, just as the meeting was called to order by Mr. (now Judge) Albert Ritchie, the chairman, some of these soldiers mingled with the mob, which wholly unchecked by the police, of which there was a large number scattered through the audience, broke into the Hall and quickly dispersed the meeting. Some of the officers and speakers of the meeting were compelled to seek safety by escaping by means of a rope from the rear hatchway of the Institute on Second street. Two of the gentlemen who made their exit from the Hall in this suddenly improvised manner received painful injuries.

The absurd story reported to have been told General Wallace on this occasion, was that those who got up the meeting intended to seize this armory and the guns and ammunition stored in it and attack the United States forces then garrisoning the city with the view of creating a diversion of troops from the Army of the Potomac, and thus aid the cause of the rebellion. It is almost impossible to believe that General Wallace could have been imposed upon by so transparent and preposterous a falsehood which would seem to have exceeded the utmost bounds of credulity. But in those days of internecine strife and civil confusion there was no invention of fear or malice too absurd for belief by those who wished to believe and who at the same time wished to

make that belief the ground of political proscription. It is more credible that he may have thought it better to allay in this manner the apprehensions of his informants and their friends, whose patriotism or timidity was continually getting the better of their good sense and veracity, as well as on his part, perhaps, out of abundant caution, to take the proverbial ounce of prevention by seizing this armory and allowing his soldiers to lend a hand in the dispersion of an alleged "disloyal" meeting.

The Constitution was defeated by the people of the State, the majority against it being two thousand. But that instrument contained a provision directing the taking of the votes of the Maryland troops in the field. It is needless to say on which side that vote was reported to be cast. It took ten days to collect and return the soldiers' vote. On the 24th of October the final returns of this vote were announced to be twenty-two hundred and ninety-four for the convention and seventy-six against it. This wiped out the popular or home majority against the Constitution and left a small majority in its favor. The Constitution further provided that if the Governor, to whom the returns were to be made, was satisfied that the Constitution had been ratified, he should also declare by proclamation, in order that the Constitution should go into effect on the 1st day of November, 1864.

A sub-committee of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which Judge Chambers was chairman, had in the meantime called on Governor Bradford and filed with him a remonstrance and protest against counting the soldiers' vote on the ground that under the Constitution of 1851, still the existing fundamental law, no election could

be held outside of the State; that voters must cast their ballots at the polling places of their legal residences; that the new Constitution could not confer these privileges claimed for the soldiers since that instrument had not yet been adopted by the people, and might never be adopted; and on the additional ground that there were many and manifest frauds and irregularities in the returns of the soldiers' vote; and the committee demanded an opportunity to inspect and canvass these returns. Hon. William Schley, I. Nevett Steele and Thomas S. Alexander appeared for the Democratic State Central Committee before the Governor; Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Mr. Henry Stockbridge represented the Republican party. The protest was unavailing. A Democratic State Convention which met in Baltimore on October 28th, and of which Col. Oden Bowie was chairman and Mr. Knott secretary, protested against the action of Governor Bradford but in vain. On the 29th of October the Governor issued his proclamation declaring the ratification of the Constitution by the people; the vote being thirty thousand, one hundred and seventy-four for the Constitution and twenty-nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine against it; the majority being the very narrow one of three hundred and seventy-five. The deed, involving the wholesale spoliation of the rights of property, the impoverishment of thousands of our fellow-citizens and the disfranchisement of a majority of the voters of the State, was consummated. It is due to truth and candor to add in this connection, and the fact should be put on record, that but for the conduct of some Democrats in Baltimore City of note and prominence, some of them

the eager, solicitous and successful aspirants for the offices and honors of the party in the days of its former prosperity and who became such aspirants again after its restoration to power in 1867, this Constitution would have been defeated; and the people of the State spared the long and arduous struggle which ensued for the recovery of their political rights. Some of these gentlemen not content with declining all participation in the movement which had been set on foot without their consent, exerted their influence to deter others from entering into it, and unfortunately in many instances with success. This extraordinary conduct, so little to be looked for considering the political antecedents of these gentlemen, was in marked contrast with the uniform conduct of the Democrats throughout the counties who gave that movement their active and energetic support.

The Presidential and State election took place on Tuesday, November 8th, under the new Constitution thus proclaimed as adopted. The Fourth Section of Article I of this instrument was a wholesale bill of pains and penalties, of exclusions and proscriptions against the Democratic voters of the State. This section provided that "No person who has at any time been in armed hostility to the United States, or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America" and no person who has voluntarily left this State and gone within the military lines of the so-called "Confederate States of America" with the purpose of adhering to said States and armies, and no person who had given any aid, comfort, countenance or support to these engaged in armed hostility to the United States,

or in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States either by contributing to the enemies of the United States or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies money, or goods, or letters, or information, or who has disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States, or who has advised any person to enter the service of said enemies, or aided any person so to enter, or who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, shall ever be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State, or to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the laws of this State, unless since such unlawful acts he shall have voluntarily entered into the military service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, or shall be on the day of election actually and voluntarily in such service, or unless he shall be restored to his full rights of citizenship by an Act of the General Assembly passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House; and it shall be the duty of all officers of Registration and Judges of Election carefully to exclude from voting or being registered, all persons so as above disqualified; and the Judges of Election at the first election under this Constitution shall, and at any subsequent election may administer to any person offering to vote the following oath or affirmation: I do swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostility to the United States; that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States,

** * * and I make this oath or affirmation*

without any reservation or evasion, and believe it to be binding on me; and any person declining to take such oath shall not be allowed to vote, but the taking of such oath shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote; and any person swearing or affirming falsely shall be liable to the penalty of perjury.

Section 7 and Section 8 of Article I were equally severe in their proscriptive requirements. By Section 7 it was required that "Every person elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution or under the laws made pursuant thereto, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office shall take and subscribe the "an oath or affirmation" which required the affiant among other things to declare "That I have never directly or indirectly, by word, act or deed, given aid, comfort or encouragement to those in rebellion against the United States." By Section 8 it was provided that "Every person holding any office of trust or profit under the late Constitution or under any law of this State who shall be continued in office under this Constitution or under any law of the State shall within thirty days after this Constitution shall have gone into effect take the oath set forth in Section 7 of this Article," and on failure to do so his office was declared *ipso facto* vacant.

It is manifest from these sections that it was the intent and purposes of their authors to exclude forever, or so long as the constitution they were framing should endure, all persons who had committed the acts or entertained or expressed the sentiments, denounced in these sections, from all share and participation whatever in the political government of the State, and thereby to secure and perpetuate the rule and su-

premacv of the Republican party. With the malignant and painstaking industry of inquisitors they sought to probe the conscience of the voter and to compel him under the penalties of perjury to disclose and lay bare his inmost thoughts and to make such disclosures thus forced from him matters of crimination and exclusion against him. One reads these sections now with amazement. Democrats of that day also read them with amazement, not unmingled, however, with fear and apprehension. The authors of these disqualifying and expurgatory clauses seem to have gone back two or three centuries, to the days of civil and religious intolerance for examples and precedents. They read like sections from the penal statutes of England or of a decree of the Parliament of Paris, or of an edict of Philip II. of Spain, in the sixteenth century. The terms employed are as broad and comprehensive "as the casing air," as the most searching and malignant ingenuity could suggest or the English language could furnish. But this was not all. They were open to the widest and wildest expansion by construction at the hands of the officers of the Registration and Judges of Election in their discretion. These officers charged with the administration of a law on which depended the dearest rights of freeman, but selected for their notorious and unscrupulous partisanship, were instructed in these sections not to regard as conclusive the oath taken by the voter, but to go beyond it in their inquisitions into his mind and conscience. All the dictates of humanity, all the ties of natural love and affection, all the sweet and soothing offices of friendship were reprobated and ruthlessly aimed at and stricken down

by these provisions. It was well known that thousands of the citizens of Maryland had fathers, brothers, sons or friends in the armies of the Confederate States. By any communication with these relatives or friends, by any "aid or comfort" given them, by any expression of a wish for their safety, or success when they stood on "the perilous edge of battle," the party so offending contracted the deadly guilt of disloyalty, and incurred as a consequence the loss forever of all his political rights and privileges. A system of espionage, a body of informers was necessary to round out and complete this constitutional bulwark against "incivism," as the "terrorists" of the French Revolution characterized such acts of love and friendship, nor were these wanting, as many a Democratic voter of that time could bear witness.

That the officers of registration and Judges of Election were willing and prepared to execute these provisions of the Constitution in the vindictive spirit in which they were conceived was abundantly demonstrated.

At the meeting of the Judges of Election of the city of Baltimore held on Friday, November 4, 1864, it was on motion of one Mr. E. L. Thomas among other things unanimously resolved:

1. *That the simple taking of the oath should not be deemed conclusive evidence of the loyalty of the party (i. e. applicant to vote).*

2. *That the judges be instructed to put such other questions to voters outside of the oath as shall satisfy them that the party offering to vote is not a rebel or a rebel sympathizer.*

3. *That the judges be requested to commit to the custody of the police any person offering to vote who in their opinion had sworn falsely.*

It will be seen that these resolutions went far beyond the requirements of the fourth Section of Article I of the Constitution, severe as they are in their denunciations; they outraged all law and every sentiment of justice. Under their operation the unfortunate Democratic voter was indeed "*put to the question*" as that term was employed by Torquemada and his familiars, or by the ministers of the penal laws in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First.

Mr. Thomas, the State's Attorney at that time, was present and advocated the adoption of these resolutions. One of the judges, a Reverend Mr. Jarboe not only supported the resolutions and bestowed his benediction in advance on the political *autos da fe* of Democrats proposed to be celebrated on the ensuing election day, but offered an additional resolution of so stringent and extreme a character, however, that it shocked even the callous sensibilities of the laymen present and they left his resolution to be acted on by the judges *in their discretion*.

There were, according to report, out of the two hundred and forty Judges of Election just exactly seventy present at this meeting, but the absent Judges on the day of election acted on these resolutions, so that they may be regarded as the accepted and authoritative exposition of the 4th Section of Article I of—the creed of the Republican party. Mr. Lincoln was returned as having received a vote of fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-four against a vote of two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six for General McClellan the total vote of the city being only seventeen thousand six hundred and ten.

As the total vote of the city of Baltimore in the Presidential election of 1860 four

years before, when every voter exercised his right without fear or favor, was thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-five, and as the total vote in 1867, three years after his election, when there was, as is known and admitted, a thoroughly fair and honest expression of public sentiment, was twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-six—the Democratic majority being fifteen thousand and fifty-six—we may form some estimate of the number of Democratic voters of the city of Baltimore disfranchised in the election of 1864.

The Republicans carried their electoral and State tickets by five thousand majority in the State. Outside of the city they were defeated. The election on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution in the previous October had gone against them on the popular vote. They were put on their guard by this result so unexpected on their part, and which had made them hustle in the camps and among the camp followers to overcome it. They realized that to a party in the minority the unscrupulous exercise of power is the price of success.

It was some time after admitted to the writer of this sketch by a distinguished gentleman once high in the councils of the Republican party and of the country, that the Democrats carried the State at this election, and also defeated the Constitution in October; but that the imperious necessities of the war, the rule, *Salus reipublicae suprema lex*—a maxim often perverted to the worst purposes of tyranny, to the overthrow more frequently than to the salvation, of republics—required the defeat of General McClellan and the success in a non-seceding Southern State of a Constitution which abolished slavery. An apprehension began to be felt

lest the war should end without the total extinction of slavery. The emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln of January 1, 1863, did not extend to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which, though subjected to military rule, and to treatment as disloyal communities and to all the ravages of Civil War, had not passed acts of secession and made war against the Union. If therefore these States could be induced either voluntarily, or by the exertion of military constraint or political pressure to abolish that insinuation, it would be a great point gained and would relieve the country and the Republican party from a grave and an embarrassing situation in the future. Maryland was therefore to be constrained to point the way which the other three States must follow.

Thus was the Democratic party of Maryland after an interregnum of four years resuscitated, and started again on a career, which though marked in its early stages by trials and defeats, was destined in the end to be crowned with success.

II.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN MARYLAND ELECTIONS—MR. LINCOLN'S CONNECTION WITH EMANCIPATION IN THAT STATE.

That the interference of the Federal troops with the elections held in Maryland during the war, especially in 1863 and and 1864, was authorized and sanctioned by President Lincoln is made clear by reference to the correspondence between the President and Governor Bradford on that subject to be found in the elaborate life of Mr. Lincoln by Mr. John Hay and

Mr. John G. Nicolay, vol. 8. pages 450, 462, 463. In order to understand fully the bearings and significance of this correspondence it is necessary to premise a few observations on the political condition of the State at that period.

The disruption of the Democratic party at Baltimore in 1860, and the fact that the large majority of the voters of that party supported the Breckenridge-Lane ticket in the election of that year, had undoubtedly predisposed the minds of many in our State for the secession movement which took place immediately after that election, as a necessary consequence of that disruption. This disposition was further encouraged and strengthened by the visits of commissioners from several of the Southern States and also by numerous public meetings held during the winter of 1860-1861 in Baltimore, notably at Maryland Institute Hall and Taylor's Hall, Fayette near Calvert street. At these meetings addresses of an passionate and exciting character were made by gentlemen, some of whom were frank and outspoken in favor of Maryland casting her lot with her sister States of the South at once; while others had no other object in view than to spread their sails to the popular breeze, blow from what quarter soever it might, which promised to waft them into the safe and pleasant havens of office, to which they had become accustomed by long continued occupation. The latter class as is usual with the insincere and selfish were the more violent and intemperate in their harangues.

Unfortunately for themselves and still more so for their hearers, the standards by which these gentlemen were used to gauge public opinion were unequal to the task of

measuring the great and profoundly pregnant events, in the midst of which they all, unconsciously, were playing their little parts. While anticipating a prosperous voyage over a comparatively smooth sea only to be a little disturbed perhaps by the ripples of a shortlived agitation, they were suddenly struck by the awful storm of Civil War, and the places which had known them knew them no more—that is for six or seven years—until the storm had wholly abated, the waters of the deluge had gone down, and they felt the terra firma of assured official position safe under their feet. A majority of the people of the State were at the beginning of the war opposed to secession and so remained, there is every reason to believe, to its close. But a majority was equally opposed to the war made on the South, believing and rightfully believing, that a union achieved by force and cemented by blood was not the union formed by the founders of the government, and that the mere contemplation of such union would have been as abhorrent to those founders, as it was to themselves. In this belief the people of Maryland remained firm and constant without regard to the dice spun theories and speculations of lawyers and politicians about the abstract right of secession on the one side, or about the constitutional duty to defend what was termed the nation's life on the other; but taking their ground on the broad principles of the Declaration, that all governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed, and that when any government becomes destructive of the ends for which government is instituted—the protection of the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—it is the right of the people to alter

or abolish such government and institute a new government. By the light of these great and indefeasible principles the people of Maryland could see no right or justice in the war between the States.

But in times of civil commotion and internecine strife reason and judgment, like the laws, are silent. In such times,

"The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council, and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom suffers then
The nature of an insurrection,"

and the voice of passion and of tumult is alone heard.

This attitude of the people brought upon our State first the censure, and then the active hostility of the administration at Washington. The State was promptly taken possession of by the military forces of the United States, a large number of its prominent citizens arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned; its legally constituted authorities either suppressed or permitted to discharge their duties and functions only in subordination to, and at the let and hindrance of those forces. There was indeed a complete overthrow of all constitutional and legal government in Maryland, as much so as if the State had gone into the rebellion. A military rule was established whose chief officer was a Provost Marshal acting under orders from a Major General commanding the department. The liberty, the property, even the very lives of our citizens were at the discretion of an irresponsible personal dictatorship with an appeal only—not to the laws and established tribunals of the land, but to the President at Washington or his Secretary of War. It is true after a while the ordinary civil tribunals when reconstructed in their personnel by military force, and put in the hands of loyal men,

were permitted to relieve the military authorities of a share of the responsibility to conduct the government; but it was only a permission extended, which at any time might be withdrawn if occasion required, or political or military necessity dictated. Such was the political condition of Maryland during the war. As that war progressed and the policy of the Republican party developed and became more and more pronounced in its hostility to the South and to the institution of slavery, division appeared in the ranks of that party here in Maryland. It became divided into two factions. One was known as "The Union party" simply; it was conservative in character, was opposed to meddling with the institution of slavery in the State, and also to the high handed courses pursued by the Government in dealing with the loyal State authorities. It was headed by Governor Bradford, Hon. Thomas Swann, William H. Purnell, Edwin Webster, Mayor Chapman, C. C. Fulton, J. V. L. Findlay. The other faction went by the name of the "Unconditional Union party," and, as its name imparted, was radical and revolutionary in its character. It favored and supported any and every measure favored and supported by the Government at Washington and deemed by that government necessary or advisable to suppress the rebellion. The leaders of this faction were Hon. Henry Winter Davis, J. A. J. Creswell, Judge Bond, Henry Howes Goldsborro, Archibald Sterling, Jr., Henry Stockbridge, and it embraced a majority of the rank and file of the party especially in the counties. In obedience to the command of the authorities at Washington, as well

perhaps as in accordance with the convictions of some of its leaders, this party favored the abolition of slavery in the State by constitutional action, and to this party for that reason Mr. Lincoln lent his all powerful influence. It was mainly on this issue of abolishing slavery in the State that the division had taken place.

In November, 1863, an election was to be held for a State Comptroller and the General Assembly of the State. It was important for the radical faction to secure a majority in that body in order to enable it to carry out its policy of emancipation by passing a bill for calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State. This election furnished an opportunity for the two factions to make a trial of their strength. They each nominated a candidate for Comptroller. The Conservative or Union candidate polled 15,982 votes; the Radical or Unconditional Union candidate 36,360. The contest was quite bitter. The Radicals claimed to represent the wishes and to carry out the policy of the administration, and strange to say charged their opponents with a want of loyalty. Hon. Thomas Swann, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, wrote a letter dated October 26, 1863, to President Lincoln, complaining that *union voters had a suspicion that the election would be attended with undue influence on the part of persons claiming to represent the government.* Mr. Lincoln replied disclaiming any desire to interfere. In view of extracts from some of Mr. Lincoln's letters of about the same date hereafter given this disclaimer is, to say the least, a little singular.

In October, 1863, a few weeks before the State election, Gen. Robert C. Schenck,

then Military Commander of the Department of Maryland, issued the following orders:

1. *That provost marshals and other military officers should arrest disloyal persons found at or hanging around the polls or places of election.*

2. *That provost marshals and other military officers should support judges of election in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States as a test of citizenship of any one, whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal.*

3. *That provost marshals and other military officers should report judges of election refusing to require such oaths.*

Vol. 8, Chap. XIX, 462, of Hay and Nicolay's Life of Lincoln.

General Schenck had also informed the President by letter that the Union men in the State had assured him (Schenck) that they would not attend the polls or run a ticket without the assurance of military protection. Ibid, 463.

And this demand for military protection at the polls was made at a time when the Union men of the State, conditional and unconditional alike, were proclaiming to the outside world that a great majority of the people of the State were cordially with them in sentiment and feelings; when the National State and City Governments with their vast machinery were wholly on their hands, and every quarter of the State was occupied by United States troops. There was false representation in one or the other of these two wholly irreconcilable statements.

The test of loyalty also became more severe and exacting in consequence of the division in the Republican party. To be deemed truly loyal it was no longer suffi-

cient to take the oath of allegiance, to support the Government, to vote supplies for the war, to urge its unrelenting prosecution until the last rebel in arms disappeared—killed or captured—to hold an office or to secure a contract. These were old and unsatisfactory criteria of loyalty. The very salt had lost its savor according to this new theory. The voter or the candidate had to be loyal according to the pattern prescribed at Washington, and that pattern was to obey orders received from the Capital, through the Military Commander, or the Provost Marshal, unargued and without question.

Governor Bradford was a thoroughly loyal citizen and Chief Magistrate, a sincere and an honorable gentleman. He had given abundant evidence of his devotion to the cause of the Union in his office, and was celebrated as one of the famous "War Governors." Yet he thus saw his authority summarily set aside and himself disparaged by these wholly illegal orders of a military commander from the State of Ohio. He bore it ill that he should thus be treated after all his services and sacrifices, and addressed a communication to President Lincoln, protesting against these orders as an usurpation and contempt of his authority and an insult to the people of the State. This appeal and protest met with a response from Mr. Lincoln in a reply dated November 2, 1863, which is to be found on pages 462, 463 of Vol. 8 of Hay and Nicolay biography. In this letter the President fully approved of and sustained, with but slight and wholly immaterial changes, the orders of General Schenck and thus made these orders his own. He says to Governor Bradford: "*Your suggestion that nearly all*

the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I cannot so confidently rely on those whose election may have depended on disloyal votes. Such men when elected may prove true, but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false. Nor do I think that to keep the peace at the polls and to prevent the persistently disloyal from voting constitutes a just cause of offense to Maryland. If I mistake not, it is precisely what General Dix;"—and here Mr. Lincoln administered a sly dig, a *tu quoque* which admitted of neither reply or response, to the Governor, anent his election three years before over Gen. Benjamin C. Howard—*"when your Excellency was elected Governor in 1861."* So sustained and upheld by President Lincoln over and against the protest of the Governor of the State, a man of unimpeachable loyalty and of distinguished services in the Union cause, General Schenck and his provost marshals and "other military officers" conducted and supervised the elections in Maryland in the fall of 1863, with the result that a large majority of the members elected to the Legislature were of the most radical character.

Extreme measures were adopted during the ensuing session of that body of 1864. A registration act, bristling with pains and penalties, was passed, as was also a bill submitting a call for a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State; and, to put the success of this measure beyond all peradventure, every precaution was adopted that ingenuity could suggest to prevent the intrusion into the ballot box of Democratic votes against it. Indeed this was the crucial measure. To vote for the Bill and afterward to vote for the Constitution became the

supreme and only test of loyalty. It made no difference what might have been an individual's services and sacrifices, though he had given all his substance to the cause of the Union and poured out his blood like water, he was but tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal, unless he gave his voice and his vote for the measure, for by this measure slavery was abolished in the State. It was for this reason that Mr. Lincoln gave this measure, and the party in the State that advocated it, his warm and active sympathy and support. Indeed his biographers claim for him the high merit of having "*prompted*" the whole movement. See Vol. 8, page 465, Hay and Nicolay's Life.

That this is true admits of no doubt after reading the letter of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell, a distinguished leader of the radical wing of the party and a senator in Congress. In this letter, dated March 17, 1864, Mr. Lincoln says: "*It needs not to be a secret that I wish success to emancipation in Maryland. It would aid much to end the Rebellion. Hence it is a matter of national consequence in which every national man may rightfully feel a deep interest. I sincerely hope the friends of the measure will allow no minor consideration to divide and distract them."*

This was written while a bill for a convention was still pending in the Legislature, where it was fought with untiring zeal and courage by a small Spartan band of Democrats led by Oliver Miller of Anne Arundel, and Col. John F. Dent of St. Mary's.

After the convention had completed the task set it by the President, and its work, the Constitution, was before the people of the State for ratification or rejection, Mr. Lincoln, in answer to an invitation from

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, then Collector of the Port of Baltimore, to send some word of encouragement to a meeting to be held in that city in favor of ratifying the Constitution, wrote a letter dated October 10, 1864, in which he observed "*that he only felt an interest in the provision in that instrument (the Constitution of 1864), abolishing slavery. I desire it on every consideration, and I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall by their votes ratify the Constitution.*" Vol. 8, page 467. Hay and Nicolay's Life.

The biographers add:

"The election proved one of the most closely contested elections during the war. Rigid provisions had been adopted to prevent disloyal persons from voting, and liberal provisions had been made for taking votes of Maryland soldiers on the question in the camps or stations where they might be serving. The result of the vote was 30,174 for the Constitution, 29,799 against it. A majority of only 375 out of a vote of 60,000, a very narrow majority. But, however small was the majority by which the result was obtained, it was in entire harmony with the manifest popular will of the State; for within the succeeding month occurred the Presidential election of 1864 at which were cast 40,152 votes for Mr. Lincoln, and 32,759 for McClellan, giving the President who had prompted and aided State emancipation a popular majority of 7,414.

"This," continue the enthusiastic biographers, "was a remarkable transformation." "A remarkable transformation" indeed! How that transformation was brought about has already been shown in this relation. By what wholesale exclusion of Democrats from voting in Baltimore City

and in the western and middle counties of the State, by what arrests and intimidation of voters by the military authorities, by what fears aroused by General Schenck's orders, by what fraudulent manipulations of the returns of the soldiers' votes this "remarkable transformation" was effected is now known of all men, but the two collaborators of these ten bulky volumes. But for these instrumentalities of violence and of fraud, deliberately planned and provided by General Schenck in contempt of the authority of the Governor, and "against the peace, government and dignity of the State," and sanctioned by the highest authority in the country, President Lincoln, the Constitution of 1864, which disfranchised forever two-thirds of the voters of the State, would have been overwhelmed under an avalanche of the honest votes of an indignant people, and General McClellan would have triumphantly carried the State. Outrages innumerable were perpetrated in Baltimore. To be known as a Democrat was sufficient proof of disloyalty.

Let the story of one instance suffice as an illustration. Mr. Knott, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District against General (now Judge) Charles E. Phelps, was challenged at his polling place, North Amity near Lexington street, his vote rejected and a warrant made out for his arrest on the ground of disloyalty, in that he was in arms against the Government on the 19th of April, 1861. The fact was that Mr. Knott was, and had been from its formation, a member of the 53rd Regiment, which, together with the other military organizations of the city, had been called into service to protect life and property by the express orders of Governor

Hicks. The arrest was not carried out, however, owing to the kindly suggestions of one of the Judges, a Mr. Baughman, a neighbor and acquaintance of Mr. Knott, that he knew several Union men who were in arms on that occasion, and, moreover, that it would not look well to arrest a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Proceedings like these, carried on throughout the city and the State on the day of the Presidential election by the judges of election acting under the orders of the Provost Marshal, sufficiently account for "the remarkable transformation" of a beggarly 375 majority for the Constitution on the 13th of October into a majority of 7,414 for Mr. Lincoln on the 4th day of November, 1864, and effectually dispose of the utterly fictitious claim that the result of the vote on the Constitution "was in entire harmony with the manifest popular will of the State."

III.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF 1865—INTERVIEW OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE WITH PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON.

On the 19th day of July, 1865, a committee representing the Democratic State Central Committee, and composed of Gen. William P. Maulsby, of Frederick; Col. William Kimmel and Mr. Knott, of Baltimore City, waited on President Andrew Johnson in Washington, upon the suggestion and at instance of Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., and of his son, Hon. Montgomery Blair. These gentlemen were anxious that representatives from Democratic organizations should call on President Johnson to assure him of their sympathy and support in the struggle which they then saw was imminent and in-

evitable between him and the Republican Congress on the grave question of the reconstruction of the Southern States. The interview was arranged through Col. Wright Rives, then Military Secretary to President Johnson, a personal friend of Mr. Knott, and now a resident of Washington City.

This committee laid before Mr. Johnson a memorandum setting forth the political condition in Maryland, and the situation of parties; and representing that under the Constitution of the State, recently proclaimed as adopted, and as it was interpreted by the party in power, and under the proscriptive registration laws, which were most arbitrarily construed, two-thirds of the voters of State, constituting the bulk of the Democratic party were disfranchised; that while that party would, it was believed, earnestly support the President's policy towards the Southern States, as that policy had been outlined and was understood, it would be impossible to make that support effective so long as this disfranchisement continued; and that his (the President's) friends in the Republican party in Maryland must realize the utter hopelessness of their cause without the aid of the Democratic vote, which could not be given without a change in the Constitution or a repeal or an essential modification of the existing registration laws.

Mr. Johnson listened with attention, and at the close assured the committee of the interest he felt in the political situation in Maryland, and his sympathy with the aims and purposes of the committee; that without committing himself to any definite proposition, he felt that where there was a community of views, a common ground of action could no doubt be reached. For himself, he

added, that having been a Democrat on principle and conviction, and having acted with the Republican party only so long as the country was at war, and the Union in danger, now that the war was over and its purpose accomplished in the restoration of the Union, he was in favor of a policy of conciliation; that he believed the Southern States should be restored to the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions—suspended or interrupted by the war—without the exaction of conditions other than those imposed by the Constitution itself and by the inevitable results of the war.

The policy of reconstruction pursued and carried out at this time by the Republican Congress is a pregnant illustration of the gross and glaring inconsistencies to which the excesses of party spirit and faction will oftentimes lead mankind.

At the outbreak of the war the Republican party proclaimed that the Union was not dissolved, and was indissoluble, by reason of the several acts of secession passed by the States that went out of the Union; that these acts were unconstitutional, void and of no effect. This was the attitude taken and constantly and solemnly maintained by that party before the country and before the world, at home and abroad.

The seceding States, it was gravely represented by the highest authorities, were but erring sisters temporarily seduced or forced from their duty and allegiance, and when undeceived or relieved from the armed pressure and constraint which had been placed upon them, and brought back by the gentle ministrations of the Union army, they would be welcomed to, and be reinstated in, their former positions in the sisterhood of States, with all their constitu-

tional rights and privileges undiminished and unimpaired. On this ground the war was begun and its patriotic support by the people invoked until it was triumphantly closed at Appomattox Court House. After the war, by keeping the Southern States out of the Union for several years, by converting them into military satrapies until they should perform certain conditions, not enumerated or provided in the Constitution, and should agree to certain amendments to that instrument, the Republican party turned completely around, and acknowledged, thereby, by necessary and logical implication, the constitutional and legal efficacy of those very acts to be what the secessionists originally claimed to be, and the fact of the dissolution of the Union as effected by them.

The formula of that party was the utterly absurd and untenable tone: A territory by coming into the Union becomes a State, a State *c converso* by going out of the Union becomes a territory; and thus has to undergo a sort of a political palingenesis in order to qualify it for re-admission into the Union. This theory was in total disregard of the historical fact that four of the seceding States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were sovereign and independent States, making war and peace, thirteen years before they entered into, or rather in conjunction with their sister sovereign States, made the Union; as well as of the settled constitutional doctrine that the new States when admitted are on a footing of entire and absolute equality with the old States. But a theory had to be found or made to fit the unconstitutional measures already resolved upon, and this was as good as any other for that purpose.

Several interviews subsequently took place between President Johnson and the members of this sub-committee. And it is but just to add that the Democratic party of Maryland owe to the memory of that statesman a debt of gratitude for the valuable aid he gave to it, at more than one important crisis in the long and arduous struggle it maintained for the rights of the people against a desperate and an intolerant faction of the Republican party, which did not number at any time during its usurpation of power, as the elections subsequently showed, more than one-third of the voters of the State.

The defeat of the Democratic party in 1864, the ratification of the Constitution with its odious and intolerant provisions; the passage of the registration law conceived in the same spirit of political animosity, the tragic death of Mr. Lincoln and the harsh and vindictive measures of reconstruction proposed and subsequently carried out by Congress, all conspired to plunge the people of Maryland into a condition of almost hopeless indifference if not despair, as to the political situation and the exercise of their political rights and duties.

The Democratic State Central Committee, however, undeterred by these discouraging circumstances, resolved to continue the work of agitation and reform. On September 2, 1865, about two weeks before the work of registration was begun, the committee issued an address, drawn up by Mr. Knott, to the Democratic voters of the State explaining the clauses of the Constitution imposing political disabilities for acts of disloyalty committed during the war, and the provisions of the registration law passed to enforce these clauses. It pointed out that

under governments claiming to be free acts only were and could be, punished, not sentiments and opinions. That the great body of the Democratic voters under any fair and honest construction of the disqualifying clauses of the Constitution of 1864 did not, and could not come under their ban, and concluding with an earnest and fervent appeal to claim and exercise their right and duty as citizens, to present themselves for registration, tender their readiness to comply with the law and demand and insist upon their names being entered on the registration lists, and if refused to appeal to the courts for redress. The address had a salutary effect. It served to reanimate the spirit of the people, to call attention to the political situation of the country, and the grave consequences to be apprehended if that situation should be prolonged by the indifference or apathy of the people. But the results conclusively showed that, the officers of registration were swayed by a spirit of bitter and uncompromising partisanship and that the Republican party was determined to perpetuate its ascendancy by the entire disfranchisement, if necessary, of its Democratic opponents.

IV.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS OF JANUARY 24, 1866 AND FEBRUARY 25, 1866, TO SECURE A MODIFICATION OF THE REGISTRY LAW AND TO SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON. THE TRIUMPHANT ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATURE ON NOV. 6, 1866.

Early in the year 1866 in compliance with a general sentiment shared in by the Republicans of note and of patriotic character, it was resolved to make one more appeal to

the sense of justice of the party in power and to memorialize the Legislature then in session, to relieve the people of the State from the political burdens that oppressed them. In accordance with a call issued by the committee for that purpose, a State Convention was held in Temperance Temple, North Gay street, Baltimore, on Wednesday, January 24, 1866, of those who were in favor of a repeal or a relaxation of the harsh provisions of the registry law. It was largely attended. The city of Baltimore and the counties were fully represented and by some of the most distinguished citizens of the State. Hon. E. K. Wilson, Levin L. Irving, Isaac D. Jones, Col. Sam. Hambleton, Daniel M. Henry, George R. Dennis, Lloyd T. Tighlman, Hiram McCollough, Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, Henry D. Farnandis, John B. Brown, James U. Dennis, Henry W. Archer, Samuel Brady, Jacob Kunkel, A. K. Syester, James Wallace, Richard H. Alvey, William M. Merrick, Outerbridge Horsey, Anthony Kimmel, James T. Blackistone, Benedict Hanson, Frederick J. Nelson, George M. Gill, James R. Brewer, William T. Hamilton, John Glenn, Edward Hammond, W. W. Watkins, Sprigg Harwood, W. W. Crichton, Zachariah S. Claggett, James B. Groome, J. Carroll Walsh, John Thompson Mason, J. Dixon Roman, Edward Belt and George H. Carman were among the members of the convention. Hon. Montgomery Blair presided and an address to the people and a memorial to the Legislature praying for a repeal or modification of the registry law were adopted. The Baltimore *Sun* in its issue of the 27th of January referred to the representative character of the members of the convention, the moderation of its utterances and com-

mended its resolutions to the consideration of the Legislature.

A committee of eleven, of which the Hon. Montgomery Blair was chairman and Mr. Knott, secretary, was appointed to present the memorial to the Legislature of the State.

On the day following the adjournment of the convention the committee went to Annapolis to perform this duty. The House of Delegates, on motion of Hon. Oliver Miller, had voted to give the committee a public hearing. The committee was courteously received, though not without a subsequent protest by a few of the more radical members, one of whom characterized the appearance of the committee on the floor of the House on the errand on which they came as a piece of "unparalleled presumption and unwarranted impertinence." A committee of the House, to which this memorial was subsequently referred, made on February 9th, an elaborate report in which they denounced the memorial and the action of the convention as "insolent self-assertion," its representations "*the clamor of an unrepentant and unshriven multitude, of men of unregenerate tempers, not seeking mercy, but demanding the restoration of rights which had been justly forfeited.*" "*Let them stand,*" continued the report, "*in the position they have taken,*" and it concluded with a resolution that "neither the temper nor the conduct of the people of the State, who have heretofore been hostile to the Government, nor the condition of our national affairs nor the principles of the Constitution of the State, warrant any interference with the registry law and that it ought to be rigidly enforced." The report and resolution were adopted by the House. This action convinced the people that no measure of relief could be

looked for from the Republican party. Henceforth the people must work out their own redemption.

On the 26th of February, 1866, a meeting under the joint auspices of the Democrats and conservative Republicans was held in Maryland Institute Hall to sustain President Johnson in his policy towards the Southern States. The union between these two organizations was then the subject of negotiation, but had not been consummated. Some of the conservatives desired that this meeting should be confirmed exclusively to an endorsement of President Johnson and his administration, and that in the proceedings no reference should be made to local issues, especially to the burning question of a repeal or relaxation of the proscriptive features of the registry law. These gentlemen were not prepared for so decided a step. As the Democrats were to furnish the bulk of the meeting or to use a phrase of Dean Swift's were "to furnish the congregation," they very naturally thought they were entitled to have something to say about the doctrine to be set forth on the occasion. They insisted therefore that while the gentleman chosen to preside should be a conservative of the most thoroughly loyal type, he should also be one concerning whose attitude on this important question there should be no doubt or misunderstanding, and that that attitude should be made plain in his speech at the meeting. They represented that one could hardly be considered a real friend of Mr. Johnson and his policy and at the same time be willing to keep his friends and supporters excluded from the polls. While a very considerable number of the distinguished Republicans of the State approved of the

policy of the President, the great majority of the leaders and of the rank and file of that party were opposed to it, and the success of that policy in Maryland without the Democratic vote was therefore impossible. They also contended that the Democrats should have one well-known orator, who should have the right to speak out as the spirit moved him at the meeting. President Johnson, who all along had been kept fully informed of the political situation in Maryland, was finally appealed to on this point of difference between the parties, and by telegram and letter sent through Col. Wright Rives, his Secretary, to Mr. Knott he sustained the views of the Democratic committee. The meeting took place under these conditions. It was large and enthusiastic. Lieutenant-Governor Cox presided. The Hon. I. Nevett Steele, the eminent lawyer, of Baltimore, was selected to represent the Democrats among the speakers, and Hon. Edgar H. Cowan, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, and Hon. James R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, made eloquent addresses. The effect of the meeting was encouraging. It demonstrated that the overwhelming sentiment of the State was with Mr. Johnson and also in favor of the home policy of the Democratic party. It laid a solid and impregnable foundation for the union of the Democrats and conservatives of the State and gave the alliance, which was subsequently cemented between them, a consistent and an intelligent platform of principles. While the conservatives did not, as already intimated, bring to that alliance any large body of adherents, they did bring certain elements of strength, certain factors, growing out of previous political

status, which, in the existing conditions of the country and the state of public sentiment, was indispensable to success. In the judgment of all fair and candid minds throughout the country a movement could not be successfully arraigned at the bar of public opinion for disloyalty in its purposes and aims, which numbered among its leaders men who had been at the forefront of battle on the Union side on many a victorious and many a stricken field, or who had served that cause in cabinet and council.

In 1866 a large body of Republicans in this State, headed by Governor Swann, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. William H. Purnell, Col. William H. Leonard, Gen. (now Judge) Charles E. Phelps, Hon. J. V. L. Findlay, Gen. John S. Berry, Hon. John M. Carter, Secretary of State under Governor Swann, Col. Edwin H. Webster, collector of the port, and many other gentlemen, who deemed a continuance of the disabilities and proscriptions contained in the Constitution of 1864, now that the war was ended, and the Union restored, equally unjust and impolitic, and who moreover sustained and supported the policy of President Johnson, in dealing with the Southern States, and were opposed to the reconstruction measures of the Republican Senate, definitely separated themselves from the Republican party.

With this body of gentlemen and their followers the Democratic party which had all along entertained these views, and whose principles were on a line with the policy of President Johnson, formed, under the lead of the Democratic State Central Committee, a very natural union or alliance. The objects of the Democratic Conservative party,

which sprang out of this alliance, were: The support of the policy and administration of President Johnson; a change in the Constitution of the State, an essential modification of the registration and election laws, and a fair and just administration of these laws by honest officers until their repeal or modification could be secured by legislative enactment. Bad as these laws were in themselves, they had been made infinitely more oppressive and intolerable by the arbitrary and capricious manner and vindictive spirit in which they had been executed. These methods were purposely designed to exclude altogether from the polls Democratic voters who were stigmatized as rebels. In pursuance of the policy inaugurated in the formation of this alliance, Governor Swann during the Summer of 1866 appointed as registrars men, who, while adhering strictly to the law, so fairly and justly interpreted its provisions as to register a very large number of Democratic voters throughout the State and had secured them, as it was thought, in their rights to the elective franchise. This action threatened the continued ascendancy of the Republican party in the State, and a determined effort was made to prevent a result which would prove nothing short of a catastrophe to that party.

V.

THE ELECTIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1866. THE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND OVERTHROW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1864.

In the municipal election which took place in Baltimore on the 11th of October, 1866, the Board of Police Commissioners, composed of Mayor John Lee Chapman,

ex-officio. Moses Hindes and Nicholas Wood, refused to appoint a single Democratic judge or clerk of election, but selected their appointees for these offices from the ranks of the most bitter and uncompromising partisans, many of whom were men of notoriously ill repute. These officers, in violation of the registration law went behind the lists of registration, and examined the voters on oath as to their qualifications; and not content with asking questions prescribed by the law as to the acts of the applicant made inquisition into his thoughts and opinions, and put any hypothetical case that their caprice or malevolence suggested, and required him to answer it under the penalty of exclusion from registration. The consequence of this conduct was the disfranchisement of a great majority of the Democratic voters of the city. For this offense of appointing men well-known to be unfit, as well as for other offenses committed by them, Governor Swann, in pursuance of the law summoned the Police Commissioners before him on charges of malfeasance and misconduct in office. They answered with a protest against his jurisdiction and refused to appear. They were tried, however, and on full proof of the charges were convicted and removed from office by the Governor. Mr. William T. Valiant and James Young, citizens of high standing and character, and of thorough and unimpeachable loyalty, were appointed in the places of the Commissioners thus removed. These gentlemen entered upon the discharge of their duties, made demand upon the removed Commissioners for the possession of the station houses and other property of the Board, and that the control of the police force should be surrendered to them. This

demand was peremptorily and defiantly refused.

These gentlemen nevertheless proceeded in the execution of their office and prepared to appoint and organize a police force which should be under their control. Mr. William Thompson, the sheriff of Baltimore City, in compliance with a requisition to that effect, recognized their authority, put himself under their direction, and began the work of summoning the posse comitatus. This was on Friday, the 2d of November.

Early on the morning of Saturday, the 3d of November, Mr. George Maund, the State's Attorney for Baltimore City, appeared before Judge Bond of the Criminal Court and applied for a bench warrant charging these Commissioners and the sheriff with a breach of the peace, and the Commissioners with the additional offense of an unlawful interference with the Police Commissioners in the execution of their duty, meaning the Commissioners who had been removed by Governor Swann. On these charges the bench warrant was issued by the judge, and the newly-appointed Commissioners and the sheriff were arrested and brought before the Court. They were accompanied by their counsel, Hon. Wm. Schley and Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe and Mr. Orville Horwitz. The charge was wholly unfounded and frivolous and the warrant illegal on its face. This was made clear on the brief argument which took place between the counsel of the Commissioners and the Sheriff and the State's Attorney, who was assisted by Mr. Henry Stockbridge, Mr. Archibald Sfiriling and Mr. Stockett Matthews representing the deposed Commissioners and the Republican party. Judge Bond was inex-

orable, however. He required the Commissioners and the Sheriff to give bail in the sum of \$20,000 to keep the peace, and the new Commissioners were further required to refrain from any attempt to exercise the duties of their office. Under the instruction of counsel these officers declined to give bail. They were forthwith committed to the jail of Baltimore City by Judge Bond, until they should give the required bail of \$20,000, to keep the peace and also to refrain from exercising the duties of Police Commissioners. This commitment was a legal document of a novel character and was commented upon by Judge Bartol in the habeas corpus proceedings which subsequently took place. It was in the nature of an injunction or restraining order, wholly outside of the authority and jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, and furnishes, perhaps, the earliest example or precedent of an attempt at government by injunction, a judicial theory and practice with which of late we have become too familiar.

At the instance of the friends of the imprisoned Commissioners and Sheriff, a writ of habeas corpus was on the same day issued by Judge Bartol of the Court of Appeals directed to the warden of the city jail returnable before him on Monday, the 5th of November, the day preceding the election. On that day memorable in our city annals, the petitioners and respondent appeared by counsel. Mr. James, the warden of the jail, there was reason to believe, would respond at once to the writ and produce his prisoners. This expectation was doomed to disappointment. The warden, influenced by the threats or persuasions of the Republican leaders, availed himself of

a law recently passed giving to the respondents in habeas corpus proceedings four days after the service of the writ within which to make answer and return. One of the earliest acts of the succeeding Legislature was an act repealing this law designed to obstruct and subvert the great writ of personal freedom.

There was nothing to be done. Judge Bartol was compelled to postpone the hearing to Thursday, November 8th, two days after the election. On that day the Commissioners and Sheriff were brought before Judge Bartol amid a vast concourse of citizens assembled around the Court House. The argument, involving the consideration of the questions of the legality of the action of Governor Swann, in removing the old Commissioners, in appointing their successors, of the authority of the new Commissioners under such appointment, and of the legality of the conduct of the Sheriff in supporting that authority, was entered upon and consumed three days.

On Tuesday, November 13th, Judge Bartol delivered his opinion fully and unqualifiedly sustaining the action of the Governor in removing the old Commissioners and filling their places by the appointment of new Commissioners, and also sustaining the acts and conduct of the new Commissioners and of the Sheriff—which were made the grounds of the charges on which they had been arrested and committed—as a rightful exercise of authority on their part. He animadverted in just and severe terms on the lawless and rebellious course pursued by the removed Commissioners, and on the wholly unwarranted and illegal action of the Judge of the Criminal Court and of the State's Attorney in ordering and effecting

the arrest and imprisonment of these officers of the law. The Commissioners and Sheriff were discharged amid the applause of a crowded Court room and of a vast audience outside, after an illegal and unjust incarceration of ten days. In the meantime the election had taken place (Tuesday, the 6th of November), and the tyrannic oligarchy which had for six years ruled the State had been overthrown.

It was this lawless and rebellious action of the Mayor and the deposed Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, sustained and aided by the Judge of the Criminal Court and the State's Attorney, overthrowing the authority of the State as it did in this city, and inciting to insurrection, that led Governor Swann to call on President Johnson for the aid of the Federal Government in maintaining the authority of the State. In answer to this call President Johnson sent General Grant to investigate and report on the condition of things in the city to enable him to determine whether a case existed for his interference. The deposed Police Commissioners had continued to hold their offices—their successors having been, as above stated, incarcerated in the Baltimore City jail by order of the Judge of the Criminal Court—and were now proceeding with their preparations for the State election to be held on Tuesday, the 6th of November. Their failure to appoint a single Democratic Conservative Judge or clerk at the municipal election in October constituted one of the charges of malfeasance in office, on which they had been tried, convicted and removed from office. This offense they were preparing to repeat.

General Grant arrived in the city on Sat-

urday evening and had taken quarters at the Eutaw House. Early on Monday morning he, together with General Canby, who had come over from Washington on the same errand as General Grant, had an interview of some length with the leaders of the Republican party, the Mayor of the city and the deposed Commissioners being among the number. After this interview these officers called on Governor Swann and the Democratic Conservative committee at the Governor's residence on Franklin street. They expressed to the Governor and to the Committee their hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulties, and their belief that under the arrangements which had been made by the old Commissioners, a fair and honest election would be held. General Canby further assured the Committee that he had obtained from these Commissioners the promise that they would appointed a Democratic Judge and clerk at each of the polling places and urged the Committee to furnish such list at once. This was all that the Committee had asked and with this assurance they were well content. There was no delay. A list of Judges and clerks which had already been prepared was immediately taken by Mr. John T. Ford and Gen. John W. Horn to the office of the Commissioners in the Old Assembly Rooms, then standing on the northeast corner of Holliday and Fayette streets. But these gentlemen, after being kept waiting for some time in an ante-room, were finally refused admission to the presence of the Board, and were informed by one of its counsel through a half-opened door that the Judges and clerks of election had been appointed and that no changes would be made. The door was then closed in their

faces. In the meantime General Canby had returned to Washington, whither General Grant had already preceded him on an earlier train. There was no redress. These distinguished officers of the army came and saw, but did not conquer the obdurate partisanship of the old Commissioners and of Judge Bond. The result of their visit was distinctly unfavorable to the success of the cause of constitutional reform. Governor Swann's application for Federal aid in maintaining his authority was not pressed. General Grant in his interview had made it quite plain to the Governor, and to the Democratic Conservative committee, that in his opinion Federal interference was unnecessary.

This act of turpitude on the part of the old Commissioners of Police, involving as it did a serious breach of faith, certainly with General Canby, and presumably also with General Grant, as well as a gross violation of public duty, and the imprisonment of the new Police Commissioners and of the Sheriff of Baltimore City, from which, as already narrated, Judge Bartol was unable to relieve them, indicated to the Democratic Conservatives what they had to expect on the day of election. But while disappointed they were not disheartened. These high-handed and arbitrary acts, occurring as they did almost simultaneously, aroused the profoundest indignation and resentment; and as the intelligence of them spread throughout the city and all hope of an honest election seemed dissipated, an outbreak was for a while imminent. But through the active exertions of the Democratic Conservative leaders wiser and peaceful counsels prevailed with the excited multitude. The citizens of Baltimore were inspired with the determina-

tion to make the fight at all hazards, conscious of the rectitude of their motives and conduct, and of the importance and magnitude of the rights and interests at stake. Meetings were held that night in every ward throughout the city; tickets were distributed and speeches were made urging the Democratic voters to exercise their rights and perform their duty to themselves and to their fellow-citizens at the polls on the ensuing day.

The Democratic Conservative voters accordingly went to the polls the next day, without a single judge or clerk of election throughout the city to represent them; where they had to confront not only a solid phalanx of hostile judges and clerks with stacks of blank warrants instead of ballots on the window sills of the polls for the arrest of Democratic voters, as it was announced, and a hostile police force; but a specially appointed constabulary of several hundred men, drawn from the slums of the city and armed with bludgeons, slung-shots and revolvers. But all these nefarious efforts to prevent an expression of the popular will were in vain. The reformers demanded their rights in such unexpected numbers, and in a mood that so plainly indicated they would brook no trifling, that this contemplated crime against the elective franchise and the rights of the citizens, deliberately planned by the Republican party, and sustained and aided by Judge Bond of the Criminal Court, the State's Attorney and the police force of the city, was rendered incapable of being carried out, by their surprised and now thoroughly alarmed co-conspirators, the judges and clerks of election charged with its execution; and though hundreds of voters were disheart-

chised, the Democratic Conservatives carried the three Legislative districts of the city by safe majorities; thus securing the requisite two-thirds votes in the two Houses of the General Assembly of the State to make a new convention a certain and an assured success. In the Senate they had obtained by this vote in Baltimore City just the number requisite for that purpose under the existing Constitution. That body would stand sixteen Democratic Conservatives to eight Republicans. Had the friends of Constitutional reform failed to carry any one of these Legislative districts into which the city was divided, and thus lost one Senator, the labors of the Democratic party would have probably been in vain. Certainly their future efforts would have been seriously embarrassed and obstructed.

On the night of that election Mr. Knott was himself made the victim of an act of violence at the hands of this special police force. A great throng of rejoicing and enthusiastic Democratic Conservatives had filled North street between Baltimore and Fayette streets, awaiting the announcement of the returns of the election from the office of the Baltimore *Evening Transcript*, the able and courageous organ and advocate of the movement from its beginning to its close, edited and conducted by Mr. James R. Brewer and Gen. William H. Neilson, the latter gentleman being one of the Legislative candidates elected. Mr. Knott, among others, was called upon to address the immense audience, which he did in a few words of congratulation on the victory which had been achieved. A few moments later while passing the corner of North and Fayette streets, on his return to the Democratic headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, he

was seized by two of these special officers, one brandishing a policeman's club and the other a slung-shot, and threatened with instant violence if he did not submit to arrest. Upon their showing their badges of office, Mr. Knott submitted, and was hurried to the Middle District police station, where he was hailed with curses, loud and deep, by a crowd of policemen, both regular and irregular, gathered there after the closing of the polls. He was taken before Justice Hebden, who that morning had been appointed in place of Justice Spicer, the regular Police Justice of that district, who had resigned. On demanding the charge against him, the "Specials" were for a moment dumb-founded. They evidently did not anticipate that any charge was necessary for the arrest of a Democrat on that day, and they had nothing to say, until some one in the room cried out "inciting a riot." The suggestion was accepted at once by the "Specials" and that charge was made. Orders had been issued on the evening previous by the Police Commissioners to the Police Justices to commit without bail all who should be arrested on the day of election. But the result of the election was now known and its meaning understood and felt. The political chains which had bound the people of Baltimore for six years had been dissolved in the heat of that day's conflict. Mr. Knott told the Justice the facts, and denounced the arrest as an outrage. After a few whispered words by Captain Mitchell, the Justice dismissed the charge and Mr. Knott was released. He left the station house amid a chorus of epithets, among which "traitor" and "rebel" were the least offensive. It was the expiring growl of as malignant a faction as ever

misgoverned a city and trampled upon the rights of its citizens. Largely recruited from the ranks of the defunct Know-Nothing organization which had gone to pieces after its expulsion from power in 1860, and mainly controlled by its old leaders, by reviving and renewing the odious methods and practices which had stamped that organization with a peculiar infamy, it seriously discredited and compromised the Union cause—of which it assumed the exclusive guardianship—in our city and State. Subsequently in the prosecution of his office as State's Attorney it fell to Mr. Knott's duty to meet several of these special police officers of that day on their way through the Criminal Court of Baltimore City to the jail and penitentiary.

This chapter in the history of the redemption of a State should not close without an appropriate tribute to the services of Hon. Montgomery Blair in the work of that redemption. Leaving the Republican party when it was at the height of its power and prosperity, when, flown with insolence and pride at its triumphant termination of the war between the States, it was preparing to violate all the principles of the Constitution and the rules of modern civilized warfare in dealing with the conquered, in order further to subdue and humiliate the spirit of the South, he allied himself with the Democratic party at its hour of deepest depression and sorest need; but when it alone stood for the liberties of the people, the rights of the States, and for the good faith and honor, which, in the language of Mr. Burke, "holds the moral elements of the world together." In the cause of the Democratic party he labored with indefatigable zeal, unflinching courage and a singular dis-

regard of personal interests, to the close of a useful and honorable life. It is painful to add that the treatment he subsequently received at the hands of some members of the Democratic party of the State was not encouraging to the repetition of such self-sacrificing conduct on the part of our public men. There were not wanting men in the ranks of that party, who, ignorant or careless of his services in which themselves had taken no share or part, could only remember that Mr. Blair was once a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

VI.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867, THE PASSAGE OF THE REFORM MEASURES, THE ENFRANCHISEMENT ACT, THE CONVENTION BILL AND THE MILITARY BILL, THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR SWANN AS SENATOR, HIS RESIGNATION AND ITS CAUSES.

In the election of November 6, 1866, Mr. Knott was chosen a delegate from the Second Legislative district of Baltimore to the General Assembly of Maryland. This body embraced among its members some of the most eminent men of the State. In the Senate sat Hon. James T. Earle, George Vickers, Oden Bowie, William B. Stephenson, Levin L. Waters, Wm. Kimmel, Jacob Tome, Barnes Compton, Richard Mackall.

Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, Richard B. Carmichael, Isaac D. Jones, George R. Dennis, Oliver Miller, Edward Hammond, Henry Williams, James C. Clark, afterwards President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, and later of the Ohio & Mobile Railroad; Charles B. Calvert, Chas. C. Magruder, Henry S. Magraw, Alexander D. Evans, Upton Burhman,

The following letters from Gov. Oden Bowie and Judge Richard B. Carmichael having been inadvertently omitted are here inserted.

The success of the Democratic Conservative party in Baltimore was the subject of profound satisfaction throughout the State. Our friends in the counties were aware of the difficulties we had to encounter; of the conduct of the removed commissioners; the action of Judge Bond; the encouragement which the radicals had received from the visits of General Grant and General Canby; the want of sympathy and support from a number of Democrats in our city, men who could forget nothing and could learn nothing, and who, either indisposed or afraid to take any part in the movement, did not wish others to do so, and they almost despaired of our success. These friends were correspondingly elated when the news was flashed over the wires that, after a hard fight, we had carried the entire delegations from the three legislative districts of Baltimore City in the General Assembly; thus ensuring the passage of all the reform measures advocated by the Democratic party, including that of a call for a Constitutional convention; the constitutional two-thirds votes of each House necessary for the passage of that all-important measure having been obtained by our victory in the city. From Col. Oden Bowie, the able and intrepid chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee during the three years of strife and struggle through which we had passed, and whose services were deservedly rewarded by his nomination and election as Governor in 1867, Mr. Knott received the following letter of congratulation:

COLLINGTON, PR. GEO. CO., MD.,
8th Nov., 1866.

MY DEAR KNOTT,
Laus Deo:

You have covered yourself all over with glory
Most heartily do I congratulate you.

It seems to me the occasion is worthy of, and calls for, an address from our committee. I am too much engaged just now, however, in railroad matters to go up to consult you all about the matter, and as at this distance from the real battlefield (Baltimore City) I might make a mistake in the *kind* of address our allies would think best, I write to ask you to prepare such a one as on consultation you think best, and publish it as coming from ourselves. In haste.

Yours very truly,

ODEN BOWIE.

Several other letters of a similar import and character were received from the country members of the Democratic State Central Committee. In accordance with the suggestion of Colonel Bowie, a brief address of congratulation to the Democratic voters of the State was issued.

Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne's "*clarum et venerabile nomen*," was one of the leading spirits in this movement for the redemption of the State from its beginning to its close. He was present at the initial meeting in Annapolis in February, 1864; was one of the delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in that year; was chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and the House to report a bill for the call of a convention, and he crowned his labors by presiding over the deliberations of the body which framed the Constitution of 1867. He was the Ulysses of our movement, sagacious in council and fearless in the field. He had in early life been a member of Congress, and was familiar with the traditions and the great men of the Jacksonian period. He had imbibed the spirit of those great men and imparted some of it to the younger men who were associated with him. On the resignation

of Governor Swann of the office of United States Senator, as subsequently narrated, the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature turned instinctively and almost unanimously to Judge Carmichael as their choice for the Senate; but he declined the nomination, as he subsequently declined to have his name presented for the nomination of Governor at the first election under the new constitution which he contributed so much to ordain and establish. He was content to serve his State with a disinterested patriotism, and to aid by his wisdom and courage the emancipation of her people. That work accomplished he returned to private life, from which no temptation of office could withdraw him. Mr. Knott has always accounted it a peculiarly happy circumstance of his life that he was honored with the confidence and friendship of this really great and good man. On his first nomination as State's Attorney for Baltimore City, Judge Carmichael sent him the following congratulatory note:

BELLE VIEW, MD.,
6th Oct., 1867.

A. LEO KNOTT, ESQ.,

My Dear Sir:

I have only a word to convey my congratulations on the occasion of your nomination and to express my pleasure at it.

Perhaps you will permit me "*entre nous*" to remind you that the duties of the place will require all the *emphasis* which drew down upon you, last winter, the fierce retort of "the honorable member" from Dorchester.

I am, very truly yours,

RICHD. B. CARMICHAEL.

The allusion in this letter to "the fierce retort of the honorable member from Dorchester," refers to a personal incident which occurred between the Hon. Francis P. Phelps, of Dorchester, and Mr. Knott in the House of Delegates in the discussion which took place in that body on the bill for a State appropriation to aid in the construction of an ice boat for Baltimore City, which measure was strongly antagonized by "The honorable member" from Dorchester. The difficulty was settled, however, by the intervention of common friends.

members of the House of Delegates. In this body Mr. Knott took a prominent part. He was a member of the joint committee of ten of the Senate and of the House, which was appointed on the second day of the session to frame and report a bill for the call of a convention of the people of the State to form a new Constitution. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. William Kimmel, Oden Bowie, George Vickers, G. Fred Maddox and Levin J. Broadwater on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Richard B. Carmichael, A. Leo Knott, Francis P. Phelps, Wm. Tell Bixler and George W. Morgan on the part of the House. Messrs. Kimmel, Bixler and Knott were the members from Baltimore City. It was proposed in this committee, and the original draft of the bill brought in by its author, Judge Carmichael, the chairman of the committee, provided, that in the convention to be assembled under the call, the representation of the city of Baltimore and of several counties should be on the basis fixed in the Constitution of 1851. Under the Constitution of 1851 Baltimore City was represented in the General Assembly of the State by one Senator and ten members in the House of Delegates. The Constitution of 1864 divided Baltimore City into three Legislative Districts, and gave to each district one Senator and six delegates in the Lower House. It was sought in the committee to vindicate this proposed basis of representation on the grounds that the Constitution of 1864 had never been adopted by the people, that in no moral sense could it be regarded as the expression of their supreme will; that it was forced upon them by Federal interference and Federal bayonets; and that its provisions,

wherein it differed and departed from those contained in the Constitution of 1851—the last authentic expression of the popular will—should therefore be disregarded and ignored.

To this proposition in regard to representation in the convention Mr. Knott strenuously objected, contending that while the proposed basis of representation would but slightly affect the rights and interests of the counties, it would affect most seriously and materially the rights and interests of Baltimore City by reducing its representation in the convention by nearly half, from twenty-one to eleven. That it might well be feared that the basis thus proposed, if adopted in the bill, might be accepted by the convention assembled under it as a rule or precedent to regulate its own action in fixing the basis of representation of the city and the counties in the Constitution which would be the work of its hands, and thus the representation of the city of Baltimore might be permanently reduced and the equality of its people with the rest of the people of the State denied. He declared that while it was true that the Constitution of 1864 had been forced upon the people of the State by military rule and the disfranchisement of a large number of its voters, yet it could not be denied that the basis of representation established in that instrument was just and equitable. Mr. Knott further reminded his Democratic colleagues in the committee that for many years before the Civil War broke out, the inequality of the basis of representation between the city and the counties in the General Assembly had been regarded as a great and serious grievance; that the Democratic party of the State had frequently, but in

vain, protested against it, and sought its redress, and that it would ill become that party now, when in complete and undisputed control of the means of remedying that grievance, to refuse to do so, solely because the Republican party had availed itself of an opportunity, however obtained, to anticipate what would be or ought to be the action of the Democratic party in that behalf. He warned the committee that if the proposed basis should be adopted, it would seriously endanger the success of the call when submitted to the people even should the bill pass both Houses of the General Assembly of which, in the present political composition of that body, and should the proposed basis of representation be adopted, there was grave doubt, the delegation from Baltimore City in the House being equally divided between Democrats and Conservatives. And finally, that if the majority of the committee should persist in embodying such basis in its report, he would feel it his duty to submit a minority report giving to the city of Baltimore and the counties the representation to which they were entitled under the Constitution of 1864. These views, after considerable discussion, prevailed. The basis of representation contained in the Constitution of 1864 with slight modifications was accepted; the citizens of Baltimore were secure in their rights to a fair and equal representation with the rest of the people of the State; the bill was unanimously reported to the House and subsequently passed.

He was a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House on Federal Relations, to which committee was referred the question of the ratification by the State of

the XIV Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which had just been submitted by Congress to the States. This committee, of which Hon. Isaac D. Jones was chairman, framed and reported a resolution refusing the assent of Maryland to the proposed ratification, which resolution was adopted by the General Assembly by a strict party vote. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Elections and of the Committee on Internal Improvements. As chairman of this committee, Mr. Knott reported a bill making amendments to the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, which passed the House notwithstanding the powerful influence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was arrayed against them. These amendments enabled the Baltimore and Potomac road to construct a new line of railway communication between Baltimore and Washington.

As chairman of the Baltimore City delegation Mr. Knott reported, advocated and secured the passage of a bill for the appropriation of \$75,000 annually by the State for two years to aid the city of Baltimore in the construction and running of an ice boat to keep open a channel through the ice in the harbor of Baltimore. This measure met with opposition from an unexpected quarter. The members from the Eastern Shore counties were at first almost to a man against it. They wanted as a condition for their votes for the bill that the boat should also be employed in the harbors of all the towns of the Eastern Shore situated on tide-water. This would have left very little if any time for the opera-

tions of the boat in Baltimore harbor. A committee composed of Messrs. Robert R. Kirkland, Israel M. Parr and William Crichton, prominent merchants of Baltimore, and representing the Board of Trade, were assiduous in their attendance during the action of the Legislature on this bill, and materially contributed to its success by their intelligent arguments and explanations.

During Mr. Knott's term in the House he secured for the first time in the history of the State a recognition of the value of the noble public work done by the charitable institutions in Baltimore City connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The committee appointed to visit and report upon the condition and wants of the public institutions of Baltimore receiving aid from the State, were invited to visit the House of the Good Shepherd and the foundling hospital known as St. Vincent's Infant Asylum. This committee was so impressed by the good work and admirable management of these two institutions that it unanimously recommended a State appropriation of \$3,000 to each of them for two years. These appropriations received the almost unanimous sanction of the House, but they failed in the Senate. A conference committee between the two houses subsequently agreed to and reported an appropriation of \$1,500 to each of them. In this recognition by the State of deserving public charities, Mr. Knott was aided by the members of the city delegation, by Hon. Oliver Miller, speaker of the House, who appointed some members of the committee on his recommendation, by Hon. James C. Clerk, chairman of Committee on Appro-

priations, and Hon. Charles H. Nicolai, of Baltimore county.

The Legislature had now been in session for more than two months and yet the bill for the call of a convention to frame a new Constitution, although it had been introduced at a very early period of the session, was not yet passed. It had been called up twice, but the call had been suspended on the discovery of the fact, that, on each occasion, owing to the absence of some of the members of the House, and also to some jealousies which had sprung up between the Democratic and Conservative members of that body, the requisite two-thirds vote could not be secured for the bill. These deplorable jealousies had their origin in a primary election which had recently been held in Baltimore to nominate a Democratic Conservative candidate for mayor at a special municipal election provided to be held in April by an act which had been passed early in the session. This act, however, it was afterwards discovered failed to comply with certain requirements of the general election law, and the election under it was abandoned, and the act itself was repealed. A new bill providing for the same purpose had been introduced and was still pending in the Senate, where it had encountered a decisive check by the ruling of the President, Lieutenant Governor Cox, on a point of parliamentary law. The rivalries and ill feeling enkindled by this political contest in Baltimore were unfortunately transferred to Annapolis and entered as a very disturbing element into the question of the failure or success of the measures of reform still pending. They were finally adjusted, but not without considerable difficulty.

VII.

EFFORTS OF THE REPUBLICANS TO PRE-
VENT BY INTRIGUE AND INTIMIDATION
THE CALL FOR A CONVENTION, THE
ELECTION OF GOVERNOR SWANN TO
THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
HIS RESIGNATION OF THAT
HONOR, ITS CAUSES AND
CONSEQUENCES.

Even after the Legislature had convened the policy of terrorism, intimidation and intrigue which had been inaugurated by the radical Republicans before the election and which had nearly succeeded at that time, was continued in order to deter that body if possible from proceeding in its work of emancipation and reform, and especially from passing a convention bill, the most important, comprehensive and indispensable of all its proposed measures, without which indeed the others were but temporary expedients of uncertain results.

In the early part of the session, Governor Swann in recognition of the valuable and patriotic services he had rendered to the cause of constitutional reform had been elected Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1867, as successor to Hon. John A. J. Creswell. This gentleman, who subsequently entered General Grant's cabinet as Postmaster General, had, on the death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, in December, 1865, succeeded that brilliant orator as the recognized leader of the radical wing of the Republican party in this State. Though the representative of a Southern State, Mr. Creswell had zealously supported by his voice and his vote the most extreme and radical courses of the Republican majority in the Senate towards the Southern State. It was a matter of profound gratification,

therefore, to the people of the State that his place in that body was to be filled by a gentleman of conservative views and principles. Governor Swann had intimated his acceptance of the honor conferred upon him and had fixed on Tuesday, the 26th of February, as the day of his retirement from the Gubernatorial office, and of the installation of his constitutional successor, Lieut. Gov. C. C. Cox. Both Houses had made arrangements for the ceremonies usual at the performance of that function, and on Thursday, the 21st of February, had adjourned over to Monday, the 25th.

Late in the evening of February 22d, Mr. Washington Bonifant, the United States Marshal for Maryland, called at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, bearing a message from Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Washington, to Hon. (afterwards Judge) Edward Hammond, a delegate from Howard county in the General Assembly, and to Mr. Knott. Mr. Hammond was not at the hotel, having gone the previous evening, immediately on the adjournment of the House, to his home in Howard county. The purport of the message thus sent was, that rumors of a grave and alarming character were rife in Washington as to what would take place at Annapolis upon the resignation of Governor Swann and the inauguration of his successor. These rumors were that Governor Swann would be refused admission to the Senate on the ground that his election was the result of a bargain with the disloyal element in the State; that it was a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Eastern Shore law—which had been repealed before Governor Swann's election as Senator and restored to the Statute Book afterwards—and that the vacancy thus created in the

Senatorial representation of the State would be filled by the appointment of Senator Creswell by the new Governor. It was further represented that Governor Swann's successor in the office, Lieutenant Governor Cox, would use all his official influence to defeat the bill for the call of a convention, and failing in that would obstruct and prevent its being carried into effect, and to that end aid would be given him from Washington even to the extent of sending troops of the United States into the State, if necessary, and that thus the State would be taken out of the hands of the rebels and its government once more placed in loyal hands.

This information was so startling, it so deeply impeached the personal and political integrity of the party concerned, it seemed so contradictory to the general tenor of his sentiments and conduct since his co-operation with the Democratic Conservative party, that for a moment Mr. Knott, to whom this information was imparted, could at first hardly give it credence. But particulars were given as the conversation proceeded and circumstances detailed, which were well calculated, on reflection, to arouse suspicion and alarm. It was known beyond question that the gentleman implicated by these rumors had been in Washington for a week, absent from his official duties in Annapolis as presiding officer of the Senate; and the message of Judge Blair besides conveyed the distinct and positive assurance that it was a fact known to him (Judge Blair) that during his visit to Washington Lieutenant Governor Cox had held two interviews, each of some length, with Secretary Stanton at the War Office. The Secretary was a most bitter and unrelenting foe of the South. Called to the Cabinet of Mr.

Buchanan a few months before the retirement of that gentleman from the office of President, Stanton, had on many occasions manifested both by speech and conduct his sympathies with the South in the extreme course it pursued and had fully sustained his chief in all the views he expressed in regard to the treatment of the seceding States; as a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet he had illustrated the truism that there is no hate like the hate of a false friend and a renegade. *Odit quem decepit.* In this conduct he was but a type of most of the Buchanan-Breckenridge leaders of the North; Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, General Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Isaac O. Stevens; men who in the National Democratic Convention of 1860, both in Charleston and in Baltimore, and during the Presidential canvass of that year and for some time subsequently, by their voices and votes had encouraged the leaders and the people of the South in the unfounded and unfortunate persuasion and belief that in their secession from that convention, and, consequently, from the Union, they would have the sympathy and support of a majority of the northern Democracy. To this general course of conduct on the part of the supporters of the Breckenridge-Lane ticket in the North after the Civil War began there was one notable and conspicuous exception—the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. He stood throughout that great struggle and during the dark period of reconstruction a grand and heroic figure, an Abdiel among so many faithless. He had never advised nor encouraged secession, and therefore he never had occasion to run with indecent haste in order to atone for one apostasy

by committing another, and to purchase his pardon and safety by the cruel exploitation of those who were unfortunate enough to have placed confidence and belief in his counsels and assurances. During the war he met the storm of vehement and vindictive abuse and denunciation which fiercely beat upon him with an ability and eloquence so masterly, with a courage so calm, fearless and unquailing, that he conquered the reluctant admiration of his bitterest foes. The hired advocates of arbitrary power felt rebuked by his presence when he entered the forums of the law to defend the imperilled liberties of the citizen or to uphold the prostrate rights of the States. His State has erected no monument to his memory, nor is it meet that it should so long as it numbers the Camerons, the Quays, and the Wanamakers among its great men and leaders. That time indeed may never come to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but his name will live in the memories of honest and patriotic men who esteem and cherish the qualities of truth, justice, courage and honor as among the priceless treasures of mankind.

It was called to mind that during the disturbances which had taken place in Baltimore at the election in the preceding November, the radical leaders of that revolutionary movement had held some sort of correspondence with Secretary Stanton. It was known also that since the election members of the Republican party, some of them high in its councils, had on several occasions made threats and had given out intimations to the effect that the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the State would be short-lived, and that loyal men would soon have their own again. These threats and intima-

tions were regarded at the time as puerile and amusing, but with the intelligence thus imparted they ceased to be amusing and began to wear "a weighty and a serious blow." This information, Mr. Blair further requested, should be immediately communicated to Governor Swann. This was done on that night. The Governor was not disposed to give weight or consideration to the rumors. He regarded them as wild and extravagant; but he declared, however, that he would communicate with friends in Washington and ascertain, if possible, what foundation existed for them.

It is needless to say that this information occasioned profound anxiety to the friends of constitutional reform in the city, to a few of whom it was communicated on the following day; for it was not deemed advisable to give it too extensive a circulation without additional facts and further inquiry.

On Sunday, the 24th of February, Mr. Knott, to whom this message from Mr. Blair had been delivered, had an interview with the Hon. S. Teackle Wallis. This interview was suggested by the knowledge Mr. Knott had acquired of certain controversies which had for some time been pending in one of the courts of Baltimore City, and which had been very recently settled. From Mr. Wallis facts were learned of an important character concerning transactions which threw a flood of light on the subject and opened a clew to the motives and causes which, it might very well be supposed, could and would, operate with potent influence to bring about the conditio of things in the State which was indicated and threatened by these rumors should Lieutenant Governor Cox be installed in office. The facts thus obtained

were immediately communicated to Governor Swann with an earnest appeal to him to remain at the helm of State, at least until these rumors could be investigated, and either their truth established or their falsehood exposed. It was urged on the Governor that whatever doubt there might be as to the truth of the rumors reported to be in circulation in Washington—though the fact of the two interviews with Secretary Stanton gave them great color of probability and support—there could be none whatever concerning the facts of grave import and significance communicated by Mr. Wallis.

Other gentlemen, both in Baltimore and at Annapolis, whither Governor Swann had returned on Monday morning, united in pressing these views, and in following up this appeal to Governor Swann. Among the gentlemen of Southern views and sympathies who called on Governor Swann in Baltimore on that Sunday to tender to him their sympathy and support, to express to him the sentiments of their appreciation of his services to the State, and their hope that, in the grave exigency which had so unexpectedly arisen, he would postpone, for the present at least, his retirement from the Gubernatorial chair, were Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Neilson Poe, Sr., and Mr. Samuel H. Taggart. In a conversation with Governor Swann on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd of February, the Governor had complained to Mr. Knott of the want of sympathy and support he had met with from the Democrats and Southern sympathizers during the election troubles in the preceding November, and since, notwithstanding his exertions and sacrifices to secure them their political right. "He had," he said, "burnt his bridges behind him so

far as his connections with the Republican party were concerned, and had estranged some of his oldest and closest friends (naming some of them), gentlemen who," he declared, "had always been his steadfast supporters in all the positions he had ever held, as President of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, as Mayor of the city, as Governor and as President of the First National Bank; that while he had lost, he presumed, the friendship of these gentlemen on account of his efforts to secure the people their rights, he had failed to conciliate the cordial sympathy and support of many of his new allies." The complaint was just. The visit, however, of the gentlemen above named, and the call made upon the Governor at his official residence in Annapolis by Judge Carmichael and Gov. Philip Francis Thomas on the afternoon of Monday, the 25th of February, contributed to allay this just irritation of Governor Swann. After fully weighing the matter, the Governor, late on the evening of Monday, the 25th of February, invited several of his friends, members of the Legislature, to the Executive chamber and informed them that he had concluded to defer his retirement from office of Governor for the present, and that the inauguration of his successor would not take place on the day following, the 26th, as designated. This announcement produced a profound sense of relief as it became known. On Friday, the 1st day of March, Governor Swann sent to both Houses of the Legislature a formal message, announcing his definite and final resolution not to accept the position as Senator, but to remain in office as Governor of the State. In this message he stated: "It had been my purpose, in re-

sponse of the people of the State, to have accepted the high trust; and I had so expressed myself on various occasions, and more recently in an interview with the Lieutenant Governor. Within a short time past however, and up to the date of my communication to that officer on the 26th ult., when my resignation was to be officially announced to the Legislature, I have been visited by such appeals from the representative men of the State, urged with an earnestness and unanimity which could hardly be mistaken, asking my continuance in the Gubernatorial chair, that I did not feel at liberty to consult any individual preference of my own in making up a final judgment upon this subject. I have no right, from any motive of personal ambition in connection with the Senatorial office, if such could be supposed for a moment to influence my action, to disregard my paramount obligation to the people of my State. I deem it proper to avail myself of the earliest opportunity compatible with the public interest, and in deference to what I believe to be my duty to the people of the State of Maryland, to decline the appointment of Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1867, and to return to the General Assembly of Maryland my grateful appreciation of the distinguished honor they have conferred upon me."

To this message the General Assembly of Maryland, by joint resolutions offered in the House, by the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, returned the following answer: "Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the communication just received from his Excellency, Thomas Swann, announcing his declination of the office of United States Senator, to which he had been chosen by the

present Legislature with great unanimity, has under the peculiar circumstances which surround it, impressed the Legislature with profound sensibility; and that in view of the momentous interests involved, and the cause of constitutional government in all States, Governor to remain firmly at his post in the Executive chair, at this juncture in the affairs of the State, an evidence of the same devotion to its welfare which has in the past earned for him its highest honors and will in the future more strongly commend him to the confidence of the people."

These resolutions adopted by the General Assembly by more than a two-thirds vote in each House fully expressed the opinion of the members of that body on the gravity of the crisis which had arisen, and their sense of relief that the crisis had been averted through the patriotic course pursued by Governor Swann, and also their appreciation of the personal sacrifice on his part which that course involved.

To complete the history of this incident it is proper and necessary to add: That on the 4th day of the ensuing March, from his place as the President of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Cox delivered an address to that body in which he denied the truth of the rumor which attributed to him the intention, in the event of his succeeding Governor Swann and of the refusal of the Senate of the United States to admit that gentleman to a seat in that body; to appoint Hon. J. A. J. Creswell to fill the vacancy thus created and the imputation on his personal and political integrity which that rumor carried with it, and requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate the rumor. A committee was accordingly appointed. This committee on the 21st of

March reported that they had called on Governor Swann who "had disclaimed basing his action in resigning the office of Senator on this rumor and that his (Governor Swann's) course had been dictated by high motives of State policy," and that these rumors had in all probability originated in the excitement incident to the sudden and unexpected action of Governor Swann. There was no disposition to press this matter further as the State had been delivered from the peril which threatened it. That that peril was grave, all realized, and the resolutions of the General Assembly above quoted, adopted by more than a two-thirds vote of each House, bear witness. There has never been since any reason or ground furnished to change or modify the opinion and belief at that time so generally and authoritatively expressed. On the contrary, subsequent events confirmed that opinion and belief. After the adjournment of the Legislature Lieutenant Governor Cox removed to the city of Washington, and in a short time thereafter was appointed health officer of that city. Subsequently he was appointed by President Hayes United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, held in 1879, at Melbourne, Australia. On his return from that mission he was seized with a mental ailment from which he never recovered. He died in 1880.

The Republicans of Maryland fully realized how vitally important to them was the defeat of the bill for a convention to frame a new Constitution, and they strained every nerve to accomplish that defeat. They were persuaded that if the Constitution of 1864, with its iniquitous 4th Section of Article I, and its sweeping and comprehensive denunciations and disabilities, should remain the

fundamental law, they would have an immense advantage in that fact in future contests for political supremacy in the State. They would in that case also retain possession of the judiciary; and the Democratic Conservatives of Baltimore had in the conduct of Judge Bond recent and painful experience of how powerful an instrument for party purposes that branch of the government may be made in the hands of men who sink the judge in the partisan. Nor was Judge Bond alone in this respect. The conduct of some of the judges in other parts of the State, and the decisions of the Court of Appeals by a majority of four judges to one in the cases of Hardesty vs. Taft and Anderson vs. Baker, in 23 Md. Rpt., illustrate the truth of which the history of England, and of our own country as well, furnishes examples: That Judges after all are but mortal and fallible men, that when elected or appointed upon party considerations and for party or personal services, they are not forgetful nor ungrateful, when great party interests are involved in questions before them; and that in the last resort the defense and preservation of a people's rights and liberties cannot with safety be intrusted in other hands than those of the people themselves.

The enfranchisement act had been passed, but only as a temporary measure to meet emergencies which might arise before a new Constitution could be framed, adopted and put in operation. In regard to that act it may be said that there was a plausible, nay a reasonable doubt, as to whether the saving clause in the 4th Section of Article I, which gave to the General Assembly under certain conditions the power "*to restore the citizen*" who had committed any of the enumerated

acts of disloyalty "*to his full rights of citizenship*" would be construed to sustain so general and sweeping an enfranchisement of the people of the State *en bloc*, as was effected, or attempted to be effected, by that act. The municipal bill for giving a new government to the city of Baltimore had not been passed; but in anticipation of its passage the radical Mayor and City Council of Baltimore had already made an appropriation of \$20,000, and authorized the employment of counsel to contest its validity in the Courts; and Mr. Henry Stockbridge and Mr. Archibald Stirling, Jr., had been retained for the purpose. Both these measures would have to run the gauntlet of a hostile judiciary, should the convention bill be not passed, and the Constitution of 1864 remain the law of the land.

In the meantime too the conflict between President Johnson and the Republican Congress had reached a point of intensity which rendered the impeachment of that magistrate inevitable. Should impeachment proceedings end, as it was generally believed they would end, in the conviction of President Johnson and his removal from office, that result would remove the most powerful obstacle to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Republican party in the State. No wonder then that the Republicans intrigued and threatened. The change of a single vote in the Senate would defeat the bill for a convention. One of the results of the miserable scramble which had taken place in Baltimore for the mayoralty nomination had been, it was claimed, to transfer two votes in that body to the ranks of the opponents of the bill. The claim was not without foundation. These two votes were however afterwards secured for the conven-

tion bill by the abandonment of the pending municipal election bill.

VIII.

THE CONVENTION BILL, THE MILITARY BILL, AND THE BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The people of Baltimore City were for many just and substantial reasons, anxious for as speedy a deliverance as possible from radical mal-administration of their municipal affairs under which they had suffered so long. But they did not realize the practical difficulty which confronted the representatives of the Democratic Conservative party in Annapolis in the alternative presented between an abandonment of that measure of local relief, the municipal election bill, which, if even passed, would have a doubtful result, as already pointed out, and the loss of the convention bill. Numerous appeals by letter and in person were made to members of the House from Baltimore City urging upon them the passage of the municipal election bill even at the sacrifice of the convention bill. These appeals were sometimes threatening in their tone. Meetings were held in several of the wards of Baltimore City, and delegations of citizens visited Annapolis for the same purpose. Even a part of the city press uninformed as to the actual situation and of the nature of the issue indulged in unfavorable criticism of those who were doing everything in their power to avert a threatened peril to the State and to extricate the Democratic party from the entanglement and difficulty in which it had become involved through the narrow and selfish policy of a few of its members. Without the aid of the Conservative Republicans the success of the

movement in the election of November, 1866, would have been doubtful; indeed, impossible. Now that the war was over and the danger past the mortifying spectacle was presented in our city of men who during the conflict had done nothing or had kept in close hiding, demanding, with Falstaffian courage, the exclusion of all Conservative Republicans from official positions in disregard of the manifest fact that without the aid of Conservative Republican votes in the House the convention bill could not be passed.

Later on, however, when the citizens of Baltimore became better informed upon this subject and realized the danger to which the course they had recommended would have subjected their greater and paramount interests they did full justice to the motives and conduct of those who against their protests and remonstrances had the courage and foresight to carry out a policy they deemed necessary to the complete and final emancipation of the people of the State. With some, however, it was a question of the immediate possession of the spoils of office. It was in vain pointed out to these persons that by the course they wished pursued, they would get a lawsuit on their hands and not the offices; that the convention could, in the new Constitution which it would frame, order a municipal election and give to Baltimore a new city government which would be free from all objections, and beyond the reach of any controversy in the Courts because these tribunals would at the same time be wholly reconstructed by that instrument.

This suggestion was subsequently carried out by the convention, and Article XI, Title, City of Baltimore, makes its appearance in

the Constitution of 1867. This article provided for an election in October, 1867, of a Mayor and City Council invested with certain powers and duties, but saving to the General Assembly of the State full control over the corporation thus created and directing that the article should not be so construed as to make Baltimore independent of the State. This experiment and anomaly in Constitution-making—an innovation without a parallel in the fundamental law of any State—was made in deference to the wishes of the people of Baltimore, and has its explanation in the circumstances here narrated. In the recasting of the net, however, into the pool of municipal offices, which, in consequence of this course, was rendered necessary, some of these recalcitrant gentlemen lost the prizes which they had so selfishly coveted and which they had regarded as secured, and they never forgot nor forgave those who, in their judgment, had been, however innocently, instrumental in the loss.

In conclusion, it may be affirmed that had the Legislature of 1867 adjourned without passing a convention bill, the radical Republicans of Maryland would have at once prepared to make a desperate attempt to regain the political control and possession of the State. In this attempt, in addition to "the coign of vantage," the retention of the Constitution of 1864 and of the judiciary of the State would have given them, they would have commanded some powerful outside influences and resources which would have enabled them at least to prolong the struggle for supremacy for an indefinite period, certainly until to the close of General Grant's administration, even had they been ultimately unable to accomplish their avow-

ed purpose, the permanent recovery of the State into "loyal" hands. No one familiar with the events and circumstances immediately preceding the election of November, 1866, and General Grant's connection with those events and circumstances, as previously recounted, and also familiar with the course pursued by General Grant in Louisiana in 1872, under circumstances analogous to those which would have existed in Maryland, in the hypothesis of a failure of the convention bill, can doubt on which side in that struggle for the political control of our State the sword of General Grant would have been cast.

No sooner was this difficulty, growing out of its own domestic dissensions removed, when the Democratic Conservative party was called to confront a new danger. At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee it was foreshadowed, indeed threatened, that should the convention bill be passed Federal interference would be invoked. The alleged grounds for this interference were: that the Legislature itself was illegally elected in violation of the registration laws, and of the provisions of the Constitution of 1864; that it was chosen by, and was largely composed of, disfranchised rebels; that the call for a convention was in disregard of that Constitution, and that the body convoked under it would be revolutionary in its character. It was also boldly asserted that should such convention assemble, a government under the Constitution of 1864 would at once be organized, and Frederick City, it was said, was selected as the place for its organization. This government would appeal to Congress for recognition and to the war department—then under the exclusive control of Secretary

Stanton—for military support. There were not wanting timid counsellors who advised a postponement of the bill for a convention to some more opportune time, to a time more free from the difficulties and embarrassments growing out of the existing condition of the country, to a future General Assembly, which under the general enfranchisement act, that had been already passed, it was thought that the Democratic Conservatives of the State would at any time in the future be able to control. But this course would have endangered everything; as the enfranchisement act itself in the meantime, as before stated, would have to undergo the criticism of a hostile judiciary. To meet this emergency and to prevent the disastrous results involved in such surrender of everything that had been contended for during three years of painful struggle, a caucus of the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature was promptly called, two weeks before the close of the session. In this caucus Mr. Knott offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature in caucus assembled, hereby pledge themselves to lay aside for the present every other measure of a political character, *including the bill now pending in the Senate for a special municipal election in Baltimore*, and to postpone all private business; and to devote the remaining part of the session, if necessary, to the passage of the convention bill and of the military bill for the organization of the militia of the State; to the prompt passage of which measures we hereby pledge ourselves." This resolution was adopted with great unanimity, after a brief discussion, in which the absolute import-

ance of these two measures was explained and insisted upon. These two bills were immediately put upon their passage and carried through the Legislature, the two recalcitrants in the Senate having been won over by the sacrifice of the Baltimore municipal election bill. This was the answer of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the Democratic party of the State to the threats of armed Federal intervention. The call for the convention was sustained by an overwhelming popular vote. The convention assembled in pursuance of the call, and gave to the people of the State a Constitution stripped of all obnoxious and proscriptive clauses and disabilities, and restored the people to the full enjoyment of all their rights and liberties as freemen. And in less than a year under the operation of the provisions of the military bill, Baltimore witnessed the largest and finest display of its citizen soldiery that ever before had been seen on its streets. This, too, was the beginning of that splendid military organization, the Fifth Regiment of which our city and State are so justly proud.

The work of the Democratic State Central Committee, begun in February, 1864, after more than three years of arduous and almost incessant labor under circumstances of great discouragement, and even of danger, was now triumphantly accomplished. Maryland was again free.

Mr. Knott represented his State in the National Democratic Convention of 1864, and in that of 1872; and was a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from 1872 to 1876.

In 1884 he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of the

Democratic candidate for President, Grover Cleveland, making speeches in Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and New York.

In 1885 Mr. Knott was offered and accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, a position which he filled to its close.

On the appointment of Mr. Knott to this office the *Baltimore Sun* in its issue of Thursday, April 2, 1885, made the following editorial comment: "The appointment of Mr. A. Leo Knott to be Second Assistant Postmaster General is in every respect one of the very best that could have been made. It is as honorable to the President and to Mr. Vilas, the Postmaster General, as it is gratifying not only to Maryland, but to all who are acquainted with Mr. Knott, and who know with what conspicuous ability he filled for twelve years the office of State's Attorney for the city of Baltimore. During the three successive terms for which he was elected, he proved himself to be one of the most energetic and fearless prosecuting officers that Baltimore has ever had, and on his retirement from a position that was both delicate and arduous, the thoroughly noble manner in which his official duties had been performed was made the subject of the warmest approval from the press of the city. Mr. Knott has been heartily in accord with the principles of the Democratic party ever since the time when, in 1858, he first began to take an active part in political affairs. He has not been a blind partisan, but, while holding to his party, has shown on occasions a conservatism and a spirit of independence that won for him the respect even of those with whom he differed on points of policy or methods of action. He has filled

various places of honor in the party, being a member of the Legislature, of the State Democratic Convention of 1864, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1872. As an eloquent public speaker his services have been frequently in request at home and in other States. His appointment as Second Assistant Postmaster General has, therefore, been well earned, and to Maryland it is especially welcome, as it is intimately connected with that branch of the service which concerns the transmission of the mails. We have no doubt that Mr. Knott will bring to the work that is before him the same zeal and thoroughness for which he was distinguished as State's Attorney, and which has been a marked feature of his political and professional career."

While holding this office Mr. Knott introduced several changes and improvements in the branch of the postal service under his charge—the transportation of the mails—the value of which was recognized by their retention by his successors in office. In 1886, Mr. Knott prepared with the aid of two of his subordinate officers, and submitted in his annual report to the Postmaster General and to Congress, a plan for adjusting the pay of railroad companies for railway mail transportation and postal car service, the cost of which had grown enormously under the existing system. This plan—the leading feature of which was the substitution of a rate paid on the transportation of the mails for weight of mails carried as the basis of remuneration—it was reliably estimated would save the Government at the rate of \$1,200.00 annually; while the railroad companies would be spared the arbitrary and capricious reductions which Congress

made from time to time whenever an economical fit seized that body, and there were no other objects to exercise it on. In 1876 and 1878 Congress had made such reductions; the first of ten per cent. and the second of five per cent., on the whole cost of this service. These summary, indiscriminate and procrustean methods of dealing with an intricate and complex problem—the solution of which demands the consideration of the constantly changing requirements of the service and of the ever varying wants and conditions of the country, excited the resentment of the railroad companies and were detrimental to the service. But Congress and the Postmaster General took no action on the matter. In the meantime the cost of this branch of the postal service has continued to grow until it now reaches the vast sum of thirty-four million dollars annually. In 1886, he was sent by the Postmaster General to arrange with the Governor General of Cuba an agreement for the transmission of the Spanish mails between Cuba and Spain by way of Key West, Tampa and New York by the steamers Olivette and Mascotte, in connection with the Plant system of railway between New York and Tampa; which agreement was entered into. In December, 1886, on the resignation of Judge William A. Fisher from the bench of Baltimore City, Governor Lloyd offered to Mr. Knott, through Hon. Robert A. Dobbin, the appointment to fill the vacancy thus created. He accepted it, but subsequently, in deference to the expressed wish and request of President Cleveland to remain in the Post Office Department until the close of his administration, Mr. Knott declined the appointment. On his retirement from office,

in April, 1889, Mr. Knott resumed the practice of his profession, opening offices in Washington and Baltimore. In 1890, Mr. Knott became associated with the late Mr. Linden Kent, Mr. R. Byrd Lewis and Robert J. Washington, in the conduct and management of the interests of the heirs of Henry Harford, the last Lord Proprietary of Maryland, in the suit instituted by the United States Government under an act of Congress to adjudicate and settle the right and title of parties to the submerged lands under the Potomac river opposite Washington. These lands the Government proposed to reclaim and improve for public purposes. The case was argued in 1895 before the Supreme Bench of the city of Washington, and is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Knott took part in 1892 in the campaign in favor of Mr. Cleveland, and in that of 1896 in favor of Mr. Bryan, the nominee of the Democratic party, and in support of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Knott is the son of Edward Knott, a native of Montgomery county, and for many years a farmer and tobacco planter in that county, and an officer in the War of 1812, and of Elizabeth Sprigg Sweeney, a daughter of Allan Sweeney of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, and of Ellinor Neale, his wife. Edward Knott was the son of Zachary Knott, who removed from St. Mary's county, and settled in what was then known as Frederick county, in 1771, and engaged extensively in tobacco planting. This Zachary was a descendant of John Knott, who came into the province of Maryland from Yorkshire, England, in 1642. (See Kilty's Landholder's Assistant; pages 69, 76.)

Both on his father's and mother's side Mr.

Knott is connected with Neales, the Medleys, the Darnells, the Digges, the Spaldings and other Catholic families of the colony of Maryland. Through these families Mr. Knott is descended from the first colonists of Maryland, the Pilgrims of the Ark and of the Dove, of the men who, in the language of Bancroft the historian, "were the first in the annals of mankind to make religious freedom and basis of the State."

He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, by birth, education and conviction. He has been called upon to deliver many addresses on literary and historical subjects before collegiate and other bodies in Baltimore, New York, Washington, and other cities. In October, 1891, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of his alma mater, St. Mary's College, he delivered the alumni oration. On October 12th, 1892, he delivered the oration on the occasion of dedicating the monument erected to Christopher Columbus in Druid Hill Park by the Italian Societies of Baltimore. He has been a frequent contributor to the press on political and historical subjects.

In 1873, he married Regina M. Keenan, the daughter of Anthony Keenan, an old and respected citizen of Baltimore, and of Mary Phelan, his wife. The ancestors of Mary Phelan came from Waterford, Ireland, in 1776. Two of her uncles, John Phelan and Philip Phelan, joined the American army at Boston, in September of that year. John Phelan entered as ensign and was promoted January 1st, 1777, to the rank of lieutenant in Colonel Smith's regiment of the Continental Army. Philip Phelan was lieutenant of the Third Company of Col. Henry Jackson's Sixteenth Regiment of the

Massachusetts Line. He afterwards held the same rank in the Continental Army. Both these officers were with General Greene in his southern campaigns. Philip fell at the battle of Eutaw Springs. John Phelan went through the revolutionary struggle, remaining in the army until its disbandment at Newburgh, in October, 1783, in the meantime attaining to the rank of captain and also of major by brevet.

After the war John Phelan settled in New York and entered on a mercantile life. He made several voyages as a supercargo, in the last one of which he was shipwrecked with the loss of all he possessed. On his return to this country he removed to Baltimore and opened a classical and mathematical school on North Exeter street. He had among his pupils the late Christopher Hughes, an accomplished diplomat in his day and for many years the American Minister at the Hague; Mr. George W. Andrews, in his time a well known chemist of Baltimore, and the late Hon. William H. Gatchell. He was a member of the Cincinnati Society. He died in Baltimore, September 13, 1827, and was buried with military honors.

Mr. Knott is a member of the Maryland, University, the Country, and Catholic Clubs of Baltimore, and of the Society of the War of 1812.

JOHN H. HEWITT, POET, by William M. Marine.—One of the well known poets in Baltimore's earlier days was the subject of this sketch. Rufus Dawes entertained a flattering opinion of the value of his friendship and acknowledged the merit of his verse. As is usual in instances of this character, Mr. Hewitt believed Mr. Dawes one

of the truest of men and a poet equal to the best singers of his time.

Harmony and melody inspired Mr. Hewitt's soul. He had an eye for the beautiful and saw nature only to comprehend more fully the mighty working power of God.

The creations of his mind were pure and simple as rain drops; he sought no eyrie out of sight, cloud capped and hidden from observation. He sang to the comprehension of the people, of love and of patriotism. Often he descended from his serious strain in the latter days of his life and, under the "nom de plume" of "Jenks," wrote for the rural press, verses on every day topics. Some of his sweetest songs were published under the name of Eugene Raymond.

He sold "his talents;" a great deal he wrote was published under other names than his. However despicable is the habit some people have of publishing other people's effusions as theirs, it is a frequent and censurable one. Hewitt sold the product of his talent to meet his necessities. There was nothing wrong in that; those who were the purchasers and published his effusions under their names, to obtain a prominence to which they were not entitled, defrauded the public by such conduct.

Mr. Hewitt had his moods; all poets have. At such times he was melancholy and disposed to believe fate had singled him out to pour her vials of wrath upon his head.

He wrote rapidly, and permitted his productions to go to print without exercising proper care in correcting them. He was the father of American ballad poetry, and being a skilled musician, he took rank as the only early American who composed and set his stanzas to music. "Our Native land," which he composed and set to music,

was the first of our national songs of such origin. It was played by the band at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876.

When Thomas Moore visited America, Mr. Hewitt's father resided on the banks of the Schuylkill river. He entertained at his home the Irish poet, who, while at his house, penned several of his lyrics. Mr. Hewitt caught from his genius the flame of ballad style which he cultivated so successfully. He always retained a recollection of his father's distinguished visitor, including the mighty stock he wore round his neck.

No fashionable repertoire in the days of his ballad publications was complete without them. The "Minstrel's Return from War" was prodigiously popular in this country and Europe. Mr. Hewitt once said, "I suppose when I am dead, they will carve on my slab, author of "The Minstrel's Return from the War." The music of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and "All Quiet on the Potomac" were from the inspiration of his fertile mind.

"Flora's Festival," a pastoral oratoria, had successful seasons for the theatre boards. "The Rival Harps" was none the less popular.

Of Mr. Hewitt's patriotic poems, "The American Boy" took high rank. It is found in numerous elementary readers of fifty years ago. For beginners in elocution it is especially adapted. A negro thinking the author of it dead and forgotten reproduced it as his production. Mr. Hewitt, fixing the theft upon him, with a shot-gun of words, invited the thieving Son of Ham to stand and deliver!

Mr. Hewitt was a commemorative poet. When the bronze statue to Baron de Kalb was unveiled at Annapolis he furnished the

poem for that occasion. Other notable events were graced by the flow of his metrical pen.

A volume of Mr. Hewitt's poems was published by Nathaniel Hickman, Balto., 1838, having one hundred and thirty-five pages, containing one hundred and thirty-two poems. In his "Shadows on the Wall," published by Turnbull Bro., Balto., 1877, a book dealing with glimpses of the past fifty years of his life; is included his longest and (as he estimated) best poetry.

"De Soto, Or the Conquest of Florida," makes three lengthy cantoes. It is full of poetic thrill, and gems of rare beauty shine throughout it. The following lines are perfect:

"Hail, queen of night! whose silver beam
Kisses the ripples of the stream!
Heaven's jewelled front, in starry blaze,
Is spread before thy wandering gaze;
And, on the river's sparkling breast
The placid star beams seem to rest"

In depicting the approach of a barque toward the shore, nothing can be more felicitous:

"The helmsman cast his eye aloft,
And marked the quivering topmost sail;
On viewless wings and whispering soft,
Came creeping on the gentle gale.
A ripple, then a hurried flaw,
When lo! the sails began to fill;
The barque leapt gaily toward the shore,
Clearing the billows with a will."

"St. Cecilia and the Angel," a poem showing genius, will yet take rank as a work of art.

In the newspapers and magazines of his day will be found the majority of his poems, many of them worthy of enduring fame. In their present condition they are not obtainable by the public; an effort will be made to collect and publish them. His newspaper life

was eventful; he was connected with the leading papers of Baltimore a half century ago, among them being the *Mimosa Transcript*, *Jefferson Reformer*, *Enterprise* and *Despatch*, all of which papers have long since passed away. He was the founder of the *Baltimore Clipper*, and for a long time its editor. Several Baltimore weeklies were furnished from his pen editorial food and contributed articles.

His misfortunes he called "Hewitt luck." When Mr. A. S. Able was about starting the *Baltimore Sun*, he invited Mr. Hewitt to join him in the venture. In years afterwards, speaking of his having declined to do so, he remarked, "That was the worst kind of Hewitt luck."

He was a native of New York State, where he was born July 11, 1801. In 1818 he was appointed a cadet to West Point, where he rounded out the prescribed course of studies for graduation, and was notified he would, at commencement, secure his commission as a lieutenant in the army. On the strength of that statement he visited New York City, and attended a party, in a lieutenant's uniform. For that he was summoned before the commandant, and a dispute resulted, ending in Mr. Hewitt challenging the commandant to fight a duel, who declined the proffer and had the challenger deprived of his graduation honors. That trying circumstance he called the development of "Hewitt luck."

At West Point, Willis, a graduate of the celebrated Lagier, the leader of the band, taught him music; he became proficient. In after life his perfect knowledge of it served him to earn a livelihood. He was known in consequence of giving lessons in music and teaching in colleges, as Professor Hewitt.

After adventures in early life north and south, he finally reached Baltimore, where he resided from 1825 until his death, excepting a short period when he was employed in Virginia colleges as instructor and during the interval when the South was at war with the Government.

When hostilities occurred, he was appointed a drill master of southern troops in Richmond. Throughout the war he resided South. When Confederate fortunes waned, he wrote "Hearts of Steel," and "Never Despair," pronounced by literary critics, in England and America, among the best lyrics produced during that trying season. Prior to the war, in the piping times of peace, he was captain of the Marion Rifles, a crack military company of Baltimore.

At the close of war, he returned to Baltimore dispirited and poor; he roused up his energies and vigorously battled anew for fame and bread. His Hewitt luck pursued him. There was no difficulty to find space in papers for his productions, but pay for them was another thing. He wrote considerable verse for the Baltimorean, and numerous sketches for some of the dailies. One of his best poems he constructed late in life, "The Creation of Man," founded on the Biblical account in Genesis of his origin. It was published and favorably received, but did not yield him a penny.

An important event in Mr. Hewitt's life has been dwarfed so far as he was concerned. Indeed he has been shamefully treated by all of Edgar Allan Poe's biographers, who have shrivelled him into an atom in the space of Poe's genius. When Mr. Hewitt was the editor of the *Baltimore* *Clipper*, he had offered two pe-

miums; one, of \$100, for the best story, and \$50 for the best poem. The award committee consisted of John H. B. Latrobe, John P. Kennedy and Dr. James H. Miller. These gentlemen were naturally enough impressed with Poe's manuscript, "Found in a Battle," and Hewitt's poem, "The Song of the Wind," and so awarded the first prize to Poe, and the second to Hewitt.

The committee was influenced in its decision, possibly, by the fact that Poe received the first award; he being a competitor also for the second. Mr. Hewitt embodied in striking verse the song of the wandering wind. The poem started with an inquiry, "Whence come ye with your odor laden wings?" and that question was answered, "Oh I have come fresh from the sun-beaten climes," "I have kissed the white crest of the moon-lit wave," "I have wandered along the seas pebbly shore," "I have wildly careered through the shivering shrouds." The wind is made to witness "the rent reef'd sail of the corsair in twain," "The wreck of a ship," a solitary survivor who cried out, "My comrades, Oh! where are they now?" The answer being forthcoming to the query, then the survivor "smote on his breast;" "a struggle—a sigh—and his spirit had fled." The poem concludes:

Where the citron tree pouts with its golden hued
fruits,

And the coffee-plant shakes to the fiery breath;
I have waken'd the song of the Spanish girl's lute,
While I placed on her lips the cold signet of
death,

For the death plague had perched on my shadow-
less wings,

And the form that I touched became lifeless and
cold;

To the dirge I had awaken'd the lute's steeping
strings,

And it sung of the maiden whose days were all
told.

I hurried me on—and the things of the earth

Fell stricken with death as I wander'd along;

I blasted the smile of the board and the hearth,

And I levelled alike both the feeble and strong,
But shrink not—I've gathered the sweets of the
flowers,

And, laden with perfumes, I come to thee now,
To kiss the dew-lips of the rosy-wing'd hours,

And play with the dark locks that shadow your
brow.

Hewitt did not accompany his poem with his name, but an assumed one. He pursued that course because of his editorship of the paper. He preserved the proof of the complete identification of his poem in the event of a dispute and on the \$50 being awarded him, declined the money, preferring a silver goblet which was substituted, and is now the property of a member of his family:

Poe was not pleased with Hewitt, who had criticised stiffly his poems published by Hatch and Dunning in 1829. Poe, in ignorance probably, of how Hewitt had submitted his competing poem, met him, after the award and hot words followed. Poe told Hewitt, being editor of the paper, he had no right to do as he had done. Hewitt explained his method of action. It ended in a refreshing encounter in which a few blows were struck, without injury resulting to either. Poe and Hewitt met once afterwards. Nothing was said of what transpired at their former meeting. Poe asked of Hewitt a favor, which was cheerfully granted and they separated never to meet again.

Mr. Hewitt died in Baltimore, Tuesday, October 7th, 1890, and was laid to rest in Loudon Park Cemetery.

The vines creep over his unmarked grave. Before he shall have lain in it as long as Poe slept in a similar one, possibly, kind-hearted people will give him a stone.

His body, after his funeral, was placed in

the cemetery vault, to where it was followed by a large concourse of people. In a few weeks it was interred in the earth, his wife, children and the writer of this sketch were present. Mr. Hewitt was manly in all the relations of life; warm-hearted, impulsive and generous. There was no alloy in his metal; it is pleasant to record that he was of a lovable disposition, good and great, Chesterfieldian in manners with rare conversational powers.

In the following poem which he inscribed to Wm. M. Marine, which was written by him on the fly-leaf of a copy of "Shadows on the Wall," which he came across in the library of that gentleman when on a visit to him during the summer of 1884, he gives vent to his life's disappointments. The result of the legacy of "Hewitt's Luck:"

My friend, while o'er this little book
Your searching twinkler glances,
You need not for rare beauties look,
Or ideals that entrances.
The carping critics of the times
My claims have shorn and shaven;
The truest grinder out of rhymes
Was he who wrote the "Raven."
Well be it so—instead of bread
To keep poor Poe from starving,
They've placed a stone above his head
Elaborate with carving.
Yes, mine will be a buried name,
Ambition early blasted,
No place upon the roll of fame,
Much ink and paper wasted.
Acres of paper, seas of ink,
Long years of study squandered,
Thinking of all a man could think
While with the Muse he wander'd,
Wandered around Mount Helicon,
By the Castilian gutter,
But ne'er an inspiring sip he won
To save his bread and butter.
Three score of years, and more of work,
In hopes of immortality,
Better he'd been a tinker's clerk
And lived on the reality.

You've read the book? Well that's enough,
Now cast it in the place that blazes,
They'll call it worse than common stuff
When I'm asleep beneath the daisies.

Mr. Hewitt was twice married; first, to Estelle Mangin, early in his life. She died in 1860 leaving him seven children; his second wife was Alethia Smith, whom he married when sixty years of age; she is living in Baltimore. By her he had children, two of whom survive.

Mr. Hewitt prior to his death sickness collected and edited his poems and wrote a full and detailed sketch of his life. These treasures are reserved for future publication.

WILLIAM MATTHEW MARINE.—The ancestors of Mr. Marine, on the paternal side, on coming to America, settled in North Fork district, Dorchester county, Md. The records of that county, and of Sussex county, in Delaware, where branches of the family resided, reveal the spelling of the name Mareen, Merine, Marine, Marene, Morean, Marain, Mareain, Morine, Marean and Marign. In the colonial days of the family, the persons whose names were thus written were each related to the other.

At what year the family reached America cannot be precisely stated. In the Land Office at Annapolis exists a signed paper by Milleson Marcen, whose signature is in distinct, well-formed letters, in which the date of his arrival in Maryland is fixed at 1655. A similar one states the arrival of Alexander Merine to have been 1669. After the family was transplanted from the old to the new world, its ramifications were subsequently found east, south and west.

The Maryland branch has representatives in North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa,



W. M. M. M. M.

Nebraska and Tennessee. The late eloquent and scholarly Rev. Dr. A. Marine, of the M. E. Church; his brother, S. A. Marine, an editor of the *Globe Gazette*, Mason City, Iowa; their first cousin James Whitcomb Riley, and John C. Merine, their uncle, lately deceased, an artist of eminent standing, who during his life resided in Kansas City, are representatives of the Indian branch of the family.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch had the method of spelling their names which is preserved in mentioning them, (2) William Merine, farmer; a resident of North Fork district, where Milleson settled, had nine children; the fourth (3) Zorababel Marain, was born in 1736 and died eighty-five years of age. In manhood he married Frances Heyward, a connection of the family in South Carolina, which produced a signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had ten children. One of them, John Marain, was a private in the Second Maryland Regiment, serving in the War of the Revolution. The muster roll with his name thereon is in the Land Office at Annapolis. Zorababel was a farmer; his grist mill at Federalsburgh was the first built in that section. During its construction a mud sill became wedged and defied the efforts of the workmen; he ordered them off, contemptuously saying, "Away, weaklings!" and putting his shoulder beneath the sill moved it into position; his shirt adhering to his flesh in consequence of the effort. (4) William Merine, farmer, Zorababel's son, was married to Mary Fletcher, who was descended from the New England family to which Grace Fletcher, wife of Daniel Webster, belonged. Thomas C. Fletcher, a Union man and ex-war governor of Missouri, is a native of Dorchester county, Md., and a scion of

the old family of that name in that county. In a letter to the subject of this sketch, 14th of January, 1896, he wrote: "I figure it out that your great-grandmother, Mary Fletcher, was the daughter of John Fletcher, who was brother to my grandfather, Thomas Fletcher. I am a member of the New England Fletcher family association." (5) Matthew Marain, fourth child of William and Mary was born in Dorchester county, August 19th, 1797; he died in Sharptown, then Somerset, now Wicomico county, Md., November 27th, 1854. Nancy Rollins, his wife, was born January 9th, 1803, in Dorchester county and died April 16th, 1870, in Sharptown. She was a daughter of John Rollins, whose wife was Mary Mezzick, both of French parentage, whose ancestors were Huguenots and early settlers on the Eastern Shore. The father of John was Luke, and Leah was the first name of his wife. Luke's father was named Jewel; he immigrated from France. Matthew and Nancy had eight children, three of whom died young. William John, the youngest son, was a lawyer, editor and a member of the Twelfth Missouri Federal Cavalry. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga. Matthew was a prosperous merchant at Sharptown, and one of its largest landed proprietors, who was reputed to have built and owned a larger number of bay craft than any one other person on the line of the Nanticoke river. He possessed the family trait of courage. The late Hon. John W. Crisfield said of him that "at every other term of Court at Princess Anne, they had Matthew on the jury; an indispensable juror." The late William S. Waters, of the Baltimore bar, formerly of the same town, stated, "The Whigs never could hold a meeting at Sharptown unless Matthew Ma-

rain was present to keep order." He was decidedly opposed to the institution of slavery, but purchased Pete Stanton, who was sold to a Georgia slave dealer at Stanton's solicitations to prevent his being sent South. Stanton was placed on board of his purchaser's vessel and on one of its voyages to Baltimore, it returned without him. He was kidnapped, cooped and sold South where he was found by Matthew's son William during the war. (6) Fletcher Elliott Marine, named after kindred families, the Elliots being numerous in the Carolinas, was the second child of Matthew and Nancy. He was born March 1st, 1821, and died in Baltimore September 19th, 1889. He began life a clerk in the store of his father; he merchandised in Vienna from 1847 to 1854; in the fall of that year he moved to Baltimore, where he engaged in the lumber commission business, which he conducted until his death. Early in life he was licensed a class leader, exhorter and local preacher in the M. E. Church; he was junior supply preacher on the Dorchester Circuit in 1852; after his removal to Baltimore he was, by the Baltimore Conference, ordained deacon and subsequently elder. Each Sabbath found him regularly filling appointments to preach. During the Civil War he performed chaplain services at hospitals and army posts in and around Baltimore. He was a member of the Christian Commission, and for a period of two years President of the Local Preachers' Association. He had the exclusive honor of being exalted perpetual chaplain of his lodge of Odd Fellows; he wrote the life of John Hersey and edited and published the *Pioneer* for a number of years, a paper devoted to primitive Methodism. His deeds of usefulness and charity, blended with fifty

years of religious activity in the church of his choice and through other agencies. He was married the 7th of September, 1842, to Hester Eleanor Knowles. They had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are William, Emma, James, Hester and Jane.

In Caroline Street M. E. Church, Baltimore, to the north of the pulpit, has been placed a marble tablet to his memory and that of his wife, by their son William, who at its unveiling Sunday afternoon, September 12th, 1897, delivered an address on the character of his father.

The inscription on the tablet reads, "In memory of Rev. Fletcher Elliott Marine, born March 1st, 1821, died September 19th, 1889. Member of the M. E. Church fifty years. Of this station eleven years. Thirty-seven years a useful local preacher whose last sermon was delivered in this church. His life was pure; his death triumphant. Also Hester Eleanor Knowles Marine, his wife. Born 1820. Died 1896. Their son William M. Marine erects this tablet."

Addresses were also delivered on the occasion by Rev. William S. Edwards, Presiding Elder, and Rev. William G. Herbert, the pastor of the church.

The paternal ancestors of Hester Eleanor Knowles settled in Sussex county, Delaware, probably during the middle or latter part of the year 1600. No effort has been made to trace the ancestors of the family to the original settlers in America. Ephraim Knowles was survived by a son of his full name, who married Mary Ann Wilson. They had ten children; the eldest William Knowles, father of Hester, was born on the ancestral estate April 19th, 1875, and died there on the 3d of December, 1857; his wife was Nelly Collins; they had four children,

of whom Hester Eleanor was the wife of Fletcher E. Marine; she was born July 7th, 1820, and died in Baltimore December 17th, 1896. From girlhood she was a member of the M. E. Church. At her funeral, her pastor, Rev. Dr. George Miller, of Grace Church, remarked in his discourse that "She was regular in attendance on the services of the church," and that he "felt in her death like a leaf had been torn out of his prayer-book." On the same occasion, Rev. E. S. Todd, her former pastor, said, "She was a woman of firm religious convictions and woe betide him who crossed the path of them. Had she lived in the days of the martyrs she would have gone to the stake." Her father was a well-to-do farmer and a man of influence; he was for fifteen years one of the Judges of the Levy Tax Court of Sussex county. During the War of 1812, he enlisted at Laurel, in Capt. Thomas Rider's company, Delaware militia, which saw service on the Atlantic coast. Captain Rider was related to Nelly Collins, William Knowles' wife. John Knowles, William's brother, was in the military service in Captain Law's Delaware company. Nelly Collins was the daughter of Joseph Collins; she died the 6th of November, 1846, sixty-six years of age. The late William H. Collins of the Baltimore bar, and the Rev. John A. Collins, an eloquent preacher, of the Baltimore Conference M. E. Church, were descended from collateral branches of the family, which had its several representatives in the American army during the Revolution. (7) William Matthew Marine, eldest child of Fletcher and Eleanor, was born in Sharptown, Md., August 25th, 1843; he was sent to the village school in Vienna, and for a short time at a cross-roads school near

Bacon Quartet, Somerset county, Md., taught by Isaac K. Wright, husband of his mother's sister Patience; and in Baltimore to Thomas Gale's private school; subsequently to Irving College, a military institution at Manchester, Md., and thereafter to the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa. During the war for the Union, though a mere boy, he was ardent in its cause; he witnessed the 19th of April tragedy in the streets of Baltimore, and the next day appeared with the American flag on the lapel of his jacket, which caused him to be threatened with bodily harm. He assisted Capt. S. H. Taggart in raising a company for the Ninth Maryland Infantry Regiment. Taggart was to have been captain, the Rev. Jonathan Turner first and Marine second lieutenants. The lieutenant colonel of the regiment was destitute of a nice discriminating sense of justice. He was a floater from New York, who after the war was relegated to that native obscurity from which he had immersed. He assumed to have the privates of the company to elect its officers and named those who were elected. He marched the men from their barracks in Lafayette Square, to a clump of bushes west of it, where he made them a speech in behalf of his nominees; an unofficer like proceeding.

The lieutenant who took the place of Mr. Marine, was separated from the service without fame or renown after the disastrous fiasco at Charlestown near Harper's Ferry, in which many members of the regiment were captured and imprisoned at Richmond. On their exchange several of the soldiers called on Mr. Marine; one of them Private Samuel Webb, who was reduced by con-

sumption to a mere skeleton, was unable to leave his carriage, on Mr. Marine going to him, he said, "I called to pay you my respects, lieutenant, and to say that you were fortunate in not being with us; you would never have returned."

Mr. Marine, at first was disposed to appeal to Governor Bradford for redress, but finally abandoned that purpose. He secured papers showing his activity in recruiting soldiers, among which was included the following certificate:

MUSTERING OFFICE

July 28th 1863.

Governor Bradford:

SIR. This is to certify that Mr William M Marine, has brought to this office in the past six weeks, over twenty-five men, all of whom he has recruited for company K of the 9th Md Rgt, which company has been consolidated with company H of the same Regt.

Mr Marine has been one of the most energetic men in recruiting that has been in this office, and inasmuch as we think he has been unjustly dealt with, we freely make this statement.

WILLIAM H NORRIS

Surgeon 5th Md Rgt and

Examining Surgeon.

M P MILLER

1st Lieut 4th U S Arty

M O.

During Gilmor's raid and that of a detachment of Confederates around Baltimore, Mr. Marine served in a company of Fourth ward volunteers, remaining in service until the withdrawal of the invaders.

Having completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Thomas Yates Walsh, he was admitted to practice by Judge Robert N. Martin, of the Superior Court of Baltimore, September 10th, 1864.

The Bel Air Times, in an editorial 17th of January, 1890, contained this paragraph: "As a lawyer Mr. Marine would undoubtedly have gained a competence had not his

business been so often interrupted by the demands of his party. He has been engaged in many cases of note, and has earned the reputation of a well-equipped and ready advocate."

Judge George W. Dobbin, of the Superior Court, was favorably impressed with his legal possibilities and encouraged him to apply himself exclusively to the law. In a note he addressed to him, 7th August, 1882, the Judge wrote, "I have never changed the opinion I once formed of you, that your true course was at the bar and not in politics."

Early in his professional career he tried many criminal cases, among them, Peters, Robinson, Jones and McLaughlin for murder; he afterwards drifted into common law and equity practice.

The Local Option law of Harford county was subject to constitutional test by the liquor interests. Mr. Marine was of counsel for the State, and took a leading part in the trial of those cases; he was also engaged in the trial of the so-called "big gun" cases before the Harford Court; he was retained for the defense and succeeded in securing acquittals of the accused. He appeared for the Hopper heirs with Henry W. Archer, in the condemnation proceedings of the B. & O. R. R. Co., a proceeding for the right of way to build their bridge from the west to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river, and in an appeal of the case to the Circuit Court of Harford county, he took a leading part in its trial. He was of counsel defending and securing the acquittal of Col. William Louis Schley in the United States District Court, charged with pension violations. In 1875 he took up his residence in Ellicott City; he was appointed City Solicitor of that town; he retained his Baltimore office, ap-

pearing at the Howard county terms of Court. In 1878 he moved to his estate in Harford, near Aberdeen, going daily to Baltimore except during the terms of the Harford county Court, when he was in attendance at their sessions. He was appointed Solicitor of Havre de Grace, revising, while in office, the town charter, which bill for its alteration as proposed by him was passed by the Legislature. In 1884 Sheriff Airey, of Baltimore, selected him as counsel to his office. That efficient officer had the unprecedented good fortune to have had only two suits docketed against him during his term of office, both of which were dismissed by his attorney without trial. On retiring from the Sheriff's office, Mr. Airey generously acknowledged through the public press his indebtedness to his attorney for having secured him harmless from litigation. Under act of Congress creating State Finance Commissioners, for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, he was among those named from Maryland and on the organization of the State Board selected its secretary.

Mr. Marine engaged in politics early in life; he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, when he was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. On the 4th of July, 1865, Postmaster General Randall was the orator of the day at Patterson Park. Upon his concluding his oration, Mr. Edward S. Lambdin, member of Council from the Third ward, turned to the chairman and said, "Here is another speaker; introduce him." Without warning, Mr. Marine was looking in the faces of eight thousand people. The report in the *American* on the following day was "That he acquitted himself handsomely in his maiden speech." In

the fall of the same year he was a delegate from the Fourth ward to the Second Congressional Union Convention, that nominated John L. Thomas for Congress. He supported his nomination and prepared the platform adopted by the Convention; it was submitted the previous night to Mr. Thomas, Alfred Mace, Jehu B. Askew and Samuel M. Evans and approved by them. One of its planks read, "Resolved, That this Convention repudiate the States right doctrine of secession, and affirm that the Government delegates powers to the States, not the States to the Government." The opposition press challenged the correctness of the declaration. The suggestion was made by friends of Mr. Thomas to modify it, which its author refused to do. Before Mr. Thomas' succeeding nomination by a Republican Convention, Congress and the President were at war over reconstruction measures. The congressional plan succeeded. Mr. Thomas was criticised for his vote in its behalf; he appeared before the renominating convention and defended his action on the ground of the previous instruction. In Mr. Thomas' first canvass for Congress he was accompanied by Mr. Marine through Baltimore county and Baltimore City. Mr. Marine made his first political speech during that canvass at Parkton. In Thomas' second canvass, Mr. Marine accompanied him throughout his district; a gun was discharged at the ambulance containing them, on returning from a meeting held in Woodberry. At Havre de Grace, a mob compelled everyone to leave the stand but Mr. Marine, who was at the time speaking; he defiantly remained and finished his speech.

Governor Swann followed President

Johnson out of the Union party into the Democratic; in 1866 Mr. Marine was among the earliest of those who made speeches attacking the Governor for his desertion; it was his first appearance before a Harford audience at a meeting held in "Jones' Woods," near Bel Air. Shortly thereafter seventy-four names were appended to a call left at the counter of the *American* calling a meeting at the Front Street Theater for the purpose of renewing the existence of the Republican party in Maryland, which, during the war lapsed into the Union party. Mr. Marine's name was appended to the call which read in part, "A mass meeting of those who voted for Abraham Lincoln and were in favor of suppressing the Rebellion by force, and who now support the loyal men of the nation in their efforts through their representatives in the Congress of the United States to provide such terms of admission for the rebellious States as will secure payment of the national and the repudiation of the rebel debt; the effectual abolition of slavery and the future peace and security of the country * * * will be held at Front Street Theater on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock." He was selected one of the vice-presidents of the meeting.

In 1867, the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland, under the management of Major General Gregory, established the first colored schools in the State. That measure was intensely unpopular with the white population. Not a few born natives of the State who were speakers, connected themselves with the movement. Mr. Marine was one of the few who did. At Cumberland in July, 1867, Judge Hugh L. Bond and Mr. Marine, after addressing a meeting favorable to the schools, while crossing the street in the dark

to the St. Nicholas Hotel, were assaulted with rotten eggs. The *Alleganian* had this reference to the meeting: "A shoulder-strapped individual with the prefix of General to the patronymic Gregory; an apparently unsophisticated youth of a contemplative poetical cast of countenance, with a recitative style of delivery, probably one of the paid emissaries of the Congressional electioneering committee, and Rev. Wilson, parson of a colored congregation, were among the notables who occupied seats upon the stage." The *Civilian* published the following: "Some white persons who are enemies of the colored race, were displeased with the success of the meeting, vented their spleen by throwing eggs. One gentleman informs us that he saw one of the parties throw, and pointed him out to a policeman, but arrest was refused."

In company with General Gregory and George M. McComas, Mr. Marine made dedicatory speeches at the opening of the school houses for the reception of colored scholars in Harford county. A newspaper published larcenies of colored people under the head of "Marine News," slurringly saying, "that since the advent of Messrs. Marine and McComas on their educational errands petty thieving of all kinds had become prevalent beyond all former experience."

Judge William Alexander appointed Mr. Marine one of the Board of Standing Commissioners of his Court. He held that office from 1865 to 1867, when the Democrats obtaining power he was succeeded by John B. Tidy. The Judge subsequently appointed during Mr. Marine's term, as his colleague Frederick Pinkney, eminent as a lawyer and scholar. The two formed a friendship, which was fervent and enduring.

Two years prior to Mr. Pinkney's death he exacted a promise from his friend to speak at the bar meeting when held after his death in honor of his memory, of which Mr. Pinkney reminded him in his last sickness, which promise Mr. Marine sacredly kept. A few days prior to Mr. Pinkney's death he told his wife he "must write to Marine." In a few lines with a pencil he scrawled the last words he ever wrote: "God bless and reward you. I am very thankful for all your kindness to me, but am unable to say how much I esteem it at this moment."

In the fall of the year 1867, Mr. Marine was nominated and defeated for the House of Delegates from the lower wards of Baltimore City; in 1868 he was a Grant electoral candidate, engaging actively in the campaign and speaking in Maryland, Wisconsin, Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. A speech made by him in Vienna, published in the *Cambridge Era*, appeared in pamphlet form as a campaign document.

He favored emancipation and advocated by speech the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; in 1870, when the colored citizen cast his first ballot in Maryland, it was for five members of Congress; the Republican candidates were Henry R. Torbert, William M. Marine, Washington Booth, John E. Smith and James A. Gary. The entire Republican vote of the State was 57,630, and that of the Democratic was 76,403, their majority being 18,773. It was an exciting canvass. Mr. Marine was opposed by Stevenson Archer; they mutually agreed to abstain from personal detraction and became inseparable friends. When Mr. Archer, years afterwards, was nominated an independent

candidate for Chief Judge of his judicial circuit, Mr. Marine presided over the convention nominating him.

On the eve of the close of the canvass the *American* stated editorially, "Mr. Marine has done all that could be accomplished, and far more than was anticipated at the outset of the campaign. Notwithstanding his comparative youth he was demonstrated a prudence of management, and a maturity of judgment which have gratified his more intimate friends, and are hailed as auguries of his further usefulness and distinction. Should our untiring and gallant standard bearer be defeated the fault will not lie at his door, and the fruit of the organization which he has affected throughout the counties of his district will be harvested, if not this fall certainly during the more exciting contests of next autumn."

In 1872, Mr. Marine was a second time nominated Grant Presidential elector. He was constantly in requisition for speech making. An editorial in the *Frederick Examiner*, November 20th, 1872, from the pen of the late Dr. L. H. Steiner, entitled "Our Speakers from Abroad," made this reference to him. "He is rapid in enunciation, but argumentative and connected in his reasoning, full of happy illustrations, commanding invective when necessary but most happy in stirring appeals to the patriotism of his audience." He was present to speak at the Cross Street Market Hall; the meeting was dispersed by a mob, who fired pistols and wounded with a billy C. Irving Ditty, an ex-Confederate soldier, who was at the time addressing the meeting and towards whom the hostility was directed; Mr. Marine accompanied that gentleman be-

tween a file of policemen to a druggist where Ditty's wound was dressed. Every one else of their proclivities had fled.

On attaining his manhood, he shortly afterwards purchased a tract of land near Swan Creek, Harford county, where for more than a decade of years he made his home. During the summer months, with his family, they reside amid its healthful hills overlooking in the distance the Chesapeake Bay.

In 1879, without being consulted, he was announced a candidate for State's Attorney of Harford county, to enable his party to have a nominee (all of his nominations were of that character); and in 1884 he was a Blaine and Logan electoral nominee; in 1885, a candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals; in 1886 a nominee for Congress. He was surprised at the action of the last convention, according to the statement in the *American*, he "told the committee he had served the party so often it was not fair to spring a nomination on him and force his acceptance of it. It took a good deal of persuasion to induce him to go to the convention." The following was his speech of acceptance:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I assure you this honor is unexpected. I accept it with reluctance, having served the party on numerous occasions, through twenty years' service, I am entitled to be relieved from future nominations. It is demanded by you that it shall be otherwise. I am a Republican because of my love for the principles of the party. It is easy enough to accept a nomination when sure of an election, but it requires courage, sacrifice, independence and manhood to be the continual nominee of a minority party. It is

not in my province to say whether we shall succeed, but this I can affirm, that in no State is there greater need of political regeneration than in Maryland. I am gratified at the esteem you have shown for me by your action. To you and your constituencies I return my thanks for this additional evidence of unmerited confidence."

In December of 1887 a league convention of Republican clubs was held at Chickering Hall in New York City. Mr. Marine attended as a delegate; he seconded the nomination of Gen. Nathan Goff for its president. A New York paper said: "Marine, of Maryland, got the floor and made a vigorous speech for Goff and it was plain the Goff boom was growing;" he said: "The Republicans of Maryland clasp hands with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and we throw our arms around our sister State, West Virginia."

May 30, 1888, imposing services were held at the tomb of Gen. John A. Logan, in Rock Creek Cemetery; Representative Mason, of Illinois, subsequently United States Senator, and Mr. Marine were the prominent speakers.

Mr. Marine was but a few times absent from Republican State Conventions after his entrance upon politics up to 1890. He had spoken in every county in the State, in the majority of them repeatedly. He has spoken in each year's campaign since he was twenty-one years of age, excepting the years when holding the office of Collector of the Port, then he refrained from appearing on the Maryland stump, but was not deterred from speaking in Indiana during the last Harrison campaign. In 1888 he was a delegate from the Second District to the National Convention that met in

Chicago, and nominated Benjamin Harrison for President; he voted for his nomination on each of the eight ballots required for a selection. After Major McKinley had reported and read the platform, delegates in the auditorium from all parts of it clamored for recognition; Mr. Marine, through the efforts of friends, was recognized. The *American* in its report said: "At the morning session Mr. William M. Marine by a timely hailing of the chair succeeded in getting off a speech on the platform, a feat attempted by several others, but which the Marylander alone succeeded in accomplishing. It was just after McKinley had finished reading the resolution and Warner, of Missouri, had aired himself for a great effort—so also, by the way, had the delegate from Harford. Both Marine and Warner demanded recognition. The gentleman from Maryland obtained the floor, and he at once launched his peroration, prefacing his speech with the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The convention thought the motion would wind up the matter, but to their surprise the rotund Marylander went right on and made a rattling good speech. Quite often he was interrupted by the applause of the audience, and when he concluded he received an ovation. His splendid tribute to the platform enthused the audience and stamped out threatened opposition from those who favored a temperance plank. Some trouble was expected on this question and to prevent further discussion the previous question followed Mr. Marine's speech."

Senator Hoar remarked to James A. Gary: "It was a brave act; it succeeded and saved the convention from a tangle;

had he failed he would have been mortified." Mr. Marine was assigned on the committee to notify the candidates of their nominations. He was present in Indianapolis in the performance of that duty. Chairman Estee selected him to draft the notification to Mr. Morton, the Vice-Presidential candidate, which draft was accepted. Subsequently Mr. Marine was invited to participate in the Indiana canvass which was one of the greatest in modern American campaigns. He spent two weeks daily speaking, traveling long distances, frequently throughout the night, to reach his appointments the following day. Often he spoke twice a day. The *People's Paper*, Covington, had the following kind words to say of him: "His speech was a splendid one, lasting for two and one-half hours, holding the vast audience spell-bound from beginning to end; he attracted the attention so closely he could have held them until the rising of the sun. His arguments were new and his eloquence stamped him as one of America's greatest champions." Upon his return to Baltimore he was given a public reception in the New Assembly Rooms by the Logan Invincibles.

In the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was recalled to Indiana; he was assigned to speak at Fort Wayne with Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to England. Mr. Lincoln spoke at noon and Mr. Marine at night. The Rink was packed with fifteen thousand people at each of those meetings. A paper on the following day said his "speech was one of the ablest ever delivered in Fort Wayne." At Covington, a mammoth meeting had been called together to hear him; he spoke and left immediately for home in confidence that

telegram, and reached there to find his daughter Susie dead. The *People's Paper* said: "Few realized the great strain he labored under; he was speaking at a disadvantage." After his daughter's funeral, so urgent was the demand for his services that he returned to Indiana and remained until Saturday before the election. The *Indianapolis Journal* styled him "one of the best speakers on the stump." In 1894 he was summoned to Indiana to participate in the Congressional campaign. In the Presidential contest of 1896 he spent two weeks in East Tennessee, and left with the regret of the State Central Committee, to return to Maryland to assist in finishing the campaign in that State. Five appointments were arranged for him in Indiana, but he was not informed of them in time to fill them. While General Grant's funeral services were held at Mount McGregor, a large memorial meeting was held at noon at the New Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, Md., and was addressed by Mr. Marine. On the Sunday after President Garfield's death, in the afternoon of that day, he spoke in the M. E. Church in Havre de Grace. In 1873 at the North Point battle-field he addressed the Defenders' Association of the War of 1812; afterwards, with a few exceptions, he was annually the orator of the association. He delivered orations before them on their visit to the Centennial in Philadelphia, and also when they made their final visit to Annapolis. The last oration to which, as an association, they ever listened, he delivered to them on the north portico of the mansion in Druid Hill Park, September 13, 1882. The members were largely absent when he was present. In 1883, the last annual meeting was held, but the association was

omitted; short addresses were delivered by Gen. R. H. Carr and Mr. Marine.

In 1885-6-7-8 Robert Rennert annually, on the 12th of September, gave a dinner to James Morford, the surviving Defender. Mr. Marine was present as Mr. Morford requested, "to remind him of the past."

The Defenders were greatly attached to Mr. Marine and he to them. They made frequent visits to his office calling on him to chat. After the membership of the Society of Defenders were dead, Mr. Marine was spoken of as "the last of the old Defenders."

The Society of the Sons of the War of 1812 succeeded the Old Defenders; at its first observance of the battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry, Mr. Marine was their orator. At the one-hundredth anniversary of the existence of the fort, he spoke with others from a platform on the southern wall of the fort to a large audience and on each recurring occasion he has addressed them. May 20, 1891, the St. Johns Lodge of Masons, Baltimore, entertained at a banquet in the Court room of the United States Court House, the Lebanon Lodge, of Washington. Leading Masons of both cities were present. Mr. Marine was assigned the toast "Masonry Socially and Fraternally." The St. Johns Lodge adopted a flattering resolution of thanks to the speaker, elaborately engrossed and framed, with the emblems of Masonry attached, which was presented to Mr. Marine, testifying appreciation of his speech.

He has been in demand on the 4th or 7th of July, 22nd of February and Union Memorial Day; he is a frequent guest at banquets. A Baltimore weekly newspaper said: "The

secret of his popularity as a public speaker is that he feels the patriotism he expresses."

He was the personal selection of President Benjamin Harrison—backed up by a powerful influence—who appointed him Collector of the Port of Baltimore March 15th, 1890; he held that office four years and two months; one year and two months of which he served under President Cleveland. He ranked among the most efficient of collectors; his decisions were rarely reversed and he was generally sustained when reversed by the Treasury Department officials; he never expended his appropriations and materially reduced the expenses of collecting the duties at his port.

On the 28th of January, 1891, during his term as collector, the Maryland State oyster-force's steamers, Governor Thomas and Governor McLane were reported for violation of a Federal statute in not keeping a correct list of passengers when running as ferry boats between Bay Ridge and Claiborne. The McLane was also reported for carrying an excess of passengers. Governor Jackson, then Executive of the State, and J. B. Seth, commander of the oyster force, were officials of the Eastern Shore Railroad. The railroad steamer used between the points named were disabled, and the two State officials innocently made use of the State steamers to carry railroad passengers. The collector imposed a fine of \$100.00 on the captain of the Governor Thomas; \$400.00 on the captain of the Governor McLane, and on the State of Maryland a fine of \$2,500.00. The Governor and Commodore Seth were present at the hearing. Subsequently the fines were remitted, the collector, whose course was under statute im-

perative in imposing fines joining in the recommendation.

Mr. Marine has a fondness for literature; he is the author of articles that would fill several large volumes. He sent his first contribution to the *Clipper* when seventeen years of age, advocating the election of John Bell and Edward Everett, President and Vice-President. He was so radical in his Union proclivities as to evoke from Mr. Walsh, his friend and law preceptor, the remark that "there was no blacker abolitionist in Massachusetts." During the Presidential campaign of 1860, he nailed a pole to the yard fence of his home and hoisted a small flag with Bell and Everett's names thereon.

Throughout all the dreary days that followed the 19th of April that flag floated from its staff. When excitement was at its height, his father said: "William, you had better take down your flag." The answer was: "Father, I put it there and you will have to haul it down." The father had not the inclination to do so and it remained.

His second communication appeared in the *Clipper*, the purport of which was that "peace parties in the loyal States were a cloak for secession." Thereafter he was a frequent contributor to the *American*. He wrote four controversial articles on "Emancipation," and among other articles, "John Minor Botts," "Southern Sympathy for Maryland," "William L. Yancey," "Charleston," "Lt. Col. Henry Howard," "General Jas. Cooper," "The Nominations" and "Divisions in the Union Party."

The Union party in Harford county in 1866 started an organ called "The Bel Air American." Mr. Marine wrote many of its editorials and its Baltimore correspondence

during its short-lived existence. The *Courier*, a Baltimore weekly, drafted on his pen for articles. About this same period he wrote essays and letters which were printed in various papers. William J. Graham took charge of the Baltimore *Presbyterian* about 1885; the two became such fast friends that Mr. Marine was relied on by Graham to help him out; he furnished editorials, criticisms, a series of letters (fourteen in number), on slave times; essays, descriptive letters and stories for that paper. Graham was the soul of genuineness; he left Maryland and took up his residence in Macon county, Tenn., at the town of Lafayette. There he edited the *Progress*. The following editorial was the first knowledge Mr. Marine had that his friend had gone so far from him:

"Marine, of Maryland, a cup of gladness to you on the appointment of your ancient friend, 'Uncle Jerry' Rusk, to a high position of trust and honor, whose acquaintance you made when orating on the prairies of Wisconsin, when twenty-four years of age. May you reach a high position of trust and honor is our wish and hope, for your faithful services as an original Harrison man, voting all the time in the Chicago Convention for him, and for doing yeoman service for him among the Hoosiers, in the closing month of the campaign. These faithful services will secure for you a title clear to a first-class position under the new administration.

"When a stripling, without a vote, you shouted for Bell and Everett. You showed the National colors when Pratt street was filled with a howling mob, crying for the blood of the Yankee soldiers. In behalf of colored education, you took the stump, with

Judge Hugh Bond, when the opposition witheringly spoke of you as 'Master Marine.' You have twice ran for Congress, three times been on the Presidential electoral ticket, and a candidate of your party for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. You have been a leader of a forlorn hope on many a well-contested battle-field. You were the genial "Scraps" of the *Presbyterian Observer*—the chosen orator, year after year, of the 'Old Defenders,' and their spokesman in the Centennial Hall. You, the jovial companion, the true friend and faithful adviser—may the sun of your political fortunes reach the soaring heights of a worthy ambition. Comfort and prosperity be yours, down to green old age!

"Many of the dreams of our youth have vanished as unsubstantial visions. Here and there one of the little party of friends that traveled daily (Sunday excepted) to and from Port Deposit and intermediate points to the Monumental City, have stopped for ever, and you now are the last traveler, the sole member of Captain Gilligan's 'boys.' But our hopes, tempered by experience, are as buoyant now as then, and we as eagerly press forward to reap, substantially, the fruits of future labors. Our lives still run along in the same old channels—law, literature and politics with you; journalism and literature with me."

The Golden Hours, a youths' paper, and *The Oriole Tidings*, a story paper, both ephemeral, contained tales contributed by Mr. Marine. In 1886 he visited Europe and wrote for *The Baltimoran* forty letters, descriptive of what he saw in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium. His chief work is an unpublished history of the

invasion of Maryland during the War of 1812. Besides prose, he has written verse in profusion, having developed that inclination when at Irving College. After leaving school it was a dormant faculty for years; at last it burst forth again. A poem entitled "My First Grey Hair," and another, "Our Seven Little Ones," have had extensive circulation.

Mr. Marine is of a retiring disposition and unostentatious in person and habits; he is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Sons of the Soldiers of the Maryland Society War of 1812, its historian, and a member of its Executive Committee; a Mason—being a Past Master of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 130—and an honorary member of the Junior Order American Mechanics. He was married to Harriet Perkins Hall, daughter of Richard D. Hall and Susanna, his wife, of Prince George's county, Md., November 9, 1871. The father of Susanna was John Perkins, dry goods merchant, of Baltimore, who was at Bladensburg and North Point battles; a private in the Baltimore United Volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Marine have two children dead, Matthew Harrison and Mary Susannah; five children are living, viz.: Madison, a member of the bar of Baltimore; Richard Elliott, Harriet P., Amelia Eleanor, and Frances Elizabeth.

Mr. Marine bears a striking resemblance to the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, of London; in Quebec and also in England the resemblance was commented upon. Consul General King, when at Paris, after the great divine's death, thus wrote to Mr. Marine: "I think you must have sat for the portrait of Spurgeon in the *American*, and doubtless had you paid as much attention

to religion as you have to politics, you would have resembled him in other respects."

Mr. Marine is engaged in his professional calling at the Baltimore bar, but finds time to deliver speeches on national occasions, one of his latest speeches of that character was on Decoration Day, at Mount Olivet Cemetery, May 30, 1898; an abstract follows:

"The peaceful dove has forsaken the calm of the skies and fields, and the warlike eagle has descended upon our plains; his talons are poised to strike the semi-civilized Spaniard and to further the will of Him whose set purposes are accomplished by His chosen people.

"For the first time in thirty-three years the flag has been unfurled to the smoke of conflict; the roll-call of beating drums and the preparation for deadly battle. The nation is in arms; the voice that speaks through our brothers' blood is crying out from the earth, stirring the sympathetic American heart. The republic is in mourning for the loss of the "Maine" and its gallant crew. On the eve of eventualities it halts in its mission of death at this hour and before proceeding to expell the Spaniard from North America and adding another era of military conflict and triumph to the history of the United States, with perennial remembrance it awaits our strewing the fragrant flowers upon the lowly mounds of the Federal dead, who are the ever-living, speaking evangels of 'liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'

"To-day those who wore the blue render holy offices of affectionate gratitude to comradeship. To-morrow they who wore the gray may perform like ceremonials of

respect to those panoplied who on the ensanguined field touched elbow amid the blaze of battle, falling out of the column into the arms of death, and thereafter in closed ranks that know only one flag, one uniform, and keeping step to the same strains of inspiring music, both shall march in the pathway of duty and honor.

"The soldiers whose sleeping dust belongs to the nation, and over which it has set a vigilant guard to watch their mounds and keep them green with grasses of remembrance and love, gave libations, service and death to perpetuate our fabric of government, that mankind everywhere might have one protecting shield from the dread, untimely blast of tyranny and oppression; that it might gaze while in travail on one constitutional bulwark of freedom, over which no hirelings should march in their onslaughts on the natural rights of man, to deprive him of self-government.

"The sailor on shipboard and the soldier in the ranks will learn from the service of this hour of a heroism crowned with imperishable wreaths that will endure. The blossoms of immortality springing from decked mounds, with above the flaming sky, a tablet bearing for all time the achievement of the volunteers who made the nation proud, strong and indestructible, will speak their fame. Ah! ye, who shall advance with invincibility our banner and plant it in triumph wherever it goes, your proudest recollection will prove that your fathers had the sublime courage of devotion to country to furnish you the unswerving example of allegiance to duty, and under such an inspiration your deeds will correspond in brightness with the martial actions of the sleepers whom we are not here to awake,

but on a pilgrimage with hands as full of flowers as our hearts are of affection for them and their holy cause.

"No, we would not disturb their sleep, but hallow it. We will with reverent step walk by the narrow rooms where they dwell, and beautify them with our offerings. Perhaps their sleep will be deeper and sweeter for our having been here. Perhaps in the chancery of Heaven, in the great book of good deeds in which are recorded the names of the blessed dead, opposite theirs may be ours, who have done what we could in springtime to keep their memories green where in winter all is withered and lifeless."

THE MARYLAND TIERNANS.—The family of Tiernan was originally associated with the County of Meath, Ireland. The origin of the name is Celtic, *Tier* signifying *chief*, and *nan* being merely a modifying suffix or termination. Some of the family immigrated to America during the last century. Patrick Tiernan, a cousin of Luke Tiernan, served in the army of the Revolution, and is represented in Rembrandt Peale's historic picture, "Washington before Yorktown," which is one of the attractions of Mount Vernon. The specific design of the painting is to illustrate and commemorate Washington's decision of character, as exhibited by the following incident: "Washington, with his generals, having surveyed the ground and decided on the spot, rode to his tent, took a hasty meal, remounted with his staff and rode back to the ground, where he found nothing done. In a voice unusually loud, he called to Colonel Tiernan, who rode up to him, startled and pale. "Sir, said Washington, did I not order the entrenchments to be begun here? If they are not

begun in ten minutes, I shall know the reason why." In ten minutes, there were two hundred men at work. Chief Justice Marshall said of the portrait: "I have never seen a portrait of that great man which exhibited so perfect a resemblance of him. The likeness in features is striking, and the character of the whole face is preserved and exhibited with wonderful accuracy. It is more Washington himself than any portrait of him I have ever seen."

Patrick Tiernan married in Hagerstown, Md., in 1872, Margaret, daughter of Michael McKieman. His oldest son, Michael, lived in Pittsburg, Pa. Michael's daughter, Eliza Jane Tiernan, became religious and was the foundress of the order of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States.

Paul Tiernan, the father of Luke Tiernan, was born in the County of Meath, Ireland, in 1728; he died near Dublin in 1818.

Luke Tiernan, his son, was born on the River Boyne, near the scene of the famous battle of 1690. He came to America about 1783, and settled first in Hagerstown, Md., probably in consequence of the fact that some of the family had already found a home there.

Luke Tiernan removed to Baltimore in 1795, and entered into business as a commission merchant. He was the first person engaged in the shipping trade between Baltimore and Liverpool.

During his long and active career, he occupied many positions of dignity, trust and responsibility, in civic as well as political life, and was brought into intimate relation with some of the most brilliant and renowned characters that have illustrated the history of our country.

As a conspicuous illustration of this

statement, may be mentioned the fact that he was in 1824 one of the Presidential electors for John Quincy Adams, was a member of the National Republican Committee which met in Baltimore, December 13, 1831, and unanimously nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, the thanks of the convention being unanimously tendered to Luke Tiernan and six others, members of the National Republican Committee. He was a warm personal friend of Henry Clay, who was frequently his guest, and who pronounced him the "Patriarch of the Whig party in Maryland." In the account given by the *Baltimore Sun*, March 18, 1848, of the "Anniversary Supper of the Baltimore Hibernian Society," at which Henry Clay was the guest of the society, we read: "The toast was given by Hugh Jenkins, president of the society, 'The Hon. Henry Clay, America's distinguished son, the star of the West, like the glorious king of day, as he advances to his close, he casts a brighter radiance round his name.' Mr. Clay arose amid the most deafening cheers, and addressed the company: 'I have, during the course of a life by no means short, been honored with the respect, love and friendship of many Irishmen. A friendship that could never be broken, bounded by mutual love and esteem, that still causes the fond remembrance of some that are no more to cling to my heartstrings, with still closer fervency as life speeds to its close. Another, whose friendship is fondly cherished, as it is also doubtless by many of those now present, was the amiable and philanthropic friend of man, Luke Tiernan, of Baltimore, a man whose character I may hold up to your view as a true example of the generosity, the hos-

pitality, and the noble devotion of Irishmen, wherever I have met them.'" Luke Tiernan died November 10, 1839, his loss being deplored as a public calamity. Tributes and eulogies from all sources, accorded the full meed of praise to his varied excellences, his private and public virtues, his ardent and invincible patriotism. His children were: Maria, born in 1794, married David Williamson; Rebecca, born 1795, married Henry V. Somerville; Charles, born 1797, married three times, first Helen Magruder; second, Gay Robertson Bernard, and third, Mary Spear Nicholas; Ann, born 1798, married Robert Coleman Brien; and Catharine, born 1808, married Frederick Chatard; and six other children, who died unmarried.

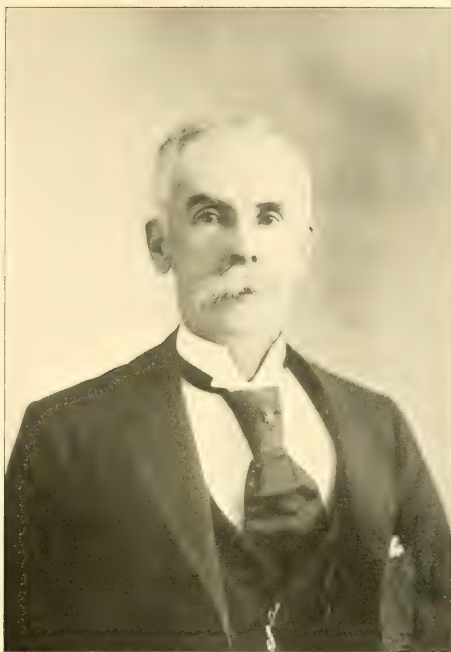
His picture in this work is taken from a portrait of him, which was presented by C. B. Tiernan to the Hibernian Society, of which society Luke Tiernan was president for ten years, and which portrait is now deposited in the Gallery of the Peabody Institute.

The picture of Charles Tiernan is taken from a portrait of him by Chester Harding, painted in 1827.

Rebecca Tiernan married Henry V. Somerville; she died in 1863, and was a cultured and accomplished lady in every sense. Among her friends from the earliest days, was the Hon. John P. Kennedy, eminent in public life, as well as a charming and fascinating novelist—and his wife, who described Mrs. Somerville as a woman of perfect manners and noble appearance, with a sweetness and kindness that graced and adorned her position. Mrs. Somerville was a generous benefactor of the Catholic Church, building the church of St. Agnes in Baltimore county, near Mt. de

Sales, which was named in honor of her daughter, Agnes, and which was for many years the only Catholic church in that neighborhood.

In 1825 William Clarke Somerville, brother of Henry V. Somerville—born in 1790—was appointed minister of Sweden. He was the warm personal friend of Lafayette, who was in the United States at that time as the honored guest of the nation. Upon his return to Europe in the Brandywine, September 29, 1825, Mr. Somerville accompanied him. His health was declining at the time, and he died soon after his arrival in France. The following extracts from letters written by Lafayette to his brother, reveal the cordial and intimate relations which existed between them: "La Grange, January 26, 1896. My dear sir: It is to me a very painful, but sacred duty, to be among the first to convey the dire information of your having lost an excellent brother, and I, a much valued friend, who on the last moment, has honored me with an additional and most precious mark of his affection * * * I shall confine myself to his expressed intention to entrust us at the La Grange with the care of his mortal remains. * * * And now, my dear sir, it remains for me to apologize for these details, which, painful as they are, it has appeared necessary to lay before you, and other members of the family. Should anything have been wanting unintentionally, in our performance, with the advice of the American public officers here what we have thought most consonant to your lamented brother and to your own views, at least there has been no deficiency in our feelings, and in our eagerness on the deplorable occasion to do for the best. Be pleased to accept the



Chas. B. Tiernan.

appropriate condolence, and high regard of two sympathizing friends, my son and myself, to whom my whole family beg to be joined. Lafayette * * * The inscription upon Mr. Somerville's tomb is: "William Clarke Somerville, citizen of the United States of America, while on a diplomatic mission from the government of his country, he died at Auxerre, on the 5th of January, 1826. He had expressed a wish to be interred in the burying-ground of the inhabitants of the La Grange," * * *

It would be impossible in a narrative such as the present, in which conciseness is an essential and indispensable characteristic, to exhibit in detail the personal histories of this ancient and distinguished family. We must, as a consequence of these restrictions, pass to the consideration of the history and the immediate ancestry of its most eminent living representative, Charles Bernard Tiernan, born in Baltimore, September 4, 1840. His father, Charles Tiernan, was born in 1797, was the schoolmate and warm personal friend of Samuel Eccleston, afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore, traveled extensively in Europe, and encountered many strange and varied experiences.

Among the notable features of his life was the earnest interest he displayed in the political fortunes of Mexico, at the time of her declaration of independence, the following letter, in the possession of C. B. Tiernan, from one of the most conspicuous characters in Mexican annals, is a striking illustration of this sentiment:

MEXICO, May 4, 1822.

MY DEAR AND ESTEEMED SIR:

By the correspondence I have received, which has been brought to me by the schooner "Igsquaela," proceeding from Phil-

adelphia, I have received letters from Senor don Richard Meade, and Commander Euenio Cortes, of this Government, which both assure me of the good offices which you have done on behalf of my nation, as well as assisting the Commissioners, as in establishing our credit, making right the opinions respecting us, and negotiating the recognition of our independence. These services, which the Government owes to the illustrious liberality of yourself, and which sends a predilection to the country to which I belong, has excited in me the most profound gratitude, and decided me to offer you my friendship and my respect. Have the goodness to consider these expressions as emanating from the necessity of a free heart. I am with due consideration, your affectionate and faithful servant who kisses your hand, AUGUSTIN DE ITURTIDE.

Senor Don Carlos Tiernan.

Mr. Tiernan also received from this historic personage, an expression of his appreciation and regard in the shape of a curious gold watch of Mexican workmanship, with the inscription: "Don Charles Tiernan—a present from a friend." Mr. Tiernan was subsequently appointed Consul for Mexico at Baltimore, performing the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently for more than twenty years.

His wife, Gay Robertson Bernard, was born in 1817, in Caroline county, Va.; was educated in Richmond, and married Charles Tiernan, December 20, 1836. She was a lady of fine appearance, of beautiful and fascinating manners, had a talent for art, and was an excellent performer upon the harp. Her circle of friends included the most cultured and refined so-

ciety of Baltimore in that day, embracing such social lights and leaders as Miss Emily Harper, Madam Bonaparte, Mrs. John Hanson Thomas, Mrs. William George Reed. Mrs. John H. B. Latrobe declared her to be one of the most brilliant acquisitions to the social life of Baltimore. Gen. Winfield Scott, and Mrs. Scott were frequently entertained at her father's home, in the sumptuous style of the old Virginia day, and there is still in existence a letter in verse, written to her by Mrs. Scott, which is bright, enlivening and genuinely witty.

Charles Bernard Tiernan received his academic training at St. Mary's and Loyola Colleges, Baltimore, attaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. His legal training was acquired under the auspices of the late S. Teackle Wallis, one of the most cultured and gifted representatives of the American bar. Upon the opening of the Johns Hopkins University, he took a post-graduate course of one year in modern literature in this most advanced and progressive centre of American culture. In January, 1861 he became a member of Fifty-third Regiment, Maryland National Guard and during the eventful scenes of the 19th of April, he was sent by the colonel for his arms and equipments, and served in the regiment until it was disbanded upon the arrest of the members of the Legislature and the occupation of the State in large force by the Federal troops. He was a member of the Fifth Regiment and of the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps.

He claims his grandfather's place in the historic Cathedral, and is trustee and secretary of the Board of Trustees of this ancient foundation. He has been a member of the

Hibernian Society, of Baltimore, as well as its legal adviser.

He is a member of the "Clan Donachaidh" in Scotland, as his grandmother, Jane Gay Robertson, belonged to the family of Robertson of Stranan, and he has received many complimentary letters from the headquarters of the clan at Glen Devon, Perthshire, in regard to his connection therewith.

He has also been a member of the Alston, Athaeneum, and Maryland Clubs, of the Catholic Club, of the Maryland Historical Society, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Alumni Association of St. Mary and Loyola Colleges, and of many other associations with which he felt bound to unite himself from sentiments of patriotism and from convictions of public duty.

Mr. Tiernan was one of the original members of the "Ariel Boat Club," which was organized in 1864, and was the first boat club established in Baltimore, and was for a long number of years its secretary and treasurer, almost sustaining it in the time of its adversity and no one in Baltimore has contributed more effectively than himself to the support and success of all manly athletic exercises, such as boating and rowing, in the city. He was a member of the Elkridge Fox-hunting Club, he was tendered a position as staff officer in the militia, and as lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, and the nomination on the Democratic ticket to the City Council from the Eleventh ward, and the nomination to the presidency of the Hibernian Society, but declined them all. He was for many years President of the Cathedral branch of the St. Vincent of Paul Society. Vice-President of the General Society in Baltimore, and is probably one of

the oldest officers of that society in the United States.

He is a man of broad and extensive personal and social acquaintance; his literary and scholarly attainments are considerable, his knowledge of art is by no means slight or superficial, he has traveled widely in Europe, as well as in North America, and has striven to keep himself in friendly, sympathetic alliance with his own people, to deserve the respect and regard of the community, and to advance and foster its true interests and its national development by devoting his energy and his influence faithfully and earnestly to its service.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.—I purpose in the present sketch to speak of Edgar Allan Poe principally from the standpoint of literary and poetical character. His personal history has been written so frequently and is so easy of access that in this connection it might seem a work of supererogation to indulge in biographical detail beyond the mere statement that Poe was born in Boston in January, 1809, a year notable in the annals of the world. Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, three of the most illustrious examples of human progress in diverse but still not antagonistic spheres of development, date their birth from this *annus mirabilis* of our dawning nineteenth century. Yet with all that has been written in regard to the personal history of our poet—his escapades—his infirmities—his versatile and checkered life, it is by no means sure that his unique position in the evolution of our literature is perfectly appreciated and properly understood. Edgar A. Poe had no prototype or predecessor in American poetry or in Amer-

ican romance—he has had no successor in either, though the empirical imitators of his style may be described as legion. There is nothing American in his genius, scarcely a shade of local color, of home association, of native reminiscence in all that he has produced. This singular trait may serve to account for the hopeless failures of New England critics, to estimate Poe rationally, or to appreciate his phenomenal position in our literary history. His real poetic affinity and affiliation is with the school of Coleridge and Keats, the nearest approach to a reproduction of his genius in our day, is to be found in the poetry of Rosetti. It is a fact not unknown to special students of our poetry that the "Blessed Damozel" had its inspiration and suggestion in the "Raven" of Poe. The former poem is indeed a sort of inverse presentation of the latter. In the first we have the lament of the lover for the Lenore in the heavens; in the other, it is the longing of the glorified spirit for reunion with the loved one still lingering here alone, the difference is in the celestial and terrestrial attitudes of the actors principally affected by the development of the dual idea. It cannot be demonstrated that a single American poet has contributed in the slightest measure to the development of Poe's rare and unique genius. The absurdity of the Chivers' myth is too patent to demand or to deserve refutation. A single line in the "Raven" is borrowed almost literally from Mrs. Browning's "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," and the mere title of the poem may have been suggested by the "Raven" of Coleridge, but the essential characteristics, as well as the fundamental conception, are Poe's alone. The genius of Poe, however, is not to be estimated by

the "Raven," despite its immense popularity. Its metrical and rhythmical power is unsurpassed, all the rare devices of Norse bard and Saxon minstrel are blended in the wonderful witchery of its verse, alliteration, assonance, "linked sweetness long drawn out," "the hidden soul of harmony," with its sombre refrain, so suggestive of the "one word" of Shakespeare's *starling*.

"Annabel Lee" and the "Haunted Palace" each stand on a higher plane of poetic art than the "Raven." Both reveal the inspiration of Coleridge, the subtle charm of Keats. "Genevieve," the "Lambia," "La Belle Dame sans Merci," "Christabel," are the preludes and harbingers of Poe's supreme and especially distinctive creations. All belong to the sphere of the weird, the fantastic, the realm of mystery, a type and character of poetry abundantly creative in the earlier decades of the century, and forming a specific, notable phase in the development of the incoming wave of romanticism which marked the later stages of the Georgian era. To this school Poe belongs, in his prose, as well as in his poetical aspect. He is in practical utilitarian America what Coleridge and Keats were in the England of the age of Waterloo, and the Napoleonic epoch. In this respect his position is absolutely isolated and aloof in the history of poetical evolution in this country.

It is unjust to Poe's fame and character to speak of the lack of moral tone in his prose and poetry. He is in no rational sense obnoxious to the charge. His aim is not didactic, there is no striving after allegorical teaching, moral lessons, ethical instruction. All this was alien to his purpose, and in conflict with his ideal. The remote,

themes; the local, the domestic, the sphere of sensibility in normal life, lay far wide of his purpose, and it is illogical as well as unscientific to condemn him for adhering to the tenets of his philosophy in the exercise of his power, either in prose or in poetry. In foreign lands, notably in countries of romance origin, in which the artistic instinct and the artistic appreciation is much more acute and discriminating than in our own race, his fame brightens with a steadily increasing lustre. His most brilliant triumphs are in the future, as the gradual expansion of art culture brings the undiscerning world somewhat nearer to a rational conception of his genius, the rarest, subtlest, most pervaded by pure phantasy, that the history of literature has seen since the spacious times of Coleridge and Keats, of whose type of art he was the propagandist and the not unworthy representative in our fresh, buoyant, prosaic, occidental civilization.

FREDERICK BROOKS HUBBELL, President Home Telephone Company, Baltimore, Md., was born at Harrisburg, Pa., July 2d, 1842. He is a son of the late General Horatio and Rebecca (Brooks) Hubbell, the former a native of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of English-Irish-German descent. (See Dr. Egle's *Genealogies of early Irish and German Pennsylvania settlers and Conn. Colonial Records*.) Both the Hubbells and Brookses were of Colonial stock, antedating the Revolutionary War by more than a century. Gen. Horatio Hubbell was a leading lawyer of Philadelphia, was the projector of the Atlantic Cable (see *Congressional Records*, 1849), and had command of the State troops dur-

ing the native American riots of 1844 in Philadelphia. Frederick B. Hubbell was educated in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1863, but never practiced, becoming identified almost immediately after his admission to the bar with coal mining and railway enterprises in connection with the Pennsylvania railway system. In 1872 he went South as assistant to Gen. Herman Haupt, General Manager of Richmond and Danville (commonly called Piedmont Air Line), now Southern Railway, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., General Haupt representing the Pennsylvania Railroad which at that time owned the controlling interest in this system. Mr. Hubbell remained at Richmond until the close of 1876, when he was transferred to the Northern Central system and placed in charge of the Canton terminus coal traffic. He was next in the General Freight Agent's office of the same company at Baltimore. In 1880 he took charge of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained until 1886. Returning to Baltimore he was elected to the vice-presidency of the Suffolk and Carolina Railway. In 1889 he was elected General Freight and Passenger Agent of Maryland Central (now Baltimore and Lehigh) Railroad, serving in that capacity until 1892, when he was made vice-president and took charge of the construction of the Bristol and Elizabethtown Railway in Tennessee. Upon the completion of this road to Elizabethtown, he was elected second vice-president of the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway and General Manager of the Arkansas Construction Company. Under Mr. Hubbell's direction the lines of this company

were surveyed and located between Fort Smith, Ark., and Shreveport, La., and eighty miles of track laid and operated when his connection therewith was severed and he returned to Baltimore, there becoming one of the promoters of the Queen Anne Railroad, and is one of the directors of the construction company of that road. He is president of the Home Telephone Company of Baltimore, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics. Mr. Hubbell was married October 8, 1880, to Ella Sherman, daughter of Walter S. Hubbell, a lawyer of Canandaigua, N. Y. Mrs. Hubbell died in 1890, leaving one child, Stewart B. Hubbell, now a student at Mohegan Lake Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Hubbell resides at 1829 N. Calvert street, and is a member of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE VERNON came of Revolutionary stock; his grandfather, Thomas Vernon, was a soldier in the Pennsylvania Line, War of the Revolution, and his father, Nathaniel Vernon, was a soldier of the War of 1812-14. The Vernons are of Norman-French extraction, descended from the race that under William the Norman, conquered England, A. D. 1066. The Vernons emigrated to America with William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born at Frederick City, Frederick county, Md., June 14, 1843. He was educated at Frederick College, and was engaged in the study of law at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. He entered the army August 10, 1861, as second lieutenant of Company A of the Cavalry Battalion which, at Colonel Vernon's suggestion, was called "Cole's Cav-

alry," in honor of Capt. Henry A. Cole, the senior captain and commander.

In the spring of 1862, when General Bank's army made its campaign in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, "Cole's Cavalry" was in the van and at Bunker Hill, Va., the first blood of the campaign was shed by this command, in a successful cavalry skirmish with Ashby's Confederate cavalry, not, however, without serious loss. The brigade commander, General Williams, then commanding the Third Brigade, Bank's Division, Eighth Corps, issued a complimentary order, mentioning Captain Cole and Lieutenant Vernon by name. In the successful battle at Winchester, Va., March, 1862, in which General Shields defeated Stonewall Jackson's Confederate army, Company B, "Cole's Cavalry," opened the fight. In all of the various campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1862-63-64, "Cole's Cavalry" was incessantly scouting and skirmishing with the enemy; in fact, in all of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia campaigns they took an active part and suffered heavily.

At Harper's Ferry, Va., in September, 1862, the cavalry refused to surrender, and led by "Cole's Cavalry" successfully cut their way through the enemy's lines, passed through Gen. Robert E. Lee's army, then at Sharpsburg, Md., and captured General Longstreet's ammunition train, which had its effect in the subsequent battle of Antietam, Md. Lieutenant Vernon was promoted first lieutenant May 16, 1862, and captain October 25, 1862.

At the midnight battle in the snow at Fredericksburg, Va., January 18, 1864, Captain Vernon was severely wounded, a ball passing through the left eye and the

entering a portion of the skull. Captain Vernon was promoted major, March 5, 1864, and lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1864, the battalion having been recruited to a full regiment. Colonel Vernon commanded a brigade of cavalry, and subsequently a brigade of infantry in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, in the summer and fall of 1864. The repeated and successful raids of the enemy upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, Va., in the winter of 1864-65, caused the detail of Colonel Vernon to be sent for its protection in charge of detachments from the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, Fourteenth West Virginia, and Thirteenth Maryland Infantry. There was no further trouble from the time Colonel Vernon assumed command; and the close of the war found him in charge of a military district in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He was mustered out of service with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 28, 1865.

He returned to his home at Frederick City, Md., in July, 1865, and established a legal collection agency, but devoted a portion of his time to his farm, a short distance from the city. He was appointed postmaster at Frederick City, Md., March 8, 1867, and served until May 24, 1869, when he was appointed a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, which position he held until February, 1878, when he was appointed surveyor of customs at Baltimore, Md., February 13, 1878, which he held until March 18, 1882. Upon the expiration of his commission he established a real estate brokerage and collection busi-

ness at Baltimore, Md., where he at present resides.

Colonel Vernon took an active part in politics from 1865 to 1882, being frequently selected as a delegate to Republican State and National Conventions. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been a Post commander for several years and department commander in the department of Maryland in 1886. He was President of the Union Veteran Association of Maryland in 1889, and was appointed by Governor Lowndes in 1896, one of the committee to compile the records of Maryland Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war. He is a member of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the District of Columbia. Colonel Vernon is a member of the collection and real estate brokerage firm of G. W. F. Vernon & Co., with offices in Baltimore and branch offices in Washington, D. C. He was married August 18, 1873, to Sallie, daughter of the late Alexander Todd, of San Francisco, and granddaughter of the late Judge Todd, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Colonel and Mrs. Vernon have three children, Anna D., George A. and Edna F. Vernon, and reside at Primrose, Baltimore county, Md. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

REV. ARTHUR CHILTON POWELL, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, was born at Dayton, O., July 22, 1854. He is a son of the late John and Sarah ((Latham) Powell, the former a native of Herefordshire, England, and the latter of the State of Maine, and lineally descended from Mary Chilton, one of the passengers of the Mayflower. Arthur Chilton Powell attended the public and high schools of Dayton, O.; entered

Amherst College in 1872, and was graduated with the class of '76; spent the following year at Princeton Theological Seminary, and attended Philadelphia Divinity School in 1878-79; was rector at Riverside, Hamilton county, O., from 1879 to 1882; at St. John's Church, York, Pa., from 1882 to 1886; was Dean of the Convocation, Harrisburg, from 1886 to 1888, and entered upon the rectorship of Grace Church, Baltimore, November 17, 1888. Rev. Mr. Powell is one of the Board of Trustees of the Church Home, one of the vice-presidents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, one of the managers of Maryland Home for Consumptives and a trustee of Warfield College School, Sykesville. He was married September 28, 1882, to Helen B., daughter of Charles J. and Sarah (Buttless) Hardy, cashier Deshler National Bank, Columbus, O. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have three children, George, Chilton Latham and Paul Rullison, and reside at 709 Park avenue.

DR. JOHN MORRIS was born in Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 6th of February, 1824. His education was received in private schools and later in Lancaster Academy, and the high school of the same city. This education was afterwards supplemented by private tutors in the Latin, French, German and Spanish languages. His last French tutor, Mons. Dupuy, was teacher of this language in the Baltimore City College. He afterwards committed suicide, being driven to this desperate act, the Doctor's fears, by his (the Doctor's) murdering of the French language. At the age of fifteen Doctor Morris entered the law office of the Hon. Jacob Broom, who was at that time secretary to Col. James Cameron.

brother to Simon Cameron. Colonel Cameron was shot through the chest by Mr. Middleton, editor of the "Lancaster Examiner," an anti-Masonic journal. This occurred whilst Doctor Morris was in Mr. Broom's office. Colonel Cameron was a brave man, of rugged Scotch blood; he survived this serious wound, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, whilst leading his regiment. Jacob Broom became eventually a very distinguished man. He joined the American party; was elected three times to Congress by the Know Nothings of Philadelphia, and afterwards was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the American party, Mr. Webster, their first nominee having died. This nomination of Mr. Broom led to the defeat of Fremont and the election of Mr. Buchanan. A dicker was made through Colonel Forney with Mr. Broom and the leaders of the party, by which the electoral ticket of that party was kept in the field; its press supported throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and its orators liberally paid for their services. This dicker, which cost the Democratic party \$50,000, is known to few living persons. Mr. Broom was afterwards appointed by President Buchanan to a place in one of the departments in Washington, where he died.

Mr. Jacob Broom having been transferred to the Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg, Doctor Morris entered the office of the Hon. James M. Broom, the father of Jacob, in Philadelphia. James M. Broom had been a member of Congress from Delaware in Jefferson's time. He was then a Federalist, as was his father, Jacob Broom, of Delaware, who signed the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards came

into the Democratic party, with many other distinguished Federalists, notably, President Buchanan, Roger B. Taney, Louis McLane, and a host of other public men.

Whilst in Mr. Broom's office, Doctor Morris was brought in contact with all the great lawyers in Philadelphia at that time, including the Binneys, the Rawles, Sargents, Brewsters, St. George Tucker Campbell, Henry M. Phillips, Peter A. and David Paul Brown, and younger members of the bar, who afterwards became leaders in their profession. Doctor Morris believes that he is the last surviving lawyer's clerk who accompanied his master to Court, carrying his (the master's) law books in a green bag. This gave him an opportunity to be seated among the lawyers and to listen to their arguments.

Mr. James M. Broom was associated with Mr. Webster in the celebrated Girard Will case. He prepared the briefs, which with all the other papers was copied by Doctor Morris. He was also thrown into contact with Commodore James Barron, who spent every Sunday morning in Germantown, with Mr. Broom, where he lived. The Commodore was an eccentric man and wore side combs. He, though a Virginian, was a strong Federalist, while Decatur whom he killed at Bladensburg, was a Marylander and a violent Democrat. The Commodore's devoted body-servant was as black as ebony, and was the last slave in Pennsylvania, having refused to leave his devoted master.

An orphan, with insufficient means of support, Doctor Morris was forced to relinquish his law studies. He came to Baltimore in 1841 and settled as a teacher in the Twelfth district of Baltimore county. Many of his pupils are still living. Whilst engaged in



John Morris, M. D.

teaching he commenced the study of medicine. He attended his first course of lectures at the Washington College, now the Church Home on Broadway. During the day he attended lectures and at night taught school in the Monkur Institute on Ann street, Fell's Point. When the school closed at 10 o'clock, he walked to his country home, two and one-half miles distant. In 1845, when Doctor Morris was just twenty-one, he was placed in nomination by his Baltimore county friends at the Democratic Convention of Towson as a candidate for the Legislature. He received twenty-eight votes on the first ballot, lacking but three of the required majority. In 1848 he removed to Baltimore and entered the office of Dr. Frederick E. B. Hintze, a distinguished physician of that city. During this year hewent before the Examining Board of the State Faculty and obtained a license to practice medicine. He afterwards graduated at Bellevue College, New York. He is also a licentiate of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, where he lived as an interne. He remained fourteen years as the associate of Doctor Hintze. He again entered politics, and was elected to the Legislature in 1851. He served during the two long sessions of 1852-3. He was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and made a minority report urging the reduction of the State taxes. Owing to the factional opposition of Governor Lowe, the report was not adopted, but at the succeeding session the suggestions in the report were carried without opposition. Doctor Morris also made a speech advocating the sale of the State's interest—\$1,500,000, in the Northern Central Railway Company for the sum of \$90,000 annually, being six per cent. on the prin-

cipal, which was passed by the Legislature. This amount is still paid by the company.

In 1850 Doctor Morris presided over the celebrated Turner-Watkins Mayoralty Convention, the most boisterous body that ever met in Maryland. Its session finally had to be held in daytime, with locked doors. After many ballots Mabe Turner, the popular butcher, and a pet of the Empire Club of that day, was nominated. The Watkins men rebelled, led on by the members of the New Market Fire Company. Turner was defeated, Mr. Jerome, the Whig candidate, being elected by twenty-seven hundred majority. In 1852 Doctor Morris was elected President of the Democratic City Convention, succeeding such men as Benjamin C. Howard, Doctor Graves and Joshua Vansant. He held this place for several years, and during the Know-Nothing times, published, in connection with the late Nathaniel Cox, Secretary of the State under Governor Ligon, a campaign paper, the *True American*, which was distributed and read in all the shops of the city.

During the dreadful epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1855, Doctor Morris served as a volunteer. He contracted the disease, but recovered. The citizens of Norfolk the next year presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his services. In 1857, he was, without solicitation, appointed by President Buchanan, postmaster of Baltimore. He served as school commissioner during the year of 1856-7. He and his life-long friend, John T. Morris, for many years President of the School Board, were the only Democrats that the Know-Nothing members of the Council voted for. In 1864 Doctor Morris presided at a Democratic Convention which sent dele-

gates to the Chicago Convention, which nominated McClellan. Since that time he has taken no part in politics. He did not vote for Horace Greeley. He belongs to the Civil Service Reform Association and the Reform League.

Doctor Morris has filled many places of honor and usefulness. In addition to those already mentioned, he is ex-president of the various local medical societies; ex-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Vice-President of the American Medical Association, member of the Judicial Council of the same, President of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum, President of the State Lunatic Commission, President Baltimore City Plumbing Board, and ex-President of the Maryland State Board of Health. Doctor Morris is a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, having been President of the Old Friendship Fire Company, one of the managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Vice-President of the Society for the Protection of Children, one of the Board of Visitors Training School for Feeble-Minded at Owing's Mills, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, ex-President of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Medical Society and one of the managers of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association.

Doctor Morris was a delegate to the Social Science Congress which met in Belfast in 1867. That Congress was presided over by Earl Dufferin. The late David Dudley Field was the only other American representative present. Doctor Morris was also a delegate in 1875 to the British Medical Association, which met in Edinburgh; to the Industrial Medical Congress, which met

at Brussels, and also the French Scientific Congress, which convened at Nates the same year.

HON. JOHN K. COWEN, leading lawyer, railroad president and Congressman, was born in Holmes county, O., October 28, 1844. His father, Washington Cowen, was a native of Oxford, Pa., and early in life moved to Holmes county, O., where John K. Cowen passed his youth. He attended the local public schools, went to the academy at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, at the age of twelve and continued there until he was sixteen. He then entered Vermilion Institute, an academy located at Hayesville, Ashland county, O., and afterwards, in 1862, taught a school in his native place. In the following year he entered Princeton College, and graduated at the head of his class in 1866. Among his college mates were Robert Garrett and Judge J. A. C. Bond, of Westminster. Mr. Cowen, after leaving college taught in the High School at Millersburg, O., for a short time, and then accepted a position as principal in an academy at Shreve, O. While teaching school he studied law, and in 1868 was admitted to practice in Canton, O., Hon. William McKinley being one of his examiners. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Mansfield, O., where he was soon recognized as a leading member of the bar and acquired a large practice. In 1872 he came to Baltimore to accept the position of general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He continued as such until Charles F. Mayer's retirement from the presidency of that road, when he was elected his successor, and later, when the great corporation passed into the hands

of a receivership, was appointed by the Court, with Oscar G. Murray as receiver of the B. & O., which position he still holds. In 1882 Mr. Cowen entered into active politics in Baltimore and since that time has taken a prominent part as an Independent Democrat. He has always supported the Democratic party on national issues, and has been a devoted admirer of President Cleveland. In 1894 he was the nominee of his party for Congress, and was elected, defeating his opponent, Robert H. Smith, after a memorable and spirited campaign. As a lawyer Mr. Cowen stands at the head of his profession, and has argued many important cases before the Maryland Court of Appeals, United States Circuit and District Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to his railroad practice, Mr. Cowen has a large private practice, being a member of the firm of Cowen, Cross & Bond. He is noted for his eloquence, the clearness of his presentation of the facts in legal cases and his strong grasp upon the legal principles involved.

DR. JAMES GERARD WILTSHIRE was born in Jefferson county, Va., September 23, 1843. He is a son of the late George D. and Elizabeth H. (Moore) Wiltshire, natives of Virginia and descendants respectively of early English and Scotch-Irish settlers of the colony. Representatives of both families were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. James G. Wiltshire attended the public and private schools and academy of his native county and was engaged in the drug business from 1859 to the fall of 1861, when he enlisted as druggist and was assigned to the Confederate hospital at Dumfries. He was sent

thence to Fredericksburg and successively to Ashland and Richmond, was for one year with Chew's Battery and Ashby's Horse Artillery, finally in the spring of 1864 joining Col. John S. Mosby's command with which he served until the close of the war, being principally engaged in scouting service and successively promoted from private to a second lieutenancy. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Hugh Nelson, Middleway, Va., entering the University of Virginia in 1867 and was graduated from the School of Medicine of that institution in 1868. He then entered Maryland University Medical Department, from which he received his diploma in 1869, ever since which time he has been engaged in general practice in Baltimore with present office and residence at 212 W. Madison street. Doctor Wiltshire was assistant to Professor of Obstetrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1873, and from 1874 to 1881 Demonstrator of Anatomy of the same institution, and was during that period and for some time subsequent quiz master. He has been lecturer on anatomy, Baltimore Medical College, since 1893, physician in charge of Baltimore Orphan Asylum since 1875, and is one of the physicians of the Baptist Orphanage and Christian Home. He was married April 27, 1882, to Fannie Russell, daughter of the late Maj. E. B. Hill, of Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Wiltshire have three children, Turner, Lucy and George, and are members of Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

JOHN MIFFLIN HOOD, President and General Manager of the Western Maryland Railroad, was born at Bowling Green, the old family residence, near Sykesville, in

Howard county, Md., on the 5th of April, 1843. His father, Dr. Benjamin Hood, was the son of Benjamin and Sarah Hood, and was born at Bowling Green in 1812 and died in 1855, in the forty-third year of his age. His mother, Hannah Mifflin Hood, was the daughter of Alexander Coulter, of Baltimore, where she was born. Young Hood was educated in Howard and Harford counties, completing his course at Rugby's Institute, Mount Washington, in 1859. He then commenced the study of engineering, and in July of the same year secured employment in the engineer corps engaged in the extension of the Delaware Railroad. The same corps was next employed in the construction of the Eastern Shore Railroad of Maryland, Mr. Hood soon becoming principal assistant engineer, and for part of the time had charge of the operations. In August, 1861, he went to Brazil, but finding the field for engineering unpromising, returned to Baltimore in January, 1862, and after studying marine engineering, ran the blockade and reported to the Confederate authorities at Richmond, Va., for service. He was at once assigned to duty as topographical engineer and draughtsman of the military railroad then building from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C. (since known as the Piedmont Railroad), and upon the completion of his work declined a commission offered in the Engineer Corps, and enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Battalion Maryland Infantry. He served with distinction in the Maryland Infantry until the spring of 1864, when he accepted a lieutenant's commission in the Second Regiment of Engineer Troops, in which service he continued until surrendered at Appomattox. Mr. Hood was several times

slightly wounded, and at Stanard's Mill, in the Spottsylvania battles, had his left arm badly shattered above the elbow. While still incapacitated for duty he ran the blockade, and, wading the Potomac at night, visited his family, and came to Baltimore, where he had his wound treated by Dr. Nathan R. Smith, returning to his command before Richmond with a large party of recruits for the Confederate service. In September, 1865, he was employed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to make surveys for the extension of the Philadelphia and Baltimore central line between the Susquehanna river and Baltimore; he was next placed in charge of the construction of the Port Deposit branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and made chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and constructed its line through Cecil county to the Susquehanna river. He was soon afterwards elected engineer and superintendent of the same company, and in April, 1870, became general superintendent of the Florida (now Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit) Railroad. His health failing, in November, 1871, he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Oxford and York Narrow-Gauge Railroad, in Pennsylvania, and while holding this position he became also chief engineer of a new line, known as the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad, the construction of which was stopped by the panic of 1873. On the 14th of January, 1874, Mr. Hood was elected vice-president and general superintendent of the Western Maryland Railroad, and on the 24th of March following he was made president and general manager of the road, including the office of chief en-

gineer, in which position he continues to the present time.

Mr. Hood married on the 17th of July, 1867, Florence Eloise Haden, of Botetourt county, Va., and has six children.

LAWRENCE BRENGLE KEMP, President of the Commercial and Farmers National Bank of Baltimore, the second oldest bank of Baltimore. He was born in Baltimore, August 24, 1857. He is the son of the late Charles L. and Elizabeth C. (Brenkle) Kemp, natives of Frederick county, Md., the former of English, the latter of German descent. Lawrence B. Kemp's parents died in his childhood and he was reared by his grandfather, the late Maj. Lawrence J. Brenkle, of Frederick, Md. He completed his education at Frederick College in 1875, and came to Baltimore to enter the counting room of Eugene Levering & Co., with which firm he remained for eight years and was, at the severance of his relations therewith, confidential man and assistant cashier. For about five years following Mr. Kemp was connected with the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore. Upon the unanimous request of the members of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, he was appointed December 5, 1892, National Bank Examiner for Maryland and the District of Columbia, by A. B. Hepburn, Comptroller of Currency, which appointment was confirmed by Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury. This position he held during the remainder of Mr. Hepburn's administration, and for two years under Comptroller James H. Eckels. January 9, 1895, he accepted the cashiership of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore, to the presidency of which he succeeded upon the

retirement of Mr. Joseph H. Rieman, April 2, 1896. Mr. Kemp was actively instrumental in founding the Maryland Bankers' Association, of which the late Enoch Pratt was first president, and of which Mr. Kemp has been secretary since its organization. He is also vice-president for Maryland of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Kemp was married November, 1883, to Helen, daughter of the late S. McDonald Richardson, for a number of years president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and whose personal history is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have two children, McDonald R. and Hilda; reside at Mt. Washington and are communicants of Emanuel P. E. Church, of Baltimore; Mr. Kemp is a vestryman of St. John's P. E. Church at Mt. Washington.

MR. S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Postmaster, Baltimore, Md., was born September 4, 1859, at his father's summer residence near Mt. Washington, in Baltimore county. He is of an old Maryland family and is of Democratic antecedents. His father, the late Henry M. Warfield, was one of the prominent business men and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Baltimore. Henry M. Warfield was the independent Democratic candidate of the combined forces against the regular Democratic nominee for mayor in the memorable campaign of 1875, and for many years took part in reform politics. Mr. Warfield, the present postmaster, has many of his father's characteristics, and inherited his father's interest in reform movements.

During the memorable independent political movement in this city he was a conspicuous figure. When the Jefferson Demo-

cratic Association was organized, which was the outgrowth of these independent campaigns, Mr. Warfield was elected its president. This was the largest and strongest independent Democratic organization ever formed in the State, and exercised a powerful influence in shaping the politics of the city and State. On the executive committee of the club were such men as S. Teackle Wallis, John K. Cowen, Col. Charles Marshall, W. L. Marbury, William Cabell Bruce, Gen. George S. Brown, Joseph Packard, Jr., Skipwith Wilmer and other equally well-known men.

When the late Judge Brown ran as the independent candidate for Mayor, indorsed by the Republican party, against Mr. Hodges in 1885, Mr. Warfield took part in the independent fight for Judge Brown. In the Davidson-Shaw mayoralty contest in 1889 Mr. Warfield was chosen by the independents chairman of the executive and campaign committee and managed the campaign.

In 1891 Mr. Warfield was nominated for mayor of Baltimore by the independent Democrats, the nomination being indorsed by the Republican party. He was at that time but 32 years of age, the youngest candidate ever nominated for the position in this city. He was defeated by Mr. Latrobe, the regular Democratic candidate.

Mr. Warfield is a gold Democrat. He declined to support the Chicago platform, and it was by his advice and co-operation that the Honest Money Democratic League of Maryland and the Wage-Earners' Patriotic League were formed during the late Presidential campaign. It was largely through the exertions of these Leagues that Maryland was carried for the sound money

candidate at the election, the Honest-Money League having an enrolled membership, both in its own organization and offshoots of from 8,000 to 10,000 men. The Honest-Money Democratic League also played an important part in the last campaign.

Mr. Warfield has had a thorough business training, is connected with a number of business enterprises, and is regarded as a man of rare executive ability.

President McKinley has announced his intention to reappoint Postmaster Warfield upon the expiration of his present term in recognition of his able administration of the office.

Commenting on Mr. Warfield's reappointment the *New York Evening Post* said editorially as follows: "The announcement that Postmaster Warfield, of Baltimore, is to be reappointed secures the acceptance of the right principle regarding the filling of such an office in a large city for the first time—leaving out of account the recommitment of Mr. Pearson in this city by President Cleveland during his first term, and that was an exception to the rule of change enforced elsewhere. Mr. Warfield has been a thoroughly efficient postmaster, has been alert and skillful in the introduction of every available improvement, has been careful to observe faithfully the civil service laws, and has not tried to treat the offices under his management as spoils to be distributed to party workers, but has used them as positions designed for the service of the public. So excellent has been his record, and so universal was the satisfaction of the community, that his retention was asked with a close approach to unanimity by those whose only interest in the matter was a desire to secure good service for the public in

a business institution, and Mr. McKinley has indicated his purpose to comply with this popular demand, although Mr. Warfield is a Democrat. The most remarkable thing about so obviously proper a decision is that such a performance is almost without precedent."

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN HILL, JR., Chief Engineer, Water Board of Baltimore City, was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 18, 1868. He is a son of Nicholas S. Hill, Sr., and Mary Watkins (Pope) Hill, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Kentucky. The first comer of the Pope family to America, Nathaniel Pope, emigrated from England to the colony of Virginia early in the seventeenth century and located at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county, about 1657. He had two sons, Nathaniel and Thomas, and one daughter, Anne, who became the second wife of Col. John Washington, great-grandfather of President George Washington. The founder of the Maryland Hill family, Clement Hill, came from Shropshire, England, with Lord Baltimore, subsequently locating at Compton-Basset, Prince George's county. He was Surveyor-General of Maryland. Nicholas S. Hill, Sr., was born in Prince George's county, Md., studied law and was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, subsequently serving as Major and Commissary General of the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the close of the war he located in Baltimore, where he engaged for a time in the grain commission business, subsequently served as purchasing agent of the B. & O. R. R., and has now retired from active business.

Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., received his initial schooling at Pen-Lucy School under Col. Richard Malcolm Johnson, afterwards attending Loyola College, Baltimore, and Georgetown (D. C.) University. He was then apprenticed to the machine shops of the B. & O. R. R. He then attended Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, whence he was graduated in 1892 with the degree, Mechanical Engineer. For a short period thereafter he was instructor in experimental mechanics at Stevens Institute, leaving the institution to assume the duties of engineer of the South Side Elevated Railway at Chicago. In 1893 he returned to Baltimore and established an office at 203 East German street. He was engineer's secretary of the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore. In January, 1897, he was appointed to his present position as chief engineer of the Water Department of Baltimore. He is a member of the University Club and one of the finance committee of the Children's Society of Baltimore. He was married April 17, 1895, to Miss Isabelle B., daughter of the late John C. Berry, a merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one child, Isabelle S., reside at 911 St. Paul street and attend Immanuel P. E. Church.

JAMES REAMER, proprietor of the Howard House, Baltimore (formerly known as Wheatfield Inn, 1790 to 1830), is a Virginian whose hotel experience began during his very early manhood, when he clerked for his father, the late Col. W. C. Reamer, when the latter was proprietor of the Railroad Hotel at Martinsburg. Mr. James Reamer was for more than twenty years proprietor of the Reamer House, Leesburg, Loudon

county, Va., coming thence to Baltimore in July, 1889, to assume proprietorship of the Howard House (now known as Reamer's Howard House). Messrs. John M. and Frank Reamer, brothers of the proprietor, are of the office force of the Howard. The late Colonel Reamer's widow and daughters reside at the Howard, and attend Westminster Presbyterian Church.

DR. REUBEN JAMES HOOPER TALL was born July 9, 1843, at Tobacco Stick, Dorchester county, Md. His father, Lewis W. Tall, and his mother, Mary (Harrington) Tall, were natives of the same county. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Reuben was the youngest. Their first born, Luke Tall, died in Philadelphia, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a wife and two children. His parents removed to Baltimore when the subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old. He attended the public schools of this city until he was fourteen years of age, when the family returned to Dorchester county. He continued his studies in his native town until he was sixteen, and was then appointed teacher of the school. While employed in that capacity he began the study of medicine. He went to Baltimore and entered the medical department of Maryland University, where he graduated, having attended two courses of lectures. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Baltimore since 1865. He was married April 14, 1869, to Mollie C., daughter of J. W. Blake, of Baltimore. One son, born of this marriage, is Harry B. Tall. Doctor Tall is Methodistic in his political views.

DR. ARTHUR HOWARD MANN, JR., was born in Baltimore, October 29, 1869. He is

a son of Arthur H. and Augusta C. (Ulrich) Mann, the former a native of Maryland and of Irish descent, the latter of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Arthur H. Mann, now retired, was for many years proprietor of the Park Stables, a business founded by his father in 18—. Arthur H. Mann, Jr., was educated at Lamb's Academy and Oxford School, studied medicine under Doctor Tiffany and was graduated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1890. During the last year of his college course he was clinical assistant at Maryland University Hospital. The year following his graduation he spent abroad attending the University of Vienna, Austria, and the year following his return took a student's course at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Chief of Clinic to Professor of Surgery, '95-6, Chief of Clinic to Professor of Surgery, 96-7, Maryland University, and Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, '97-8. He is also surgeon to Bay View Hospital. Doctor Mann is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Clinical Society and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He is unmarried, resides at 934 Madison avenue, and is a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

DR. W. EDWARD MAGRUDER was born at Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Md., June 9, 1873. He is a son of Dr. William E. and Margaret (Brooke) Magruder, natives of Maryland, and descendants respectively of the earliest Scotch and English settlers of Maryland. Dr. William E. Magruder is now practicing in Montgomery county, Md., where he has practiced and resided for forty-four years. He was grad-



Reuben J. H. Tall, M.D.



uated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1854. His father, Dr. William Bowie Magruder, was a graduate of Maryland University in 1825, and was up to the time of his decease in 1873 a leading physician. The father of Dr. W. B. Magruder, Zadock Magruder, was also a physician, who graduated from the College of Philadelphia under Benjamin Rush in 1796. Upon his return from Philadelphia to enter upon the practice of medicine in Maryland, Dr. Zadock Magruder assisted in laying plans for the formation of a State Medical Society which resulted in the founding of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Dr. W. Edward Magruder attended Sherwood Academy, entered Johns Hopkins University where he remained for two years, then entering Columbia University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1889, and M. D., 1892. For a time thereafter he was engaged in practicing with his father in Montgomery county. In 1894 he entered the Baltimore Medical College, was graduated therefrom the following year, and had charge of its dispensary department of general medicine until May, 1897. Doctor Magruder has offices and residence at 922 Madison avenue, and branch offices at 844 S. Sharp street, and 214 N. Central avenue. He is a member of the Baltimore Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and American Medical Association. His church connection is with the Hicksite Branch of Friends.

WALTER IRELAND DAWKINS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., October 21, 1858. He is a son of the

late Young Parran and Alethea Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dawkins, natives of Maryland, the former of Scotch-English and the latter of Irish descent. He graduated from St. John's College with the class of '80, began the study of law under the preceptorship of James H. Wilson and Judge Robert Ford, of Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md., and was admitted to the bar at Leonardtown in September, 1883. He was engaged in his profession at the latter place until 1887 when he removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided and practiced law with offices in the Fidelity Building.

AUGUSTIN DE RUSSY SAPPINGTON, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore March 24, 1862. He is a son of Nicholas J. and Maria E. (Birkey) Sappington, both natives of Baltimore and descendants of early settlers in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nicholas J. Sappington has been in Government service in Baltimore since the Civil War and is now connected with the Customs Department. A. de R. Sappington was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, then entered the law department of Maryland University, graduating therefrom in 1881. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and for some years practiced in partnership association with Messrs. James Pollard and Albert W. Rivers, and is now of the firm of Sappington & Rivers, with offices in the Fidelity Building. He is one of the examiners of the Circuit or Equity Courts of Baltimore. Mr. Sappington was married April 18, 1894, to Edith, daughter of the late George H. Miller, a retired merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Sappington reside at 2034 Linden avenue and are members of Immanuel Epis-

copal Church. Mr. Sappington is one of the vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN R. ABERCROMBIE, Coroner Northwestern District of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore February 20, 1869. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Daniel) Abercrombie, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Port Stanley, Ontario. John Abercrombie is assistant manager of the Baltimore News Company. Dr. John Abercrombie attended the public schools and City College and Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated from the medical department of Maryland University with the class of '95. Following his graduation he was assistant resident physician at University Hospital and is now one of the chiefs of clinic in the University Hospital Dispensary. He was appointed by Governor Lowndes to the position of coroner, May 4, 1896. Doctor Abercrombie is lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the Woman's Medical College, and physician to the Shelter for Aged Colored Women. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Medical Society, Baltimore Clinical Society and a member of and medical examiner for the American Legion of Honor.

DR. CHARLES WELLMAN MITCHELL was born in Baltimore, February 4, 1859. He is a son of the late John and Clara (Wellman) Mitchell, the former a native of Scotland, the latter born in New York and of Hollandese extraction, being lineally descended from one of the Dutch settlers who located in New Amsterdam, the latter part of the seventeenth century. The late John Mitchell was a merchant in New York City

his retirement from business and removed to Baltimore in 1857. He died in 1865; his widow resides with her son, the immediate subject of this sketch. Charles W. Mitchell was graduated from Baltimore City College, in 1875, and from Princeton in 1879. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. E. Michael and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of 1881. From 1881 to 1883, he was assistant resident physician at University Hospital. The following eighteen months he spent at the Universities of Prague and Vienna, making an especial study of the practice of medicine, diseases of children and pathology. From 1885 to 1888 he was resident physician at the University Hospital and has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence, 1021 Cathedral street. From 1888 to 1893 Doctor Mitchell was University lecturer on Pathology, from '93 to '96, Clinical Professor of Medicine, and since the latter date Professor of *Materia Medica* and Clinical Medicine, up to 1897, when he became Professor of Diseases of Women and Children instead of *Materia Medica*. He is one of the visiting physicians to Union Protestant Infirmary, a member of American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Clinical Society and Journal Club. He attends Associate Reformed Church.

DR. HAMILTON JANEY COFFROTH was born in Baltimore, March 17, 1856. He is a son of George R. and Azzie C. (White) Coffroth, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, the latter by birth a Virginian and of English ancestry. The Coffroths of the United States

are lineally descended from the ancient and titled Van Kanfroths of Germany. George R. Coffroth, who located in Baltimore in 1856, was a prominent wholesale tobacco merchant up to 1890, since which time he has been engaged in fire and marine insurance. He was for a number of years President of Bank and was one of the founders and a liberal supporter of the Hendshaw Memorial Church and is superintendent of its morning and evening schools. Dr. H. J. Coffroth was a student for four years of the Maryland Agricultural College, then entering Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1877. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Claggett & Walls, and was graduated from the School of Medicine of Maryland University March 1, 1879. During the final year of his attendance at the last institution he was one of the internes of the University General Hospital. In June, 1880, he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was employed on the frontier until the latter part of 1881, when he returned to Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession with office and residence at 924 Madison avenue. Doctor Coffroth was one of the founders of Baltimore University School of Medicine and held the Chair of Physiology of its Faculty during 1885-86. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He is medical examiner for and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Order of the Golden Chain, American Legion of Honor and Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Progressive Chain. Doctor Coffroth is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and is Past

Grand Procurator of the Kappa Sigma Society.

DR. DAVID JEROME REINHART was born in Frederick county, Md., March 26, 1845. He is a son of Rev. Andrew H. and Rebecca (Hilton) Reinhart, natives of Maryland, the former of German, the latter of English descent. Ulric John Reinhart, Doctor Reinhart's great-grandfather, emigrated from Darmstadt and located at Lancaster, Pa., in the latter part of the last century. Of his eleven sons, George Reinhart, grandfather the immediate subject of this sketch, removed to Frederick, Md., where his son, Rev. Andrew H. Reinhart, was engaged in business as a miller while filling the pulpit of the German Baptist Church. He now resides at Monrovia, Md. Dr. D. J. Reinhart was educated in the public schools of his native county, where he subsequently taught for eighteen months. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Isaac N. Wood, Newmarket, Md., and was graduated from the Maryland University with the class of '71. He engaged in the general practice of medicine at Hyattstown, Montgomery county, Md., for six years thereafter, removing thence to Baltimore. Doctor Reinhart is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Johns Hopkins Medical Society, member of and medical examiner for Baltimore of the American Guild of America, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Doctor Reinhart married Nannie, daughter of the late James Williams, of Laytonville, Montgomery county, Md. Dr. and Mrs. Reinhart have four children, Elizabeth, student at the Latin School,

Woman's College, Elenora, Rebecca and a son, Stewart. The family attend Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

DR. FRANK MARTIN was born at Brookville, Montgomery county, Md., October 21, 1863. He is a son of Dr. James S. and the late Lucretia (Griffith) Martin, natives and descendants of colonial settlers of Maryland. Dr. James S. Martin is a son of Dr. Samuel B. Martin, who studied medicine under Doctor Brown, of Baltimore, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the days of Dr. Benjamin Rust, early in the century, locating in East Baltimore, where he practiced throughout a long life, dying in 1876 at the age of ninety-one. He was one of the censors of Washington University, from which institution his son, Dr. James S. Martin, was graduated with the class of 1841. Dr. James S. Martin practiced medicine in Baltimore until 1863, except during an interim of five years when he conducted a hospital at Sacramento, Cal. In 1863 he settled at Brookville, where he continued practice up to his retirement in 1895. His wife died August 26, 1895; he now resides in Baltimore. Dr. Frank Martin attended Brookville Academy and Maryland Agricultural College, class of '83, was graduated from medical department Maryland University, class of '86, was resident clinician at University Hospital prior to graduation and six years following his graduation, and has since been assistant to Professor of Surgery Maryland University, and Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery. He is one of the visiting surgeons to Bay View Asylum, a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Journal

Club, Baltimore Clinical Society, and Book and Journal Club. He resides at 1021 Cathedral street. He married, June 9, 1897, Miss R. Anna, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Coster, 1000 Cathedral street. Dr. and Mrs. Martin attend Emmanuel P. E. Church.

DR. THADDEUS WATKINS CLARK.—This gentleman was born in Howard county, Md., May 3, 1852. He is a son of the late William and Albina (Watkins) Clark, natives of Maryland and descendants, respectively of early North of Ireland and English colonial settlers of Maryland. Doctor Clark's maternal grandfather was a soldier throughout the War of the Revolution and again took up arms against the mother country in the War of 1812, being mustered out as colonel. His third wife, a Miss Bowie, was related to Bishop Claggett, the first Episcopal Bishop in the colonies. Representatives of the families, paternal and maternal, have served the State in various capacities, as members of the House of Delegates and otherwise. The late William Clark was a prominent agriculturalist of Howard county. He died March 31, 189—. His wife survives and resides at Green Spring Valley. Dr. T. W. Clark attended Rock Hill and St. Clemens Colleges, graduated from the latter institution with the class of '72. For several years thereafter he taught school and was subsequently for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits, during this period became interested in and cursorily took up the study of medicine. This he continued under the preceptorship of Dr. W. W. and his son, Dr. W. C. Watkins. He was graduated after a three years' course from the medical department of

Maryland University in 1880, and has ever since been connected with his Alma Mater. He is now Demonstrator of Physics, Chief of Clinic and Nervous Diseases and Clinical Lecturer of Medicine, Bayview Asylum. He has given special attention to Neurology and has had association for some years, as student and physician with Dr. F. T. Miles. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the Neurological Society of Baltimore. He was married in 1885 to Florence C., daughter of William Matthews, ex-Judge Orphans' Court of Howard county. The family reside at 10 W. Hamilton street.

JOSEPH S. HEUISLER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 17, 1832. He is a son of the late Joseph A. and Mary (Parker) Heuisler, the former a native of Munich, Bavaria, whence he was brought to the United States by his parents in his early boyhood. Joseph A. Heuisler was a florist and horticulturist of note in Baltimore for many years, and during the latter years of his life pursued as a pastime the cultivation of fruits and flowers, which had been the active business of his earlier years. He died in Baltimore February 12, 1862, aged eighty-one years. His wife, Mary (Parker) Heuisler, was a native of Saffron-Walden, County Essex, England. Her parents came to the United States locating in Baltimore early in the century. She died January 5, 1837. Joseph S. Heuisler completed his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1849. He then became one of the clerical staff of Register of Wills, David M. Perine, continuing in that service under Register Perine, and his successor, Nathaniel Hickman, for a period in

all of seven years. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of James M. Buchanan, United States Minister to Denmark, and while pursuing the study was successively engaged on the clerical staff of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, and in the conveyancing business with Cornelius M. Cole. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and has ever since practiced law in Baltimore, being now associated with his son, Charles W. Heuisler, with offices in the Fidelity Building. Mr. Heuisler represented the Twelfth ward in the City Council of Baltimore for two years, during which time he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to ringsters. He served for one term under Mayor Latrobe as City Examiner of Titles. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He was married March 29, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of the late Henry McCann, a teacher for many years in the public schools of Baltimore. Of ten children, born of this marriage, six survive. They are Charles W. Heuisler, an attorney, whose personal history is contained herein; Margaret P., wife of Frederick C. Cook, an attorney of Baltimore; Joseph G. Heuisler, D. D. S., who married Miss Katie, daughter of William H. Jenkins, of Baltimore; Mary A., wife of Francis E. Tormey, an architect, of Baltimore; Philip I. Heuisler, Superintendent of Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, and William F. Heuisler, with Firemen's Insurance Company, of Baltimore. Four children deceased were Harry S. Heuisler, an expert book-keeper and employed in the Sixth Auditor's office, Washington, D. C., at the time of his decease, April 23, '88, and who left a wife and one child, Mary Louise; George A. Heuis-

ler, a scholastic of the Society of Jesus at the time of his decease, November 16, 1890; and two children who died in infancy. Mr. Joseph S. Heuisler and family reside at 411 Freyer avenue, Roland Park, and are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM HEUISLER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore January 11, 1854. He is a son of Joseph S. Heuisler, whose personal history is contained in this volume. Charles W. Heuisler was educated at Calvert Hall Academy, Baltimore, and Rockhill College, Ellicott City, Md., and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of '72. He read law under his father's preceptorship, attended a course of lectures in the law department of Maryland University and was admitted to the bar upon oral examination before the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. He has since been engaged in the practice of law in partnership with his father, the firm having offices in the Fidelity Building. Mr. Heuisler has been for a number of years a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's Industrial School, is Secretary of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and is a member of the Catholic Benevolent League, having as such filled all of the offices in St. Pius Council, No. 20. He is also Past Regent in the Royal Arcanum. He was married November 15, 1883, to Julia, daughter of the late Frederick F. Benzinger, a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar. Mr. and Mrs. Heuisler reside at 918 McCulloh street, and are members of the Cathedral.

DR. SYLVESTER ROBERT KELLY, also called, was born in Baltimore, Md., 1862.

1862. He was a son of Sylvester R. and Catharine Jane (Spence) Kelly, natives of New York, the former of English-Irish, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Both the Kelly and the Spence families flourished in America in colonial days and had representatives in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. Sylvester R. Kelly, Sr., is a machinist and engineer and is now operating an ice plant in Baltimore. Dr. S. Robert Kelly was educated in the public schools, City College and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and then entered the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1882. For six years thereafter he was in the retail drug business at Wheeling, W. Va. Returning to Baltimore, he entered the School of Medicine of Maryland University, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. From '90 to '92 Doctor Kelly was Chief of Clinics of Medical Department, and since '93 Chief of Clinics of Diseases of the Chest. From '90 to '93 he was assistant surgeon in throat department of Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, of Baltimore; and from '92 to '95 Physician of Baltimore Orphan Asylum.

DR. HAMPSON HUBERT BIEDLER was born at Page View, Page county, Va., August 26, 1854. He is a son of the late Ambrose M. and Sarah A. (Keyser) Biedler. His initial schooling was received at Hawksville Academy, Va., and this was supplemented by a three years' course at New Market, (Va.) Polytechnic Institute. After a short period spent in teaching school, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Doctors Miller and Brumbach in Luray, Page county, Va. He was

graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland February 29, 1876, and during the closing year of his course was resident student at the University Hospital. In 1876 he took a six months' practical course in pathology and microscopy in the office of the microscopist of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. Doctor Biedler entered upon the practice of his profession in Woodville, Rapahannock county, Va., where he remained for six years, removing thence (1882) to Baltimore. In 1883 he was called to the chair of Women's Diseases in Baltimore Medical College, and a short time thereafter was elected to the chair of Surgery. Since the incorporation of Baltimore University he has been its secretary, and filled the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and was Dean of the Faculty for 1897-8. Doctor Biedler is a prolific writer for medical journals. He represented the American Medical Association at the International Medical Congress, convened in Berlin, in 1890, and was also a delegate to the British Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Clinical Society of Maryland, American Medical Association and President of Baltimore Medical Association. He is Chief Examiner for the National Life (Vt.) American Union and Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Companies. In addition to his work in medicine and surgery, Doctor Biedler has been identified with many important local enterprises, and is now Treasurer and a Director of the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad.

DR. HARRY GIBSON UTLEY was born at Franklintown, N. C., November 5, 1873.

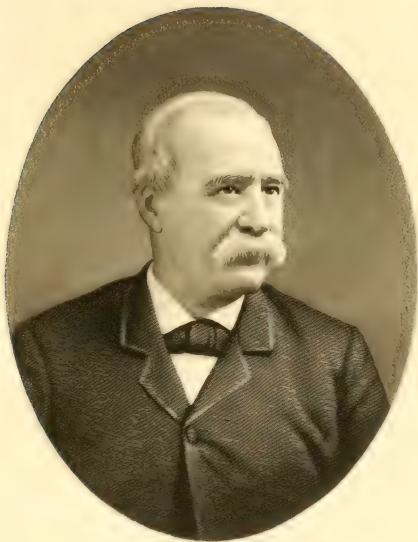
He is a son of W. F. and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Utley, natives of North Carolina, whose ancestors were early English settlers of the colonies. Harry G. Utley was educated at Davis Military School and Raleigh Male Academy, N. C.; then entering the medical department of North Carolina University. After one year at the latter institution he came to Baltimore, entered the School of Medicine of Maryland University and was graduated therefrom in 1894. In 1894-5 he was senior resident physician at Maryland University Free Lying-in Hospital; in '95-6 Chief of Obstetrical Clinics of the Maryland University, and '96-7 Chief of Obstetrical Clinics and Demonstrator of Obstetrics of the Maryland University.

JAMES A. GARY, Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President McKinley, has been since attaining his majority a leading citizen of Baltimore, prominent alike in its business, finance and charities, and political and social life. Mr. Gary was born at Uncasville, Conn., October 22, 1833, and was therefore six years old, when, in 1839, his parents removed from Connecticut to Maryland. His father was a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of Puritan settlers of New England. The Alberton Cotton Mills located at Alberton, Howard county, Md., were established by James S., father of the subject of this sketch, and the present head of the family became a partner in the business, which had grown to large proportions in 1861. Nine years later, (1870) James S. Gary died, and the son managed the mills and counting-room single-handed, until January, 1885, when his son, Mr. E. Stanley Gary, was given an interest therein. Mr. Gary has always been actively

identified with the politics and public affairs of Maryland. He started out a Whig with Henry Clay as his ideal statesman. In 1858 he was nominated in Howard county for State Senator, but was defeated. He was one of the three delegates from Howard to the big Union Convention held at Maryland Institute in January, 1861. Throughout all the years subsequent to the war, when his party was in a hopeless minority, he was ever faithful in his support of Republicanism, contributing largely of his means to its support. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, which nominated General Grant. Mr. Gary was chosen chairman of the Maryland delegation against the late John A. J. Cresswell, General Grant's Postmaster General. In 1870 Mr. Gary ran for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, but was defeated. In 1875, he lent valiant service to the reform ticket headed by J. Morrison Harris for Governor, and in 1876 was again delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1879 he was his party's nominee for Governor, and was defeated by William T. Hamilton, the Democratic nominee. In 1880, by a temporary combination with Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Gary captured the famous Frederick Convention, defeating the Fulton-Thomas faction and sending a delegation at large to the National Convention of that year which was opposed to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Gary's leaning being towards Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Cresswell's being towards giving a third term to General Grant. Mr. Gary went to the National Convention of 1884 in the interest of President Arthur, with whom his relations were of the most cordial character. He appeared at the 1888 Convention as a Sherman man, but when he

saw that the Ohio man's case was hopeless, fell into line for General Harrison, with whom he had cordial relation during the latter's administration. At the Minneapolis Convention of 1892, to which Mr. Gary was also elected a delegate—an honor conferred upon him six times consecutively—he favored and helped to achieve President Harrison's renomination. In Baltimore City politics, Mr. Gary has always given earnest, practical support to the nominees of his party, whether the ticket was a straight one or representing a fusion of Independents, Reformers and Republicans. Mr. Gary was Maryland's member of the Republican National Committee from 1880 to 1896 and served as a member of the National Finance Committee in the latter year. No man in the party has shown a more liberal spirit toward the Republican cause than Mr. Gary. No man holds a higher place in the esteem of his party than this veteran of many battles with Democracy, and his selection as a member of the cabinet of President McKinley was hailed with satisfaction by the Republicans of Maryland and endorsed by the Republican party of the United States.

Mr. Gary's connection with the business interests of Baltimore has been very intimate and extended. In addition to supervising his own large business, he is President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Baltimore, President of the Board of Trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and Vice-President of the Consolidated Gas Company, of Baltimore. He was for several years President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and is a Director of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, of the American Fire Insurance Com-



A. L. Spullin

pany and of the Savings Bank, of Baltimore and other corporations. He is a communicant of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church and for the last twenty-two years has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

DAVID L. BARTLETT was born in Hadley, Mass., in December, 1816. His father was Daniel Bartlett, and his mother's maiden name was Louisa Stockbridge, both of Hadley, Mass. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were New England people for many generations, intimately connected with the history of that section.

Mr. Bartlett's rudimentary education was obtained at the very excellent common schools of New England, and completed at one of the academies of that section, so noted for their thorough course and training in all the branches necessary for the pursuits of business. Mr. Bartlett commenced the business of a manufacturer of iron when a young man in Hartford, Conn., where he had a fair measure of success. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore and established a foundry on President street, but removed in a short time to Leadenhall street, and in 1850 established his foundry permanently on the corner of Scott and Pratt street, where the present firm, Bartlett-Hayward & Co., have gradually enlarged the business and have been very successful. The firm employs an average of five hundred skilled workmen, and fills a vast number of orders and contracts. Mr. Bartlett has been intrusted with many important measures involving the interests of the public. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Mayor of Baltimore to report on the proper means of encouraging

manufacturers; is one of the trustees of the McDonough School Fund; has been one of the managers of the Maryland Institute; and is one of the directors of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank. Mr. Bartlett's general reputation may be well conceived by the character of the public trusts with which he has been connected. To a mature judgment and ripe experience he has brought to every undertaking, both public and private, a faithful, conscientious discharge of duty that has secured him the entire confidence of the community in which he cast his fortunes more than forty years ago. He is at present in the full enjoyment of an iron constitution, preserved and strengthened by systematic habits, and promises yet, according to all human judgment, many years of usefulness in his family and to the public.

Mr. Bartlett is commanding in presence, urbane in manners, social and genial in all his relations with men, and exceedingly popular with all classes; and in all connections, religious, political, and in business, he has been active, consistent and faithful, securing thereby the approbation and esteem of all good men with whom he has come into contact during an active life. He is a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and has had no taste or inclination for political office, but during the existence of the Whig party he affiliated with it. Upon its dissolution he became a member of the Republican party, with which he has since acted and voted. He has been married twice. By his first wife, Sarah Abby, to whom he was married in January, 1845, he had two children, who are still living. He was married the second time in April, 1867, to Julia E. Pettibone, of Simsbury, Conn.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BOYD was born in Baltimore, April 5, 1838. He is a son of the late William A. and Harriet (Rusk) Boyd, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. The late William A. Boyd was from 1832 and up to the time of his decease, 1876, engaged in business in Baltimore as a wholesale tobacco merchant and manufacturer of cigars. The business was conducted under the firm name of Boyd & Chappell up to 1846, since which date it has been W. A. Boyd & Co. Mr. Benjamin F. Gees, a half brother, became associated with Mr. Boyd, Sr., in 1852 and continued as a partner until his decease in 1869. In 1872 Mr. Thomas V. Cromer was admitted as a partner and continued until 1878, when he withdrew. William Alexander Boyd was graduated from Academia College, Juniata county, Pa., in 1856, and then entered his father's counting-room. In 1862 he took charge of the New York branch of the house (established in 1857) and upon the closing of the branch establishment two years later, resumed his connection with the Baltimore house. In 1869 the control of the business devolved upon him and he succeeded to its proprietorship upon the demise of his father. Mr. Boyd was one of the founders and first president of the Baltimore Tobacco Board of Trade and has been its president each year since with one or two exceptions. He was Commissioner for Union Square from 1873 to 1879; a member of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. from 1873 to 1879, and one of the Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad for ten years. He was one of the founders and president since its incorporation of the Equitable Building, Loan and Investment Association; was a

member of the State Legislature, session of 1880; and has for many years represented the tobacco trade where the general trade interests of Baltimore have been under discussion. Mr. Boyd is a Mason and a member of the American Legion of Honor. He was married December 28, 1857, to Lydia, daughter of the late Charles Cumming, manufacturer, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Boyd died in 1882 leaving six children, Charles C., Samuel R., William A., Isaac Denson Harry Burdett Boyd and Harriet, wife of James Brown, of Baltimore, all of whom are associated with their father in business.

DR. JOHN TURNER was born at Irvington, Va., January 23, 1869. He is a son of John W. and Margaret F. (Evans) Turner, the former a native of Maryland, of Scotch descent, the latter a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent. John Turner, paternal great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, came from Scotland and settled in Maryland a few years prior to the Revolutionary War. His son, John, served for four terms as a member of the State Legislature. He was also founder of the mercantile firm at Nanticoke, Md., of John Turner & Sons, which has its successor in the firm of John Turner & Sons of to-day. Dr. John Turner was educated by private tutors, and at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. Coming to Baltimore he took a course at Eaton & Burnett's Business College and then entered the School of Medicine of Maryland University. He was graduated in 1893, taking the Chisolm prize. For one year thereafter he was assistant clinician in the University of Maryland Hospital, and has since been Professor of Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator of

Anatomy of Maryland University. In 1896 he was appointed physician to Children's Country Home, Catonsville. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Physiology at the Boy's Notir School. Doctor Turner makes a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat treatment, and has offices at 1814 N. Charles street and 29 N. Broadway. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the University of Maryland Medical Association, and was secretary of the latter in 1895. He is a member of the Baltimore City Yacht Club and surgeon to Boys' steam yacht *Ivanhoe*. He resides at 1814 N. Charles street and is a member of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.

DANIEL JAMES FOLEY, senior member and founder of the wholesale grocery firm of D. J. Foley & Co., Baltimore, was born at Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, April 5, 1819. His ancestors, on both paternal and maternal sides, were natives of Ireland, as far back as their genealogy has been traced. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth (Roche) Foley.

Matthew Foley was born September 21, 1786, and died October 5, 1866; his wife was born in 1792 and died May 12, 1882. They were married in Ireland and emigrated to the United States, locating in Baltimore in 1820. Matthew Foley established a grocery business on St. Paul street, between Centre and Franklin streets, which he continued to conduct for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Foley had six children who attained their majority, viz: the Misses Ann Martina and Julia Ann Foley; Daniel J. Foley, the immediate subject of this sketch; Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, who was born March 6, 1822, ordained August 6, 1840, conse-

crated February 27, 1875, and died February 19, 1879, being at the time of his decease Bishop of Chicago; Rt. Rev. John Foley, present Bishop of Detriot, Mich., and Matthew Foley, formerly of the firm of D. J. Foley & Co., but now retired from business and residing in Baltimore.

The brothers received their education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, John completing his ecclesiastical education at Rome. Daniel J. Foley at the age of sixteen found employment with the wholesale grocery firm of Sellman & Crook, whose place of business was at the corner of Pratt and South streets, Baltimore. He remained with this house for six years, then accepting the position of passenger and freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1847 Mr. Foley in partnership association with the late John T. Woodside, established a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Foley & Woodside, the store being located on South street near Pratt. Mr. Woodside died in 1854, following which the firm name was changed to that of D. J. Foley & Co., by which it has ever since been and is still known. The business was removed to its present location, southeast corner of Pratt and South streets in 1890. Mr. Foley is one of the substantial, scrupulously honest business men to whom Baltimore is indebted for the excellence of her standing among the cities of the first class in the United States. Although advanced in years and practically retired from active business life, Mr. Foley may be seen at the warehouse daily, and keeps in touch with the firm's interests and municipal, State and national affairs. Mr. Foley has been a member since 1840 of the Hibernian Society, of Baltimore (established in 1803 by Robert

Oliver and others), was its treasurer in 1843, and was president of the Society for some years. He was for a number of years a Director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and more recently was a member of the Directory of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. He is a Democrat, has never had aspiration for nor held political office. He was married May 7, 1851, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Benedict I Sanders, a prominent wholesale grocer, of Baltimore, in the first half of the century. Mrs. Foley died September 29, 1878, leaving three children, two daughters and a son, the latter, Thomas J. Foley, of the firm of D. J. Foley & Co. The city home of the family is 706 Park avenue, and the country residence, Enniscorthy, Howard county, Md., a portion of the Charles Carroll Manor. The family attend the Cathedral.

DR. HENRY BRISCOE THOMAS was born in St. Mary's county, Md., April 16, 1864. He is a son of the late James Richard and Jennie E. (Briscoe) Thomas, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early Welsh and English settlers of the colony. William Thomas, paternal great-great-grandfather of Doctor Thomas, represented St. Mary's county in the House of Delegates in 1761, was in the same year commissioned captain and afterwards promoted to major; was a delegate to the Revolutionary Convention in 1775 and in the same year one of the Committee of Safety of St. Mary's county and a member of the General Assembly from 1775 to 1781. His son, James Thomas, was major commandant, Maryland Line, a member of the House of Delegates and for twelve years immediately prior

to his death, President of the State Senate. He was a prominent Freemason, first Master of the Leonardtown Lodge, and was in 1799 elected Grand Master of Maryland, and re-elected in 1800. His son, James Thomas, a prominent physician, was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University; was for several terms President of the State Senate and for two terms Governor of Maryland—1833-40—the only one who has ever held that office for two terms. His son, James R. Thomas, was educated at Charlotte Hall and spent his life as a planter with an extensive estate in St. Mary's county. Dr. H. B. Thomas completed his general education at Charlotte Hall. He was graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University with the class of '88. The year following he was resident physician at the University Hospital. He is now Chief of Clinics and Demonstrator in Laryngology and Rhinology of the University and Larynologist and Rhinologist of Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. He is a member of Maryland Clinical Society, Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, American Medical Association, and Maryland Book and Journal Club. He was married June 1, 1893, to Helen C., daughter of the late Isaac Coale, merchant, of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children, Henry B., Jr., and James R.; reside at 1629 St. Paul street, and are members of St. Michael's and All Angels' Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN DEFORD, a leading tanner and leather dealer, of Baltimore, descended from an old Huguenot family which emigrated to this country after the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes and settled on West river, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1799, and where he was reared under those influences that have fashioned into the highest types of manhood many of the descendants of the Huguenots, who, wherever located in exile, have stamped their individuality upon their contemporaries. Left an orphan at an early age, he was under the guardianship of his uncle, Richard G. Hutton, until, in his fourteenth year, he was placed under James C. Dodrell, to learn tanning, currying and dressing leather. Faithful in work, he acquired a thorough knowledge of all the processes of tanning. With correct habits and by strict economy he accumulated the means of beginning business for himself, and in 1823, without capital or influential friends, he began the business of tanning. At that time the large tanneries of Baltimore, though few in number, were owned and worked by men of capital and experience. William Jenkins, Poland, Jenkins & Co., and George Appold were the leading tanners of that day. In a few years Mr. Deford had laid the foundations of that eminent success which he afterwards attained. His business increasing as the city grew, he built and operated tanneries in Maryland and other States, and became one of the leading manufacturers and dealers of oak-tanned leather in the United States, and contributed very largely to the increase and development of the trade in leather with New England, New York, and Philadelphia. Uniting with others in the leather trade, a charter was obtained for the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, under which the line of steamers known as the Boston Steamship Line was organized and operated. In the work of organizing the

steamship line Mr. Deford took a most active part, subscribing largely to the stock, and contributing to the successful establishment by the free use of his capital and efforts. In his honor one of the first steamships of the line was called the "Benjamin Deford." The value of this line, in great measure owing its success to Benjamin Deford, cannot be estimated, and the result of this enterprise has been to extend the line to New York, Savannah, Charleston, and other Southern ports.

His business sagacity made him one of the earliest and most active friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and identifying himself with Johns Hopkins, Thomas Swann, Wm. G. Harrison, Chauncey Brooks, and John W. Garrett, he sustained the road through its most perilous periods. He stood by the road when general confidence abandoned it, and when the credit of the State and city was nearly ruined. In the Board of Directors his practical judgment was valued in some respects above all others. His financial and business operations had demonstrated the sagacity of his strong intellect, while his careful scrutiny of surroundings and contingencies proved the soundness of his conclusions.

The influence and association of Mr. Deford was so highly esteemed by business men that they were sought in every branch of business. He became a director in the Mount Vernon Manufacturing Company, the Mechanics' Bank, the Union Bank of Maryland, the First National Bank of Baltimore (of which he was one of the founders), The Baltimore Savings Bank, the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, and several other corporations. In all these boards, various as was their routine of business, his judg-

ment and opinion were always sought and followed. With a native genius of his order, and trained by self-culture, his judgment was always calm and clear, withholding him from the effects of over-confidence, and restraining him from those speculative ventures by which so many fortunes have been wrecked. Pursuing the straight road of business enterprise, he achieved his success by laborious industry, and not by any sudden freaks of fortune. Associated with the late George Brown in the management of the House of Refuge, he formed for him a very strong attachment, and erected to the memory of Mr. Brown a beautiful testimonial on the grounds at the main entrance. The House of Reformation for Children, which he aided essentially in establishing, is another evidence of his benevolent disposition. Possessing a warm and sympathetic nature, he was at all times a valuable friend to the poor and suffering. His sterling character has left a pleasant memory among all his contemporaries of Baltimore. He died April 17, 1870, leaving a large fortune, and his funeral was attended by a great concourse of citizens. He was succeeded in business by his sons, Thomas and B. F. Deford, who preserved its relations to the trade, and maintained the high character established by the father.

DR. ALBERT JOSEPH PHILLIPS was born in Susquehanna, Pa., May 31, 1855. He is a son of the late Walter J. and Catherine (Conrad) Phillips, the former a native of Pennsylvania of English descent, the latter of Indiana, and of German ancestry. Albert J. Phillips was educated in the public schools and under private tutors of Susquehanna, attended Jefferson Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1885. He

was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York until 1890, when he removed to Baltimore and entered upon the practice of his profession. He married Amanda, daughter of Charles Tees, produce merchant, of Philadelphia. Doctor and Mrs. Phillips have one child, Albert, and reside at 1703 E. Baltimore street.

JAMES ELLIOTT DWINELLE, M. D., was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., January 30, 1830. He is of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors having left France for this country twenty years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The Doctor was educated at the Oneida Conference Seminary of that town and received the degree, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1854, and then after spending a year in the Blockley Hospital of that place he came in July, 1855, to this his adopted city, where he began practice as physician and surgeon on South Broadway near Bank street. The Doctor has married twice, the first time to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Jonas B. Bowditch, November 21, 1860, New Haven, Conn., and on February 21, 1872, to Miss Susie E., daughter of the late Joseph M. Wellslager, of this city. The Doctor almost from his early coming to this city secured a large and lucrative position and has performed hundreds of capital operations in surgery, most of which were during those troublesome Know-Nothing riots in the fifties.

During the past few years of the Doctor's active practice he has found time to write many spicy articles for the Baltimore *Sunday American*, one of which especially his graphic description of the spider, wasp

and fly probably led the literary editor of that paper afterwards to christen the articles from the Doctor's pen: From the Sage to the Salon of East Baltimore.

The Dwinelle Ventilating Window Awning was the invention of the Doctor, and is acknowledged to be a great boon to suffering humanity during the summer time, and is universally used in this country and Canada.

While surgeon of the Baltimore Eagle Artillery in October, 1859, the company under Capt. John T. Farlow was called by the Governor of Maryland to assist in suppressing the insurrection of the John Brown raid in Virginia, October 14, of that year. The company responded with alacrity to the appeal, but when it arrived at Camden Station, news came that Col. R. E. Lee with the Washington Marines has captured the insurgents. The Doctor was originally a "Douglas Democrat," but when it was "county or no county" he like his great prototype became a strong Union man and is to-day an inflexible Republican. He has never held office or taken active part in politics save after the 19th of April riots of 1861. He was then chairman of the first Union combination meeting of the three lower wards that was held on the corner of Pratt and Canal streets, a few days after the terrible riot, the proceedings of which meeting were favorably received in the North and West by giving them a promise that soldiers could pass safely through the streets of Baltimore.

Those days were never to be forgotten for they were terribly turbulent, and at a time that tried men's souls; and to declare oneself in favor of the Union would render him liable to scoffs and sneers, if not personal

violence by hot-headed sympathizers with the late Civil War. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical, the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical and the Baltimore Medical Association, and also the Baltimore Academy of Natural Science and the Monumental Lodge of Masons, Adonian Chapter and the Monumental Commandery of Knights Templar; has also been a member of and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city for many years.

DR. FRED CLARKE JEWETT was born August 21, 1868, at Pittston (now Gardiner), Me. He is a son of Hon. Gorman P. H. and Caroline A. (Bradstreet) Jewett, both natives of Pittston, Me., and descendants of the Puritan settlers of New England. Gorman P. H. Jewett has been closely identified with the growth and development of his native place, was its first Mayor and served as its member for State Senate for several terms. Fred Clarke Jewett attended the High School of Gardiner, the Derigo Business College, of Augusta, Me., and completed his general education at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1888. His initial professional schooling was received at the Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me. He then entered the School of Medicine of the Baltimore University, was graduated therefrom in 1891, and has since been engaged in practice in Baltimore. He is now (1896) lecturer on nervous diseases and clinician of throat and chest diseases in the School of Medicine of the Baltimore University. He is a member of the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and of the Knights of Ancient Assenic Order, resides and has his office at 2238 Druid Hill avenue, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

DR. ST. CLAIR SPRUILL was born in Columbia, N. C., July 28, 1866. He is a son of the late William L. and Martha E. (Walker) Spruill, the former of Scotch, the latter of English descent. Doctor Spruill completed his general education at Trinity College, N. C., and then entered the School of Medicine of the Maryland University. He was graduated in 1890 and appointed resident physician of the University Free Lying-in Hospital. In 1892 he assumed the duties of assistant resident physician of the University General Hospital, in 1893 became resident physician of the same institution and is now its Medical Superintendent. He is a member of the Clinical and Gynecological and Obstetrical Societies of Baltimore and of the University Club.

DR. HENRY FOREE GAREY was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1854. He is a son of the late Judge Henry Faithful Garey, who was for the full term of fifteen years, a Judge of the Supreme Bench of the city of Baltimore, and who died July 29, 1892. Judge Garey was a son of Jeremiah Garey, who came to Baltimore from Ireland before the War of the Revolution, and who was one of the volunteer soldiers in the defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812. Judge Garey's wife, who survives, was a Foree, of French-Huguenot extraction, a daughter of one of two brothers, officers in the French Army, who were compelled with other Huguenots to flee their native land and who located first in Virginia, removing thence to Kentucky, where Judge Garey found and married his wife. Dr. Henry Foree Garey received his general education in the public schools of Baltimore, and at Rockhill College, Ellicott City, Md. He then entered the

Washington University, now College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Baltimore, making a specialty of and being exclusively engaged in the treatment of the eye and ear. Doctor Garey was one of the promoters of the Southern Homeopathic College and was for two years one of its Faculty. He is now surgeon in chief of the Homeopathic Free Dispensary. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. Doctor Garey was married in 1878 to Clara M., daughter of Edmund Utley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died in 1893, leaving two children, Edna and Anna. Doctor Garey was again married October 2, 1895, to Clara, daughter of George Keck, of the United States Custom House at Baltimore. One child born of this union is Foree Garey. Doctor Garey resides at 804 W. Fayette street and has his office at 341 N. Charles street.

MAJ. ANDREW ELLICOTT, who was a grand-uncle of Mr. P. T. George, was born in Bucks county, Pa., January 24, 1754, and devoted the greater part of his life to the service of his country. Though a member of the Society of Friends, he commanded a battalion of Maryland militia in the Revolutionary War. In 1784 he was employed by the State of Virginia in fixing the boundary between that State and Pennsylvania. In 1786 he was commissioned by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania to run the northern boundary of the State. Two years later he was directed to make a survey of the islands of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers within the State of Pennsylvania. This occupied about a year, after



Philip Thomas George

which he was commissioned by the United States Government to locate the Western boundary of the State of New York, and ascertain the validity of the claim of that State to the territory which is now the northern portion of Erie county. After much labor and hardship he succeeded in locating the present boundary. In this important and responsible duty his services seem to have been highly appreciated, for about the time of its completion he writes: "General Washington has treated me with attention. The Speaker of the House and the Governor of the State have constantly extended to me the most flattering courtesies." The next important service which he rendered to his country was that of surveying the District of Columbia and the city of Washington, which he began in 1790. In 1796 the Government was again in need of one in whom it could place implicit confidence, and Washington, seemingly ever conscious of Major Ellicott's sterling qualities, appointed him commissioner to fix the boundary between the United States and the Spanish American possessions. During the very first month of Jefferson's administration the "Father of Democracy" tendered to Major Ellicott the surveyor generalship of the United States, which he accepted, subject to conditions of his own dictation. On September 1, 1813, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the West Point Military Academy, to which place he soon afterward removed with his family, and where he died August 28, 1820, leaving a widow and nine children. The intelligence and active ability of Major Ellicott were of inestimable value in the settlement and development of this new country, and one important duty followed an-

other for a period of over forty years, in which he was constantly employed in some public capacity of responsibility and trust, and he was never found wanting. Chief among his characteristics, touching upon his public life, were his true sense of duty, well defined conception of personal responsibilities, and his general upright character. It was these, rather than shrewd political diplomacy, which won for him the exalted honors which were conferred upon him. The name of Major Ellicott will go down in American history an honor to his country, to his family and to his posterity.

In June, 1795, Ellicott and Irvine, commissioners, arrived, accompanied by a corps of surveyors, and escorted by State troops, under command of Capt. John Grubb, to lay out the town of Erie, which was done during that year. Troops remained at the post until 1806, but were few in number.

PHILIP THOMAS GEORGE, senior member of the firm of P. T. George & Co., was born in Baltimore, January 17, 1817. He is a son of the late William E. and Sarah (Ellicott) George, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of Welsh and English settlers of the colonies who came to America with William Penn. The paternal great-grandfather of Philip T. George settled in Kent county, Md., prior to the Revolutionary War. His son, William E. George, who was born in Kent county, located in Baltimore in 1800. Jonathan Ellicott, P. T. George's maternal grandfather, came from Pennsylvania to Maryland late in the last century, with his brothers, purchased large tracts of land on the Patapsco river in Baltimore county, and built iron and flour mills on the site of what is now

known as Ellicott City. Several of the Ellicotts were members of the State Legislature and it is of record that they declined to accept compensation, on the ground that good citizenship should include gratuitous public service. It is a further interesting fact that in connection with the history of the Ellicotts that they were inventors of valuable devices for hoisting, shifting, etc., which they would not patent because they held that these ideas were inspirations, Providentially intended for the general good and should be disseminated and profited by as widely as possible.

Both the George and Ellicott families were Quakers and took the high moral ground that characterized the early Friends in their dealings with their fellows. The late William E. George, in connection with Philip E. Thomas (first president B. & O. R. R.), established a wholesale hardware business in Baltimore under the firm name of Thomas & George, and it was in the employ of this firm that Philip T. George received his initial business education. Upon attaining his majority he became a member of the firm which was thereafter known as William E. George & Son, Philip E. Thomas having in the meantime retired from the firm. William E. George died in 1840, having survived his wife several years. In the fifties Philip T. George, in connection with the late T. Robert Jenkins, established the wholesale provision business of George & Jenkins, succeeded by the present firm of P. T. George & Co. The specialty of this firm is the manufacture of hard lard by a process first conceived and made use of by Mr. George. Mr. George was for a number of years one of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Planters'

National Bank. He was married in April, 1847, to Ellen, daughter of the late Josias Jenkins, of Long Green Valley, Md. Mr. and Mrs. George have three children, Samuel Ellicott and Josias Jenkins George, associated with their father in business, and Sarah, wife of Richard Cromwell, merchant, of Baltimore, and president of the Mount Vernon Company. The family reside at 703 St. Paul street and attend the Cathedral.

DR. SAMUEL ALOYSIUS KEENE was born in Dorchester county, Md., June 23, 1843. He is a son of the late Vachel and Mary A. (Meekins) Keene, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early English and Scotch settlers of the county. Vachel Keene was in early manhood engaged in steamboat traffic on the Mississippi and latterly and up to the time of his decease, 1885, as a planter in Dorchester county. His widow survived him but two weeks. Dr. Samuel A. Keene was graduated from Mt. St. Mary's College in 1863, studied medicine under the late Drs. Richard McSherry and W. C. Van Bibber, and graduated with the class of '65 from the Maryland University Medical Department. He practiced in Dorchester county until 1869, when he removed to Ellicott City, where he remained until 1889. During this period Doctor Keene was physician in charge of St. Charles Woodstock Jesuit and Redemptionist Colleges, the latter at Ilchester, Howard county. Since 1889 he has been engaged in general practice in Baltimore with present office and residence at 1322 Lanvale street, West. Doctor Keene is a member of the Baltimore Medical Society, Baltimore Clinical Society,

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and Maryland University Alumni Association. He has been active in his membership in the Catholic Benevolent Legion, serving for two years as State President and for two years as Supreme Representative. He is also medical examiner for the Legion. He was married July 24, 1866, to Elleanor, daughter of the late John E. Applegarth, planter, of Dorchester county, Md. The children born of this union are Pierre G. Keene, Texas agent for the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O.; Mary Cecilia Keene, E. Starr Keene, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore; John V. Keene, book-keeper of the John Ryan Type Foundry, Baltimore, and J. Carlos and Wm. Kenneth Keene. The family are members of St. Pius Roman Catholic Church.

MARTIN GILLET, from early manhood up to the date of his decease (1837) a leading merchant of Baltimore and founder of Martin Gillet & Co. (still existent), was born December 31, 1787. He was descended from Jonathan Gillet, one of two brothers, who came from England with a shipload of other Puritans in the ship "Mary and John," which landed at Nantucket May 30, 1630. The brothers Gillet settled in Dorchester, Mass., removing thence to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. A number of their descendants were officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Martin Gillet married Eliza Edwards, of Richmond, Va., February 23, 1808, and the same year came to Baltimore where he was for several years engaged in the salt business. In 1811 he established the tea importing house which still bears

his name, and of which his grandsons, Messrs. M. Gillet Gill, C. Lorraine Gill and Ernest Gill, are the present proprietors, direct successors of their father, the late Owen A. Gill, a son-in-law of the late Martin Gillet. Martin Gillet was a man of unbounded energy, indomitable will and uncompromising integrity; a strict and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a generous supporter of the congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was a warm personal friend and a great admirer of Doctor Musgrave, for many years pastor of the Third Church. Three of Martin Gillet's children survive. They are Joseph Gillet, Mrs. Rosalva Smith and Martin Gillet. Joseph Gillet is associated with the firm of Blake Bros. & Co., of New York; Martin Gillet with Howard W. Spurr & Co., of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Rosalva Smith is the widow of Joseph Dean Smith, who was a member of the bar of Baltimore. Of the deceased children, Eliza Adams Gillet, the eldest child, married Owen A. Gill, whose sons are successors to the business established by their grandfather as above set forth. Of these Mr. M. Gillet Gill is one of the board of directors of the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company.

DR. MARSHALL GRUNDY SMITH was born at Columbia, S. C., August 31, 1864. He is a son of the late Robert T. and Pattie Macon (Mason) Smith, natives of North Carolina, and descendants respectively of early English and French settlers of the colonies. Marshall G. Smith was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, studied medicine under Dr. Wm. M. Mason, of Calloway county, Ky.; was graduated from

the Maryland University Medical Department in 1887, and has since been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence at 1637 W. Lexington street.

DR. CHARLES FRENCH BLAKE was born in Athens county, O., December 13, 1866. He is a son of Samuel B. and Pauline (Camp) Blake, natives of Ohio and of English descent. The American Blakes are lineal descendants of Admiral Blake, of the English Navy. Samuel B. Blake is a retired agriculturist of Athens county, O. Dr. Charles F. Blake completed his general education at Ohio University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1890. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. W. H. Blake, of Shadeville, O. In 1891 he came to Baltimore to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1893. For two years thereafter he was resident physician at the City Hospital and has been since 1894 Demonstrator of Surgery and Osteology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is also one of the staff of visiting physicians at Bay View Asylum. Doctor Blake is a member of the Masonic Order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES L. MARBURG, manager of Marburg Bros., branch of American Tobacco Company, was born in Baltimore, October 29, 1842. He is a son of the late William A. and Christina (Munder) Marburg, the former a native of Nassau, near Wiesbaden, Germany, the latter of Baltimore and of German parentage. William A. Marburg was a cigar importer on an extensive scale, his aggregate importations during the last

two years in which he was thus engaged footing up more than sixty millions. He then (1864) started his sons, Charles and Louis H. Marburg, in the tobacco manufacturing business at 147 S. Charles street, on a portion of the site of the present extensive plant. He held a partnership interest therein but was rather an advisory than active member of the firm. Subsequently, another son, William A. Marburg, Jr., became a member of the firm, and following the decease of William A. Marburg, Sr. (1873), two other sons, Albert and Theodore, became identified as full partners in the concern. Charles L. Marburg received his schooling in Baltimore, supplementing this with two years' attendance at a business college at Wiesbaden, Germany. At the early age of fourteen he became an office employe of his father in the cigar importing business, and was thus engaged up to the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Alexander's Battery, Baltimore Light Artillery, serving therewith until the close of the struggle. He was captured at the second battle of Winchester (General Milroy, commander), and kept a prisoner for twenty-two days. During this period (in 1864) he was summoned home by his father and upon being granted a few days' furlough, returned to Baltimore where he was informed that he was to be one of the new firm of Marburg Bros., tobacco manufacturers; that the business was to be carried on upon two lots owned by his father and one owned by himself on S. Charles street; and that he was called home to deed his property to the firm. This he accordingly did and this was the inception of the great tobacco manufacturing establishment of Marburg Bros. He returned to his com-

mand, remaining until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service June 16, 1865, and on the following day took up the management of the business of Marburg Bros. The business of the firm grew to extensive proportions necessitating the erection in 1888 of the great structure at the northeast corner of Charles and Barre streets. The special manufactures of the firm were high grade smoking tobaccos. The business was merged into the American Tobacco Company in January, 1891, Mr. Charles L. Marburg being retained as manager. Wm. A. Marburg, Jr., was made second vice-president at New York, and Albert Marburg, manager of fine smoking department, New York. Mr. Theodore Marburg has retired from business and is devoting his time to literary pursuits. Mr. Chas. L. Marburg is one of the trustees of the Academy of Sciences. Mr. Wm. A. Marburg is one of the directors of the Union National Bank of Maryland. The family residence is at 6 E. Eager street.

DR. ROBERT WRIGHT MIFFLIN was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1853. He is a son of the late Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Martin) Mifflin, natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of English colonial settlers. The founder of the American Mifflin family was John Mifflin, who came from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and located at what is now Chester, Pa., in 1679. One of his descendants, Thomas Mifflin, was the first Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Col. Jonathan Mifflin, Doctor Mifflin's paternal grandfather, was appointed brigade major to General Mifflin, June 29, 1776; paymaster, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, September 3, 1776; member

of Philadelphia Troops, Light Horse, in 1777; deputy quarter-master general, Continental Army, June 30, 1777; superintendent of magazines, February 4, 1778. The late Samuel W. Mifflin was one of the most prominent civil engineers in the United States and located and constructed a great portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines through the Alleghanies. He died July 26, 1885. Dr. Robert W. Mifflin completed his general education at New London Academy, Chester county, Pa., was engaged in law publication business for three years, studied medicine under the preceptorship of an uncle, Dr. S. Armor; was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1876; spent the year following as resident physician at Ward's Hospital, New York, and in May, 1877, came to Baltimore where he has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 1016 Madison avenue. Doctor Mifflin is Professor of Practice and Medicine and lecturer on Dermatology, Southern Homeopathic College, and one of the medical staff of Maryland Homeopathic Hospital. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society. He was married November 22, 1881, to Ellen, daughter of the late Samuel T. Adams, for a number of years purchasing agent of the B. & O. R. R. Doctor and Mrs. Mifflin have three children, Robert Thornton, Jonathan Earle and Cornelia. The family attend Mt. Cavalry P. E. Church. Doctor Mifflin is a Quaker.

JOHN THOMAS MORRIS, Attorney-at-Law was born in Baltimore, June 4, 1827. He is a son of the late Thomas and Sarah (McKinnell) Morris, the former a native of Ire-

land, the latter of Baltimore birth and Scotch ancestry. Thomas Morris came to Baltimore in early manhood and was engaged up to the time of his decease in the business of importing French burr blocks. John McKinnell, maternal grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, located in Baltimore from Wigtownshire, Scotland, early in the century, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore throughout his life. John T. Morris attended Long Green Academy, Baltimore county, Md., and then entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '45. His law preceptor was the late Edward Hinkley, who, with his son, the late Edward Otis Hinkley, and Mr. Morris, subsequently formed the law firm of Edward Hinkley & Son. Upon the decease of the senior member the firm became that of Hinkley & Morris. Edward Otis Hinkley died in July, 1896, but the firm name is unchanged. Mr. John Hinkley, son of the late Edward Otis Hinkley, having partnership association with Mr. Morris. Mr. Morris has given many years' service to the city of Baltimore. In his earlier manhood he represented the Twelfth ward in the City Council. He was one of the original Board of Fire Commissioners appointed by Mayor Swann to organize the present fire department. He was a member of the School Board for thirty-three years and for twenty-seven years of this period its presiding officer. He has been State Director of the House of Refuge for thirty years; a member of the Directory of the Maryland School for the Blind and secretary of the board for the past twenty-nine years; president of the Board of Directors of Maryland School for

Colored Blind and Deaf Mutes and vice-president of the Improvement of the Poor Association of Baltimore. He is also president of the St. Andrew's Society of Maryland. Mr. Morris has resided for the past forty years at 313 N. Paca street and is a member of the Second English Lutheran Church.

EDWARD HENRY FOWLER was born in Nottingham, Prince George's county, Md., May 20, 1834. He is a son of the late Joseph H. and Deborah (Griffin) Fowler, natives of Maryland, the former of Irish, the latter of English descent. Edward Griffin, maternal grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a sea captain owning a line of vessels plying between Nottingham, Md., and Liverpool, England. During the War of 1812 two of these vessels were sunk by the British in the Patuxent river within sight of the Griffin homestead, and portions of their hulks are still visible at low water. Joseph H. Fowler died in 1846; his wife survived until February 7, 1890. Edward H. Fowler was educated in the schools of his native county and at an early age apprenticed to learn carpentry and architecture. After the seven years, then the regular term of apprenticeship, he began business as a carpenter and builder, and was so employed until 1863, when he accepted an appointment as clerk in the Record Office of Baltimore, where he served until 1868. Through this clerical work he became especially equipped for the business of conveyancer, which he then entered upon at the suggestion and solicitation of numerous legal friends, and in which he has ever since been and is still engaged, and with present office at 11 St. Paul street.

Mr. Fowler served as a member of the School Board from the Fifteenth ward during 1866 and 1867, and as member of the City Council from 1883 to 1890, serving in the latter body as chairman of the Committees on Education, Ways and Means, and Claims. He has been since 1884 chairman of the Southern District Board, the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore City, and is one of its Board of Managers. Mr. Fowler is one of the directors of the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steamboat Co., and a member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary by appointment of Governor Lowndes. He is a member of the South Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been especially active in the Sunday-school since 1858 and its superintendent since 1868. Mr. Fowler has been twice married: October 17, 1854, to Adeline, daughter of the late Joseph Fisher, merchant, of Baltimore. Mrs. Fowler died December 22, 1873, leaving three children: Alice D., wife of John J. North, an employe in the postoffice, Baltimore; Mollie C., wife of Robert North, an oyster packer, of Baltimore, and Clara E., wife of Wm. Buckingham, produce merchant, of Philadelphia. Mr. Fowler's second wife, to whom he was married March 11, 1875, was Annie S., daughter of David Ambrose, of New Hampshire. She died September 7, 1891, leaving a son, Rutherford. Mr. Fowler resides at 2429 St. Paul street.

DR. JOSEPH PINKNEY TURNER was born December 18, 1871. He is a son of the late Henry and Mary (Martin) Turner, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of North Carolina. Doctor Turner com-

pleted his general education at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., then entering the School of Medicine of Maryland University, from which he was graduated in April, 1896. He is now resident physician of the University Free Lying-in Hospital.

DR. ALEXANDER DOUGLASS MCCONACHIE was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, August 22, 1864. He is a son of William and Elsie (Dunbar) McConachie, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, who located in the fifties in the County Oxford, Ontario, where they still reside. Dr. A. D. McConachie attended the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Woodstock and Normal School of Toronto, receiving license as second class A teacher from the latter institution and taking honors in two institutions. He taught school for several years, abandoning that avocation because of impaired health, and engaging in business as a commercial traveler. In 1886 he entered the Dental and Medical Departments of Maryland University and was graduated from the former in 1888 and from the latter in 1890, taking the class honors and being awarded the gold medal in each. During 1891-2 Doctor McConachie was resident physician at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital. In April, 1892, he entered into the exclusive practice of treatment of the eye, ear and throat, with present office and residence at 16 W. Franklin street. Since 1892 he has been assistant surgeon at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, and Ophthalmic Surgeon of Bay View Asylum. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Clinical Society of Baltimore,

Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, Maryland University Medical Society, Book and Journal Club.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Supreme Treasurer of Iron Hall, was born in Baltimore county, Md., October 23, 1819. He is a son of the late George and Eliza (Funk) Harris, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and descendants respectively of early English and German settlers of the colonies. On the paternal side the family was represented in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. George Harris spent his early manhood as a farmer in Baltimore county and was latterly engaged in the lime business in Frederick county, where he died as the result of an accident in 1838. His wife survived until 1858. Joseph Harris received such schooling as the common schools of Frederick county afforded and then followed farming for four years. He began to learn the trades of weaving and cabinet-making, but abandoned both because he foresaw that machine work would speedily supplant hand labor in those industries. He then learned tailoring, came to Baltimore in 1841, engaged in journey work for one year and then, with a partner, established a merchant tailoring business at 46 N. Howard street, under the firm name of Dulaney & Harris. This partnership was dissolved in 1860, the same members of the firm continuing at the old location, Mr. Harris establishing himself at 15 N. Howard street, where he remained until 1866. After a year's rest he re-engaged in the same business in partnership association under the firm name of Harris & Dorsch, at 15 N. Eutaw street, and was so engaged up to January, 1893,

when he retired from the firm to assume the duties of his present office, to which he was elected in 1892. Mr. Harris was a member of the State Legislature, session of 1865, and has been one of the Commissioners of Perkins Spring Square since 1872, the date of the beginning of its occupancy by the city. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and Sons of Jonadab, and treasurer of Zeta Conclave, No. 6, Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was married July 27, 1845, to Eliza A., daughter of the late Samuel Hobbs, who was a machinist in the employ of the B. & O. R. R., from its organization up to his decease. One daughter born of this marriage, Emma, died at the age of eleven years and six months. Mrs. Harris died October 24, 1891. Mr. Harris resides at 624 George street.

MAJ. ALEXANDER SHAW was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1836. His father, Rev. John K. Shaw, was a distinguished Methodist minister, who while presiding elder of the New Jersey district, projected the Pennington Seminary, now a prosperous and prominent educational institution. Maj. Alexander Shaw came to Maryland at twenty years of age and located in Allegany county, where he became interested in coal development. He was successively Superintendent, General Manager, Vice-President and President of the leading coal companies of Allegany county. When the war broke out, Allegany county was one of the first to respond to the call for troops. Alexander Shaw was first captain of Company A, and was afterwards promoted to major of the Potomac Home Guards, officially known as Second Maryland Regular



Joseph Harris

Volunteer Infantry, which took part in several engagements, among them the battle of Romney Bridge. Soon after the war, Major Shaw came to Baltimore and established the wholesale coal firm of Shaw Bros., from which he retired in 1893. He is now President of the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company, director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Bank of Baltimore, Eutaw Savings Bank, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, and West Virginia Oil Company, and is connected with many educational and charitable institutions in official capacities. He is a Republican and was his party's candidate for Mayor in 1889. He went through this, a warmly-contested political campaign without having a single charge against his record as a citizen or a business man or a political partisan. His wife was Miss Mary Hutson, daughter of a leading farmer of Allegany county. The family's city residence is on Eutaw Place, and the country estate is the old Hutson estate, between Cumberland and Piedmont.

DR. DELANCEY HEATHCOTE BARCLAY was born in Baltimore, June 19, 1854. He is a son of Walter C. and Grace (Douglass) Barclay, the former a native of New York, but an English subject, his father, an officer in the English Navy, being stationed at New York at the time of his birth. His wife, a native of Baltimore, is of Scotch descent, the daughter of Richard Henry Douglass, for many years one of the leading wholesale merchants of Baltimore, with large shipping interests. Walter C. Barclay was English Vice-Consul at Baltimore for a number of years and up to the breaking out of the Civil War. Dr. Delancey H.

Barclay attended the public schools of Baltimore, was graduated from New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1876, and has since been engaged in general practice in Baltimore with present office and residence at 220 W. Monument street. He was for a number of years connected with the Baltimore Homeopathic Dispensary and Hospital. Doctor Barclay married Sophia, daughter of the late James Saulsbury, of Baltimore. Doctor and Mrs. Barclay have two children, Grace and Louis, and are communicants of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. HOUSE, Vice-Président and General Manager of Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company, was born in Baltimore, March 26, 1860. He is a son of the late William A. House, for many years a wholesale coal merchant of this city. William A. House, Jr., received his initial training in the public schools of Baltimore and completed his education at Loyola College. In 1879 he became one of the office employes of the People's Passenger Railway Company, and was soon recognized as a valuable attache of the company. He was successively promoted in the various subordinate positions of the service until 1884, when, upon the company's reorganization under the name of the People's Railway he was elected Secretary and General Manager. Upon the consolidation in 1889 of the People's and Citizens' Railway Companies, under the name of the Baltimore Traction Company, Mr. House was elected General Manager of the system. Under his able and vigorous management there were added to the properties of the company the lines of the Pimlico & Pikesville, North Bal-

timore Passenger, Baltimore & Curtis Bay, Walbrook and Gwynn Oak and Old Powhatan Railway Companies. Upon the resignation of ex-Governor Frank Brown from the presidency of the company, Mr. House was elected July 27, 1896, his successor, being then thirty-six years of age and the youngest railroad President in the United States. On June 17, 1897, the Baltimore Traction and City & Suburban Companies were consolidated as the Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company and Mr. House was elected to the position he now holds, that of Vice-President and General Manager.

DR. SAMUEL CLAGGETT CHEW was born in Baltimore in 1837. He is a son of Dr. Samuel Chew, a native of Calvert county, Md., (1806), a graduate of Princeton, and the medical department of Maryland University, and for many years of the Faculty of the latter institution. He died in December, 1863.

Samuel C. Chew was graduated from Princeton with the class of '56, and from the medical department of Maryland University, class of '58. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the chairman of Lectures on Necrology, 1874; Baltimore Academy of Medicine and one of its Executive Committee, 1880; Vice-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1878, and President, 1880; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, medical department of Maryland University since 1864, and member of the Academy of Science, 1870.

ROBERT M. RIDGELY, Attorney at Law, born in Baltimore county; son of Gustavus

Warfield and Camilla Hammond (McKean) Ridgely, descendants of early English and Scotch-Irish settlers of Maryland. Charles Ridgely, great-grandfather of Ruxton M. Ridgely, was a member of the Legislature for twenty-seven years, and for thirteen years of this period, was Speaker of that body.

Ruxton M. Ridgely was educated in private schools of Baltimore and Johns Hopkins University; graduated from the law department of the Maryland University in 1891, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession with offices in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore.

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD MOSELEY was born at Petersham, Mass., May 22, 1848. He is a son of the late Charles Benjamin and Emeline (Foster) Moseley, natives of Massachusetts and descendants of early English settlers of New England. The founder of the American Moseley family was John Moseley, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1629. He, with others, gave land for and endowed the first public school building in Massachusetts. His great-grandson, Nathaniel Moseley, married in 1742, Sarah Capen, great-great-granddaughter of John Alden, of Mayflower fame. Jonathan Buckland, great-great-grandfather, and Nathaniel Moseley, great-grandfather of Doctor Moseley, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. William E. Moseley received his initial training in the public schools of Medford, Mass., and completed his general education at Antioch (O.) College. He studied medicine at Harvard University, being a member of the first voluntary three years' course class of that institution, from which he was grad-

uated in June, 1874. During '72-3 he was assistant at Boston Lunatic Hospital and in charge of Hospital for Male Paupers, Island Rainsford, Boston Harbor. In 1873-4 he was of the house staff of Massachusetts General Hospital. In November of 1874 he located in Baltimore, where he engaged in general practice until 1881, when he became attached to the house staff of the Woman's Hospital, New York. Returning to Baltimore the following year he resumed practice, now devoting most of his time to gynecological and obstetrical work with present office and residence at S. W. Corner Monument and Howard streets. Doctor Moseley was for five years gynecologist of Union Protestant Infirmary. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, ex-President of the Clinical Society of Maryland; ex-President of Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, of Baltimore, a member and one of the Council of the American Gynecological Society, President Harvard Club, of Maryland, and ex-President of Alumni Association, of New York Woman's Hospital. He was married May 22, 1879, to Elizabeth B., daughter of the late Dr. William Riley, of Baltimore. Two children born of this marriage, William E., Jr., and Addis Emmet, are students at Marston's University School. In August, 1897, he was elected to the chair of diseases of women and children in the Baltimore Medical College and was made Gynecologist to the Maryland General Hospital.

JAMES MENZIES VANSANT, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, January 5, 1840. He is a son of the late Hon. Joshua and Mary Ann

(Menzies) Vansant, the former a native of Kent county, Md., and of Hollandese extraction, the latter a Bostonian by birth and of Scotch ancestry. The American Vansants are descendants of three brothers Vansant, Quakers, who left Holland during the closing years of the seventeenth century. Joshua Vansant, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1736; his son, Joshua, was born in the same county in 1776, and his son, also Joshua, also a native of Kent county, born December 31, 1803. The last named came to Baltimore with his father's family about 1815, became a leading merchant and a valued and valuable citizen, was prominently identified with the general interests and contributed in a material way and in a variety of directions to the growth and development of Baltimore, and held numerous offices of public trust, but few of emolument. He was one of the electors of the Senate in 1836; a member of the State Legislature in 1845, and a member of Congress from 1853 to 1855. In his candidacy for re-election to Congress he was defeated by the Know-Nothings, that being the year of the inception of Baltimore's troublous times of riot. He was Mayor of Baltimore from 1871 to 1875, and Comptroller from 1876 up to the time of his decease, April 7, 1884. He was chairman of the Building Committee of the City Hall, which structure was built and furnished at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars less than the appropriation for the building alone, which most unique result in the history of public buildings was in no small measure due to the zeal, watchfulness and business capacity of Mr. Vansant. His wife died in 1877. Their son, James M. Vansant, was educated

in the public schools of Baltimore and when seventeen years of age entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with which company he continued to be indentified until 1890, except for two years, 1876 to 1878, during which he was engaged in the retail hat business with his brother, Joseph Vansant, under the firm name of Vansant & Bro. As an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Mr. Vansant was promoted from time to time, his last position being that of cashier at Washington, D. C. In 1892 he was temporarily engaged in the license department of the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. Upon the death of James Claypoole, he was appointed writ clerk, which position he held until 1895, when upon the death of James Y. Claypoole, he was made Clerk of Insolvency. This position he held but a short time, when, upon the death of John T. Gray, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Vansant was on November 16, 1895, appointed by the Supreme Bench as Mr. Gray's successor, which position he still holds. Mr. Vansant is a stalwart Democrat and has since attaining his majority been actively identified with the interests and work of his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Order of the Golden Chain. He was married October 30, 1877, to Ida, daughter of George W. Hussell for a number of years connected with the Duryea and now with the National Starch Company. Mr. and Mrs. Vansant have three children, Joshua H., Hiram D. and James M. Vansant, Jr., reside at 1413 W. Mulberry street, and are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

EUGENE LEVERING and his twin brother, Joshua Levering, were born in Baltimore,

September 12, 1845. They are sons of the late Eugene Levering, who was also born in Baltimore in 1819. The founder of the American family of Leverings was Wigard Levering, who came to the colonies and settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1685. The family is a large one, no fewer than five hundred persons bearing the name of Levering are interred in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The descendants of Wigard Levering and those of his brother, Gerhard, who settled in the West, number several thousand. The father of the first Leverings to settle in America was a Frenchman and a Huguenot. His Huguenot name was Rosier. He fled from his home to escape persecution, and found a refuge in Westphalia, where he married, and where Wigard and Gerhard were born.

The late Eugene Levering founded the firm of Levering & Co., in 1842, with his brother, Frederick A. The business they carried on embraced sugar as well as coffee. They had a large Southern trade when the war broke out, causing them severe losses. They compromised with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, but in a few years their prosperity was restored, and they voluntarily settled up the balance, which exceeded \$100,000.

Frederick A. Levering died in 1866, and Eugene took his sons, William T., Joshua and Eugene, into partnership with him, changing the firm name to E. Levering & Co. Gradually other interests were dropped, until the business was confined entirely to the coffee trade, importing and jobbing, as now. Their father died in 1870, but his will required the sons to carry on the work of the firm as usual for five years, leaving everything at the risk of the busi-

ness. When the estate was settled up, in 1875, its value had become largely augmented.

Eugene and Joshua Levering are most intimately associated. There is but twenty minutes difference in their ages, Eugene being the senior.

Eugene was the first of the two to be honored with a nomination by the Prohibition party. That was in 1886. Prior to that he had been a Democrat on national questions, as had also his brother, Joshua. The latter was vice-president of a Cleveland meeting in 1884.

Until 1884, Maryland never ran a regular Prohibition ticket. Then the National Convention named William Daniel for Vice-President as St. John's running mate. The showing made by the party here in that year deeply impressed the Levering brothers, Joshua and Eugene, who had always been practical teetotalers and when the Congressional campaign of 1886 arrived, they felt it their duty to give the movement their support. There were divisions in both the Democratic and Republican parties that year, which had a stimulating effect upon the Prohibitionists. Eugene Levering was selected as the Fourth District candidate for Congress. He received 1,692 votes—more than Weatherby, the Republican candidate, whose following amounted to 1,569. Rayner, Democrat, received 14,750 votes, and Findlay, Independent, 7,226. The Prohibition Presidential ticket in 1884 received but 629 votes in that district. In 1891 Joshua Levering was the Prohibition candidate for State Comptroller. He received 5,443 votes, running 323 votes ahead of his ticket.

Joshua, in the meantime, had shown

more disposition for politics than Eugene. No step was taken without consultation with him, and he was never too busy to spare some time to the cause. The contributions to the campaign funds by both brothers were always on hand when most needed. It was with Joshua Levering's strength as a candidate demonstrated in Maryland that his friends, Higgins and Tucker, started with the Maryland delegation to the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1892, bearing a banner, upon the face of which was a large portrait of Mr. Levering, underneath which was the inscription: "For Vice-President." But in the convention the report was circulated that he was at the head of a big coffee trust, with the result that Cranfield, of Texas, secured the nomination. In 1896 he was the Prohibition nominee for the Presidency.

He is identified with a great variety of interests. He is the financier of his firm. Few of his business associates have cooler or larger heads than he. He never makes up his mind in a hurry, but when he arrives at a conclusion he will adhere to it.

Since he became president of the Young Men's Christian Association its usefulness has been greatly increased. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the House of Refuge, and superintendent of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church Sunday-school, and a director of the Maryland Trust Co.

Eugene Levering built Levering Hall and presented it to the Johns Hopkins University, and endowed a course of lectures. He established the Workingmen's Residential Club. He is a deacon of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, and is President of the National Bank of Commerce; also Pres-

ident of the Board of Trade and Director of the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Co.

Before Joshua and Eugene married it is said they were hardly ever apart for two hours. What one did the other endorsed. The twins look very much alike. Joshua, however, is distinguished by his side-whiskers. Both are generous, and it is a rare thing that either refuses an appeal for aid for a worthy cause. Their city homes are on Eutaw Place, a few doors from each other.

DR. WIRT ADAM DUVALL was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., October 21, 1863. He is a son of Judge Grafton and Mary Rebecca (Sullivan) Duvall, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early French-Huguenot and English settlers of the colony. Of the former family, one of its members, Gabriel Duvall, was on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and of the latter family, several of its members were soldiers in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Judge Grafton Duvall is Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel. He is a Democrat and has been active in his identification with his party's interests and work in Anne Arundel county. At twenty-one years of age he was his party's candidate for the Legislature, was Journal Clerk of the State Legislature during the session of '72. Dr. Wirt A. Duvall completed his general education at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1885, M. A. 1895, and was graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University in 1888. During 1889-90 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Maryland University under Dr. Herbert Hackett; in 1893-4-5,

Demonstrator of Osteology and Prosector at Baltimore Medical College and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Maryland. He is a member of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Association and Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was married October 30, 1888, to Roxanna Louise, daughter of Capt. William Mitchell, of Baltimore. Captain Mitchell served throughout the late war as a Union soldier. He is now traveling manager of the National Ammonia Company. Dr. and Mrs. Duvall have four children, Helen Franklin, Grafton, Roxanna and Wirt; reside at 1609 Edmondson avenue, and are members of All Saints' Episcopal Church, of which Doctor Duvall is a vestryman.

DR. JAMES C. HUMMER was born in Loudon county, Va., October 10, 1833. He is a son of the late Washington and Martena B. (Fox) Hummer, natives of Virginia, the former a son of William Hummer, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Washington Hummer was for twenty years presiding magistrate of Loudon county. Dr. James C. Hummer was educated under Prof. Jonas Potts, then a private tutor in Hillsboro', Loudon county, Va., and subsequently of the faculties of various educational institutions. Doctor Hummer entered Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in 1854, remained in traveling connection with that until the close of the war, when he was transferred to Baltimore Conference until 1879, having charges successively in Princess Anne Circuit, Portsmouth, Middlesex Circuit, King William Circuit, Indian Ridge Circuit, Alexandria Mission, Hagerstown and Frederick.

While installed with the latter charge in 1873, his health failed and he was compelled to retire from active ministrations. In that year he came to Baltimore and officiated as missionary to the M. E. Church, South, attached to Trinity Church. In 1879 he was elected superintendent of an independent missionary movement, known as Gospel Church of Highways, and was engaged in that service until 1885, since which time he has been a member of the United Evangelical Church of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. As early as 1871 Doctor Hummer became interested in the study of Homoeopathy and in now engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married January 18, 1856, to Anna A., daughter of the late James and Amelia Whaley, of Loudon county, Va. Two children born of this marriage survive: Alice A., wife of George E. Cole, of Washington, D. C., and Ernest E. Hummer, manufacturer of Hummer's Medical Specific Co. Dr. and Mrs. Hummer and son reside at 621 N. Carrollton avenue.

DR. VERNON LEE NORWOOD was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1862. He is a son of the late Rufus Norwood and Anna (Hyott) Norwood, natives of Montgomery county, Md., and descendants of very early settlers of that county. Rufus Norwood located in Baltimore about 1843 and engaged in manufacturing and lumber dealing and was at his decease, November 24, 1891, a member of the firm of Theodore Mottu & Co. He was the inventor and improver of a number of articles useful in character—among them a patent paving-block, the original of what is now the compressed asphalt paving-block—and an im-

provement. His widow survives and resides with her son. Vernon L. Norwood was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and was graduated from the City College in 1881. For two years thereafter he was engaged in book-keeping, then entering the School of Medicine of the Maryland University from which institution he was graduated in 1885. During the following year he was with Baltimore Institute for Nervous Diseases, and also of the Baltimore Polyclinic as assistant to the Professor on General Practice. He was then Chief of Clinics to the Professor of Surgery of the Maryland University. Doctor Norwood has been eight years visiting physician to the Aged Men's and Women's Home. His residence and office are at 939 W. Fayette street. He was married November 20, 1895, to Miss Fanny B. K., daughter of Wm. H. Thomas, retired merchant of Baltimore. Doctor Norwood is a member of and one of the Board of Trustees of the Harlem Avenue Christian Church.

HANCE WILSON BROWN REID, Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, February 5, 1847. He is a son of the late William and Agnes Jane (Brown) Reid, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1841 shortly after their marriage, locating in Baltimore, where Mr. Reid was engaged as a carpenter and builder up to the time of his decease in 1885. His widow resides in Baltimore. Their son, Hance W. B. Reid, was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, and then entered into the retail jewelry business, in which he continued to be engaged until 1888, when he became Secretary of the

Board of Supervisors of Elections, a position which he resigned November, 1891, to accept that of which he is the incumbent. Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court. Mr. Reid is a member of the bar by graduation in 1896 from the Baltimore University Law School. He was married January 5, 1877, to Mary A. L., daughter of the late Thomas Willis, carpenter, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Reid reside at 1519 W. Lombard street and attend Franklin Square Presbyterian Church, of the Board of Trustees of which Mr. Reid is a member.

ALFRED J. SCHULZ, Clerk of Circuit Court No. 2, of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, October 27, 1843. He is a son of the late Wm. M. and Wilhelmina (Petty) Schulz, the former a native of Wurtemberg and the latter of Baden, Germany. William M. Schulz was born in 1789, and after receiving a liberal education entered the army and had been promoted to the position of a staff officer, when, in 1831, through expressed sympathy with the revolutionists of that period, he was compelled to flee his native land. He came to the United States and located in Baltimore where there were then no German lawyers and where he earned a livelihood for some years as confidential business and legal adviser to German citizens, and later in mercantile pursuits. He died in 1873, his wife surviving him five years. Their son, Alfred J. Schulz, received his education in public and private schools in Baltimore, and upon attaining his majority, established himself in business. In 1869 he established himself in business as a confectioner and is now proprietor of the store at 1081 W. Fayette street. He is a Republican in politics and has actively

identified himself with the party organization since 1887, representing the Fourteenth ward in State Central Committee. He was nominated for Council in 1888, but was defeated owing to party dissensions. He was elected to his present position in 1895 by a majority of more than 6,000. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias; resides at 506 N. Arlington avenue and attends the German Lutheran Church.

RUFUS WOODS, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born in Westminster, Md., May 30, 1830. He is a son of the late Elias and Mary (Overdorff) Woods, the former of English, the latter of German descent. His father dying during his early childhood and leaving him entirely unprovided for necessitated the beginning of a struggle for existence on his part at a very tender age. He was willing and industrious, found employment, and retained the friendship of his employers, and by the time he had attained his majority had succeeded in acquiring a substantial business and reasonable general education. He located in Baltimore in 1857, entering the employ of Fink & Bro., wholesale grocers, at Eutaw and Franklin streets. Nine years later he became a partner in the business which was thereafter and up to its dissolution in 1892 conducted under the firm name of Fink, Bro. & Co.

Mr. Woods had had close association with a number of important business interests of Baltimore. He assisted in establishing in 1877, and was connected until 1882, with the Merchants' Refinery. He is a large stockholder in the Enterprise Coffee Co. He has partnership association with



Francis White

Thornton Rollins in the ownership of vessels which export flour to and import coffee from Rio Janeiro. He is one of the directors of the People's Bank, and one of the founders and since its incorporation, President, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Co. He is unmarried, a member of the German Reformed Church, and resides at 1413 Madison avenue.

DR. CHARLES RAWLINS DAVIS was born at Mount Airy, Carroll county, Md., November 19, 1858. He is a son of George H. and Margaret (Waters) Davis, natives of Maryland, of English descent. George H. Davis, who now resides with his son, Doctor Davis, was a farmer of Carroll county and his son followed the same vocation from the close of his school days up to 1887, when he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. R. Waters. In 1887, Charles R. Davis came to Baltimore, entered Maryland University Medical Department, was graduated in 1890 and for a year thereafter was assistant to Professor Tiffany in the surgical box of the University Hospital. He is now practicing medicine, with offices and residence at 633 Carrollton avenue. Doctor Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MILES WHITE was born in Perquiman's county, N. C., August 30, 1792. His parents, Francis and Miriam White, were descendants of the early converts in that State to the doctrines of George Fox, the founder of the religious Society of Friends. The second meeting of that society for religious worship in North Carolina was held in the dwelling of one of Mr. White's ancestors, who was a member of the Provincial Gov-

ernors' Council in the year 1682. His dwelling continued to be used for that purpose until the erection upon his lands of a meeting house, which was occupied for worship by the Society of Friends in that district for more than a hundred years, when it was destroyed by a hurricane. Meanwhile other like houses of worship were erected in the country, and the religious Society of Friends increased in numbers and strength. The establishment of this faith in that quarter was mainly due to the efforts of William Edmundson, a noted minister, who came over to this country with George Fox; and it was under his auspices that the primitive meeting which took place in the dwelling of Mr. White's ancestor was held. Mr. White, adhering to the faith and traditions of his family, was a zealous and prominent member of the orthodox religious Society of Friends. Early in life he inherited a number of slaves; but, being conscientiously opposed to slavery, freed them all. He assisted some of them to emigrate to Liberia and induced others to seek their fortunes in the free States. Mr. White's first residence was in the country, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but even there the natural activity of his mind attracted him to stirring business occupation. He removed to Elizabeth City, in his native State, in 1830, where he soon became largely and successfully engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits. He occupied himself in part in the coasting trade, and that with the West Indies; and it is worthy of remark that although in the business in which he was engaged at that time, a trade in ardent spirits might have been carried on extensively and profitably, he persistently fore-

bore, on ground of public policy, and from conscientious scruples, from dealing at all in what he considered to be a pernicious article of commerce. With a fortune considerably increased by his mercantile business, Mr. White removed in 1849 to Baltimore. The then recent discoveries of gold in California and Australia attracted much of his attention and consideration. His natural sagacity of mind, aided by reading and reflection upon the effects of like causes upon prices and values, as illustrated by different epochs in the history of England and this country, led him to the conviction, upon which he was prompt and bold to act, that a rise in the value of real property in this country was sure to follow upon the infusion of so large an amount of the precious metals into its currency. He therefore at once embarked his fortune in the purchase of Government bonds in the West, in lots in Western cities, and in the city of Baltimore, in the growth and development of which place in size and business he had implicit faith. He traveled in the West, and made his investments in land and lots with singular sagacity and self-reliance. His foresight and judgment were rewarded, in many instances by an enormous increase in the value of his purchases. In Baltimore, the city of his adoption, his operations in real estate were most extensive and successful, and of such a character as to add to the material growth and prosperity of the city. Vacant property in which his investments were large did not remain idle in his hands, many hundreds of dwelling houses being built thereupon, thus adding to the wealth and beauty of the city and serving to promote the comfort and supply the wants of its growing population. Mr.

White's interest in the improvement of Baltimore was not confined to the increase and extension of handsome and comfortable dwellings for the living, but was further manifested in the establishment and proper management of the "cities of the dead." He was stockholder and manager of Greenmount Cemetery for many years, and President of the Baltimore Cemetery, resigning the latter position upon becoming President of the People's Bank.

Miles White was mostly known as a successful financier and one of Baltimore's wealthiest citizens, but to those who were most closely related to him in business and social life, his crowning characteristic was a benevolent heart, which never displayed itself in ostentatious forms, but in generous effusion through channels calculated to produce the greatest good. Besides his personal acts of charity he gave liberally to public organized efforts to educate and improve his city and humanity. He was one of the most generous supporters of the many religious, charitable and educational institutions under the fostering care of the Society of Friends. Among those to whose success and efficiency he greatly contributed should be mentioned the Friends' Federal Hill Mission, Baltimore, and the Friends' Educational Society, High Point, Randolph county, N. C. In his will he left \$100,000 to found "The Miles White Beneficial Society of Baltimore City," the object of which as stated in the articles of incorporation is to "promote piety and Christianity (especially by the dissemination of books and tracts), to extend aid to the young in their religious, moral and intellectual training and education, and to relieve the deserving poor."

In his personal and domestic life, Mr. White was studiously exact in the fulfillment of his duties, and among the "Friends" was regarded as one of their most upright and useful members. He died March 13, 1876.

BENJAMIN BUCK OWENS, Building Inspector of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 13, 1841. He is a son of the late Edward T. and Susan (Green) Buck Owens, natives of Maryland, respectively of Welsh and English descent, their progenitors locating in Maryland in its colonial days. Joseph Owens, grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was one of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore, and was wounded at the battle of North Point. His son, Edward T. Owens, was, in his early manhood, a dry goods merchant of Baltimore, and latterly and up to the date of his decease, September 20, 1872, treasurer of Eutaw Savings Bank. His wife died December, 1845. Their son, Benjamin B. Owens, was educated in private schools of Baltimore. He enlisted in the 11th Maryland Volunteer Infantry in the spring of 1864 and was mustered out at the close of the war as first lieutenant in command of his company. He was then for several months clerk in the Commissary Department of the United States Army and during this period took up the study of architecture, which he subsequently pursued under leading architects of Baltimore up to 1875, when he embarked in business for himself. He was the architect of the Baxter Motor Company's buildings, Terminal Warehouse and numerous other extensive structures of Baltimore. Early in

his professional career he was for seven years the architect for the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Sparrow's Point. He was appointed by Mayor Hooper in January, 1896, as Building Inspector to fill the unexpired term of the incumbent and was re-appointed for the full term the following March. Mr. Owens is a member of the G. A. R. and Military Order Loyal Legion, Royal Arcanum and Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was married November 18, 1869, to Anna C., daughter of the late Samuel Harris, architect, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have four children, Maud Ella, wife of Lindley M. Huggins, an attorney of Baltimore; Clara M., Mabel G., student at the Normal School, and Herbert H. Owens, runner for the Traders' Bank of Baltimore. The family reside at 2218 Oak street, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. MAX SCHAPIRO was born January 4, 1857, at Crottingen, Russia, of which place his parents were natives, as were their ancestors for generations. Dr. Max Schapiro received his general and professional education at Vienna, Austria, graduating from the Medical University of Vienna in 1887. For five years thereafter he was physician for the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Companies and then located in Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with present office and residence at 122 Madison avenue. Doctor Schapiro makes a specialty of throat and nose, and of orthopaedic surgery, and was for several years assistant in the throat and nose department of the City Hospital,

College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is the author of numerous papers on medical subjects.

DR. HENRY CHARLES OHLE was born at Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md., June 4, 1860. He is a son of Henry and Pauline (Peters) Ohle, the former a native of Braunschweig, and the latter of Wurtemberg, Germany, both of whom came to the United States in childhood and were wedded in Baltimore. Mr. Henry Ohle was for a number of years engaged in business as a builder and contractor of stone work, and as such superintended the construction of a number of bridges and other public works, extensive manufacturing plants, etc. He removed to Chicago in 1888 where he has since resided. Dr. Henry C. Ohle received his initial training in the public schools of Baltimore county, this being supplemented by private tutorage for several years. In 1883 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Guy Hollyday, of Baltimore, and was graduated from the School of Medicine of Maryland University in 1886. During the year following his graduation Doctor Ohle was assistant to the Demonstrator of Anatomy of the University, was from 1885 to 1891 clinical assistant to Baltimore Dispensary for Nervous Diseases of Children, and has been since 1893 visiting physician to St. Agnes' Hospital. He was married March 20, 1889, to Mamie, daughter of the late James T. Cameron, for a number of years connected with the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna. Doctor and Mrs. Ohle have one surviving child, Marie Cameron, and in 1896 lost a son, H. Cameron. The family reside at

1203 W. Fayette street and are members of the First English Lutheran Church.

DR. WM. BUDEKER was born in Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1870. He is a son of Chas. A. and Anna Elizabeth (Schone) Budeker, natives of Germany, who came to the United States and located in Baltimore about the close of the Civil War. Mr. Charles A. Budeker was for a period of twenty-five years a successful retail merchant, retiring from business recently. Dr. Wm. Budeker received a public school and business college education, attended the School of Medicine of the Maryland University two sessions, and then entered Baltimore Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1893. For one year thereafter he was assistant resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession with office at 914 W. Fayette street. Doctor Budeker is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., A. O. F. and a Mason.

GEORGE ROBERTS WILLIS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, October 31, 1851. He is a son of the late John E. Willis and Virginia M. (Green) Willis, natives of Maryland and descendants of early English settlers of the State. John E. Willis was a leading manufacturer of Baltimore, and especially engaged for many years in trade with the West Indies. He died in 1871; his widow resides with her son, the immediate subject of this sketch. George R. Willis attended Loyola and Dickinson Colleges and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of '72. During his academic course he took up the study of law, which

he continued during his collegiate course under the preceptorship of Judge Martin Herman at Carlisle, Pa. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, Pa., and immediately following his return to Baltimore was admitted to practice in its courts and has ever since been associated with Mr. Luther M. Reynolds, with present offices at 213 Courtland street. Mr. Willis was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College by appointment of Governor Jackson, and of the Executive Committee of that Board, and has been since 1895, by appointment of Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe, a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Baltimore. He was married December 22, 1881, to Mary E. D., daughter of the late Joseph Hoskins, a farmer of Harford county, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have two children, Luther M. R. and Mary; reside at 2129 E. Baltimore street, and are communicants of Holy Comforter Episcopal Church.

DR. ROBERT BROWNING KENYON was born in Wirt, Allegany county, N. Y., April 27, 1866. He is a son of Lewis H. and Frances Mary (Sinnott) Kenyon, natives of New York and of English ancestry. The founder of the American family of Kenyons located in Rhode Island prior to the Revolutionary War, and the Sinnott family had its first representative in the United States in the person of John T. Sinnott, who came from Dublin, Ireland (of which city his father was then Mayor) about 1820. Dr. R. B. Kenyon received his initial training in the public schools of Wirt and Friendship Literary Academy. He then entered Alfred University and was graduated therefrom in

1888. The four years following were spent in assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm, and during the latter part of this period he commenced the study of medicine. In October, 1892, he entered Baltimore Medical College and was graduated in 1895. During the last year of his attendance at the latter institution he was an interne at the Maryland General Hospital. In 1896-7 he was assistant clinician of the Baltimore Medical College Dispensary. Doctor Kenyon resides and has offices at 601 W. Franklin street.

JOSEPH H. RIEMAN was born in Baltimore, August 29, 1822. His grandfather, Daniel Rieman, came to America during the Revolutionary War, settling in Baltimore, where he established a sugar refinery, which was continued by his son, Henry Rieman, until the new system of refining sugar was introduced, when the business was changed into packing and provisions. Joseph H. Rieman was educated in private schools of Baltimore and Harford county, Md., then entering as clerk in his father's establishment. Upon attaining his majority he became a member of the firm, which was and still is known as Henry Rieman & Sons, of which the subject of this sketch is the sole survivor. Upon his admission to the firm, Joseph H. Rieman was sent West to take charge of the western branches of the house, located at Cincinnati, O., and Terra Haute, Ind., and spent twenty successive winters from November until April there, making Cincinnati, which at that time was the centre of the packing industry, his headquarters. Mr. Rieman was the first man to send a cipher telegram for business purposes over the telegraph lines from Cin-

cinnati to Baltimore. Mr. Rieman in former years took an active interest in politics, and was an old-time Whig. He was a member of the first State Convention which nominated the State officers under the new Constitution of the State, and was a member of the State Central Committee. When the Whig party disbanded he remained neutral for awhile, and then joined the Reform movement in 1861, which finally succeeded in electing George William Brown as Mayor. He was appointed a director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, serving under Mayor Brown's administration, and was also a director of the Northern Central under the administration of John S. Gittings. Mr. Rieman retired from active business in 1870 and since then has devoted his time to extensive private interests. He has held many positions of trust and is one of Baltimore's most enterprising, substantial citizens, a representative man in the broadest acceptance of the phrase. He has been identified with many enterprises advancing the city's welfare. He was a member of the committee of five formed for the encouragement of manufacturers; chairman of the Academy of Music Building Committee, and for a long time a director in the Central Ohio Railroad, a leased line of the Baltimore & Ohio. He succeeded William Devries as President of the State Agricultural Society, and Jesse Slingluff as President of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank. Retiring from the latter for a time he was again elected president, succeeding George A. Von Lingen, resigning in 1896. He served as President pro tem of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company upon the death of Governor Brown, but resigned owing to the pressure

of his private affairs. He is a director in the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and interested in many other prominent incorporations. He is also First Vice-President of the Board of Trade and is now senior member of that body. Mr. Rieman is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and chairman of the Executive Committee of its Board of Trustees. He was married in 1861 to Miss Lowe, daughter of Hon. P. P. Lowe, of Dayton, O.

HON. EDGAR H. GANS was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1856. He remained in Harrisburg six years, when the family removed to Norristown, near Philadelphia, where he attended the High School until his thirteenth year. He graduated with the highest honors from the Baltimore City College in 1875, and from the law department of Maryland University in March, 1877. He was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority in November of the same year. He formed a partnership association with Mr. B. Howard Haman and was engaged in private practice until 1879, when he accepted the office of Deputy State's Attorney under Charles G. Kerr. His ability as a criminal lawyer and public prosecutor led to his appointment to the professorship of criminal law in the legal department of Maryland University. During his term as Deputy State's Attorney, covering a period of eight years, Mr. Gans tried many important cases with credit to himself and honor to the Commonwealth. Among these may be cited those of George Trout and William Hazeltine, convicted of murder, in which he was opposed by Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte for the defense; the Burke and Kennedy case, for

the murder of James Curren, opposed by Joseph Heuissler; the Hance murder case tried at Annapolis with Senator Voorhees and Mr. Revell as opposing counsel, the jury acquitting the prisoner on the ground of insanity. Since retiring from the office Mr. Gans has practiced his profession with eminent success, the firm, Gans & Haman being recognized as one of the leading at the bar of Baltimore. Mr. Gans was married in 1884 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wall.

MAJ. WILLIAM L. KENLY, Chief Engineer of Baltimore City Water Department, was born in Baltimore, March 31, 1833, the son of Edward and Maria (Reese) Kenly. His maternal ancestors came to Maryland from Wales, in a very early day, and his grandfather, Thomas Reese, was a successful merchant of Baltimore. The Kenly family came to the United States from Scotland, the first of the name to come hither being Dr. Daniel Kenly, the great-grandfather of Major Kenly, and a Presbyterian minister, who in 1740 crossed the ocean and settled in Harford county, Md. His son, Richard Kenly, was born in Harford county and married a Miss Ward. Their children were Daniel, Richard, Edward and Fannie. Edward Kenly spent the major part of his life as a farmer in Harford county, but was latterly engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore. During this period he was Judge of the Appeal Tax Court. The youngest of his family of seven children, William L. Kenly, received his primary education in Baltimore and then attended Newton University, Md. In 1854 he entered the engineering corps of Isaac Trimble. He resigned this employment af-

ter four years to enter the service of the Baltimore City Water Works, in which he was engaged uninterruptedly until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862 he entered the service as first lieutenant of Company H, First Maryland Infantry, was promoted to a captaincy by President Lincoln in 1863, and was brevetted major by the President at the close of the war because of especially efficient service. During three years of his war service he was attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in most of its engagements. At the close of the war he resumed his connection with the Water Department of the city, with which he has been connected for more than forty years, having been in every department from rodman to chief engineer.

He was married June 12, 1861, to Elizabeth Marion Hook, daughter of the late Richard W. Hook, who at one time was Sheriff of Baltimore county. Of the children born of this union there survive William Lacy Kenly, first lieutenant United States Artillery; Ritchie G. Kenly, assistant engineer of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad; Edward Marion Kenly, former resident engineer Lynchburg & Durham Railroad, and now in Alaska; George T. Kenly, who was assistant engineer Guilford Reservoir Company, and the inventor of a spigot that carries hot and cold water at the same time; and Maria Reese, Laura Hook and Robert Martin Kenly. Major Kenly is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Loyal Legion, Mason, the G. A. R., American Society of Civil Engineers and Society of the Army of the Potomac. The family residence overlooks Lake Montebello.

DR. JAMES FRANCIS McSHANE, Health Commissioner of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, August 13, 1851. He is a son of the late Lawrence and Anne (O'Hare) McShane, natives respectively of Monaghan and Amagh, Ireland, who came to this country in youth, were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1847 removed to Baltimore, where Lawrence McShane was engaged in business as a retail furnishing goods merchant up to within a few years of his decease in 1885. His widow resides in Baltimore. Dr. J. F. McShane was educated at Calvert Hall and Loyola Colleges, Baltimore, graduating from the latter institution in 1867. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Nicholas L. Dashiell and was graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University with the class of '70. He was vaccine physician for several years, assistant health commissioner of Baltimore from November, 1879, to 1892, and health commissioner since the latter date. Doctor McShane is one of the Faculty of Baltimore Medical College, filling the chair of Associate Professor of Hygiene. He is a member of the Baltimore Medical Society, Baltimore Clinical Society, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American Medical Association and American Public Health Association and member of the Executive Committee of the last named association. Doctor McShane was married February 10, 1870, to Sarah E., daughter of the late P. E. Bradley, merchant, of Baltimore. The children of Dr. and Mrs. McShane are Robert, student at Baltimore Medical College; James, draughtsman in the employ of Bartlett, Hayward & Co.; Frank; Lillian; Loretta; Albert, and Edgar. The family reside at

2 S. Patterson Park avenue and are members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

DR. FRANK SLINGLUFF, of Slingluff & Co., manufacturing chemists and fertilizers, was born in Baltimore county, Md., August 14, 1845. He is a son of the late Jesse and Frances E. (Cross) Slingluff, natives of Maryland, and descendants respectively of German and Scotch colonial settlers. Jesse Slingluff, Dr. Frank Slingluff's grandfather, located in Baltimore about 1790 and was one of the wholesale grocery firm of Slingluff & Bohn, the late Charles Bohn being Doctor Slingluff's maternal grandfather. Jesse Slingluff, Doctor Slingluff's father, was for many years President of the Commercial & Farmers' Bank of Baltimore. He died in 1862; his wife survived him some years. Dr. Frank Slingluff was educated at private schools and under private tutors of Baltimore, and from 1863 to 1865 studied chemistry at Heidelberg. Returning to Baltimore he studied medicine under the late Dr. Frank Donaldson, was graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University, class of 1868; was resident physician at Bay View Asylum the year following, and then entered the firm of Slingluff & Co., with which he has ever since been identified. He is Vice-President of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, President Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore and Patapsco Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and one of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He was married July 14, 1880, to Isabella, daughter of the late Thomas



Riley S. Wright

Cross, of Prince George's county, Md. The family reside on West North avenue and attend Church of the Prince of Peace. Truman Cross, Doctor Slingsluff's grandfather, was for a number of years cashier of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank.

RILEY WRIGHT, Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, was born in Westminster, Windhaven county, Vt., July 24, 1839. He is a son of Erastus and the late Mary (Fairbrother) Wright, natives of Westminster, Vt., and descendants respectively of early Welsh-English and English settlers of New England. Capt. Azariah Wright, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was prominent in colonial history; a compatriot and intimate of Gen. Ethan Allen. Captain Wright was one of the first settlers of Westminster and a few months prior to the battle of Lexington distinguished himself as captain of a militia company in preventing the holding of court by English officers in the court house of Westminster. Some of colonels were killed and theirs was the first blood shed in the events culminating in the Revolutionary War. (See Hall's History of Vermont.) Captain Wright served throughout the war. Judge Wright's maternal great-grandfather was also an officer in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. His grandson, Erastus Wright, now resides at Coventry, Vt., his wife died in 1861. Their son, Riley E. Wright, received his initial training in the public schools of Coventry, then attended successively Darby Academy and Green Mountain Academy, Vt., and Powers Institute, Bernardstown, Mass.; entered Dartmouth College (N. H.), but left that in-

stitution to attend Middleburg College, of his own State; and while in his sophomore year (1862) at the last institution abandoned scholarship to enter the Union Army. In four days' time he raised a company, one hundred and nine men strong, was elected and commissioned its captain. The company went to the front as Co. H, 15th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in July, 1863, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, in which the regiment participated, although its term of service had expired some days previous. Returning to Vermont Captain Wright entered the law office of Hon. Benjamin H. Steele (afterward Judge of Supreme Court of Vermont) and was admitted to the bar December 31, 1864. In April, 1865, he came to Baltimore, where he has ever since engaged in the general practice of his profession, with present offices at 106 E. Saratoga street. On February 15, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Lowndes to fill the unexpired term of the late Sylvester L. Stockbridge, Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City. Judge Wright is a Republican and was twenty years actively identified with his party's work and interests in Baltimore. He was nominated for the Legislature on the Reform ticket in 1876, and was his party's nominee for Associate Judge of Supreme Bench of Baltimore in 1894. He was one of the organizers and for two terms commander of Custer Post, G. A. R., and was for two terms Judge Advocate General of Maryland Department, G. A. R. He is one of the Board of Managers and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children and a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was

married September 11, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of the late Isaac and Abigail (Stevens) Collier, of Coventry, Vt. One child, Mabel, born of their marriage, died in infancy. Judge and Mrs. Wright reside at 1318 Harlem avenue.

SAMUEL HENRY TATTERSALL, Supreme Secretary of Improved Order of Heptasophs, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1866. He is a son of John and Alice (Lees) Tattersall, natives of England, who located in Philadelphia from Oldham, Lancashire, in 1862, removing hence to Trenton, N. J., where Mr. John Tattersall has since been engaged in business as a coal merchant. He was one of the founders of the Sons of St. George. Samuel H. Tattersall received a public school and business college education, and was thereafter until 1884 engaged by the Coxon (now Empire) Potter Company as an artist on china. Coming to Baltimore he did contract work for the Maryland Pottery Company, in charge of its decorative department up to 1895. He became a member of Zeta Conclave, No. 6, Improved Order of Heptasophs, in 1887, and from the date of his initiation has been officially connected with that Order, Prelate to Zeta Conclave, Provost Archon of Zeta Conclave and Past Archon. At New York in 1891 he represented Zeta Conclave at the meeting of the Supreme Conclave, and the same year was elected Deputy Supreme Archon of District 23, composed exclusively of Zeta Conclave, No. 6; representative again in 1893 at Atlantic City and again in 1895 at New Haven, where he was elected to his present office of Supreme Secretary. He is Past M., Concordia Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M.;

member of Adoniram Chapter, No. 21, R. A., and member of A. O. U. W., American Legion of Honor and Jr. O. U. A. M.

He was married April 20, 1887, to Annie, daughter of William Hardy, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Tattersall have two children, Alice M. and Samuel L., reside at 12 E. Lanvale street and are communicants at St. Michael and All Angels' P. E. Church. Mr. Tattersall was one of the moving spirits in urging the erection of a suitable hall for Zeta Conclave. The beautiful structure at Preston and Cathedral streets, which is now the headquarters of the Order, is due to his energy and devotion.

LLOYD LOWNDES JACKSON, second member of the firm of John E. Hurst & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of Baltimore, was born at Jane Lew, Lewis county, W. Va., February 3, 1846. He is a son of the late Blackwell and Emily Byrd (Lorentz) Jackson, natives of Virginia, and descendants respectively of early English and German settlers of the colony of Virginia. The late Blackwell Jackson was a valued and valuable citizen, held numerous official trusts, represented his district in the State Senate for two terms and was one of the reorganizers of West Virginia during the Civil War. He died in 1878; his wife survives as does her mother. The latter's father, Jacob Lorentz, was one of the original settlers of Upshur county, where he owned an immense plantation. Lloyd L. Jackson completed his schooling at Monongahela Academy, Morgantown, W. Va., in 1865. At the breaking out of the war, although but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate Army under his cousin, Capt. Alfred Jackson, but was reclaimed

by his mother and returned to school. He came to Baltimore March 1, 1866, to enter the employ as salesman of the dry goods house of Hurst & Co, with which and its successors, Hurst, Purnell & Co., and John E. Hurst & Co., he has ever since been connected. He was taken into partnership in 1871 and is the second member of the present company. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Jackson has been actively identified with the interests and work of the Democratic party. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Business Men's Democratic Association, which nominated and elected Robert C. Davidson to the mayoralty of Baltimore was formed. He is one of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs; a member of the Board of Directors of Maryland Penitentiary, to which he was appointed by Governor Jackson and reappointed by Governor Brown, and was Quartermaster General on the latter's staff. He is First Vice-President of the Maryland Trust Company, and a member of the Boards of Directors of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Brush Electric Light Company, Arlington Cotton Mills and Blue Ridge Cotton Mills. He was married November 30, 1873, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late James M. Lester, contractor and builder, of Baltimore, and who represented Baltimore for several terms in the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have five children, Lloyd L. Jackson, Jr., a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and a member of the bar of Baltimore, and the Misses Anne L., Edith B., Elsie and Emma Jackson. The family reside at 1210 N. Charles street, and are communicants of Emanuel P. E. Church.

Mr. Jackson was the organizer of the Commercial Travelers' Democratic Club, which took an active part in the Bryan-McKinley campaign, and which subsequent to the election was reorganized under the name of the Commercial Travelers' and Business Men's Democratic Club, of which Mr. Jackson is president.

THOMAS ROBERT CLENDINEN, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, March 31, 1847. He is a son of the late Dr. Alexander and Mary Louise (Belt) Clendinen, the former a native of South Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish descent, the latter a daughter of the late Capt. Walter Belt, of the United States Navy, who was descended from early English settlers of the colony of Maryland. Dr. Alexander Clendinen located in Baltimore in 1800, was one of the early graduates of the Maryland Medical Department, was one of the faculty of that institution and of the University Hospital staff for some years, and was one of the surgeons to Baltimore's "Old Defenders." He died April 15, 1861; his wife September 16, 1883. Thomas R. Clendinen attended the schools of Baltimore, including Maryland University, and in June, 1861, ran away from home to enter the Confederate service in Alabama. After a year of service he was captured in Florida, and upon his release entered the Virginia Military Institute, and from it went with the corps of cadets of that institution into the valley of Virginia campaign in 1864, and was one of the cadets under Gen. John C. Breckinridge in the battle of New Market and other engagements. He then attended the University of Virginia. Returning to Baltimore he read law under the preceptorship

of the late Judge W. A. Stewart, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since been engaged in general practice with present office at 211 Courtland street. During 1887 Mr. Clendinen acted as United States Attorney, by appointment of the Attorney General, vice Thomas G. Hayes, who was in ill-health and spent that year abroad. Mr. Clendinen was married November 10, 1874, to Alice, daughter of the late J. Alexander Shriver, for many years President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, and New York and Baltimore Transportation Line. Mrs. Clendinen died November 26, 1896, leaving two children, Alice and Violet, students at Miss Lefebvre's private school, Baltimore. The family reside at 27 East Mount Vernon Place, and attend Emanuel P. E. Church.

DR. CHARLES WESLEY McELFRESH was born in Fairmount, Marion county, W. Va., May 30, 1866. He is a son of James and the late Alice (Gantz) McElfresh, natives of West Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish, the latter of German descent. James McElfresh was for many years superintendent of the Gas and Gas Coal Company, of Fairmount, but has latterly been engaged as an agriculturist of Marion county, W. Va. Dr. C. W. McElfresh completed his general education at Fairmount High School, then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Reger, of Fairmount. He came to Baltimore in 1887, and entered the School of Medicine of Maryland University, from which institution he was graduated in 1889. During the following year he was connected with the University Dis-

pensary and has since engaged in the practice of his profession with office and residence at 854 West Lombard street. He was married March 2, 1889, to Anna, daughter of the late Robert Applegarth, merchant of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. McElfresh have one child, Hattie. They attend Calvary M. E. Church, South.

GERMAN H. HUNT, Vice-President of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, was born in Baltimore in 1829. At the age of fifteen he left school and entered the establishment of John Watchman, in South Baltimore, to learn the trade of machinist. On January 1, 1851, he started into the foundry and machine business in a modest way on North street in partnership association with Robert Poole, under the firm name of Poole & Hunt. The development of this enterprise is one of the most interesting and important chapters in the industrial history of Baltimore. Mr. Hunt was the business manager of this great concern, and both he and Mr. Poole machinists of exceptional ability, and men of boundless energy. On January 1, 1889, after thirty-eight years of continuous connection with the firm, Mr. Hunt retired from the business, and has since been engaged in important financial undertakings. He was Secretary and President of the Maryland Institute during the decade preceding 1860. He has been a Director of the Franklin Bank. He has been a director for thirty years in the Central Savings Bank. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of which he served as Vice-President and President. He is a Director of the Board of Trade, a trustee of the McDonough Fund, and a

member of the Board of Park Commissioners. He is a Democrat, and has been frequently urged to accept the mayoralty and other nominations at his party's hands, but has never had political aspirations. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888. Mr. Hunt is one of the strongest men in the Methodist Church of the city. He is a member of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday-school for twenty-five years. Many positions of honor and trust in the church have been conferred upon him, among them that of Treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in Washington in 1891. He assisted in the organization of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, one of the strong financial institutions of the city, and was its first president. This position he resigned to devote his time to his private business, and to various charitable associations in which he feels much interest.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH KERR, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Easton, Talbot county, Md., October 23, 1832. He is a son of the late Hon. John Leeds and Eliza (Goldsborough) Kerr, natives of Maryland, and descendants respectively of Scotch and English settlers of the colonies. David Kerr, Charles G. Kerr's paternal grandfather was a native of Dunreith, Shire of Galloway, Scotland, who came to the American colonies in 1769, locating in Falmouth, Va., removing thence to Annapolis, and from the latter place to Talbot county, which he represented in the House of Delegates in 1798. He died at Easton in 1816. His son, the late John Leeds Kerr, was one of the leaders of the

bar of Talbot county and of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was a member of Congress for three terms, viz: 1825-27, 1827-29 and 1831-33; and a United States Senator from 1841-43. He was a member of the National Whig Convention held at Harrisburg in 1839, and one of the State electoral ticket for the "Log Cabin" candidates. Before entering Congress Mr. Kerr was agent of Maryland for the prosecution of militia claims against the United States growing out of the War of 1812. He died February 21, 1844; his wife died in December, 1870. On the maternal side, Mr. Charles G. Kerr is lineally descended from Nicholas Goldsborough, who came from England and settled in Kent Island about 1640. One of his descendants, Charles Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, maternal grandfather of Mr. Charles G. Kerr, was Governor of Maryland in 1817, and a member of Congress from 1805 to 1817. He died December 13, 1834.

Charles Goldsborough Kerr received his initial schooling under private tutors and at Easton Academy, and subsequently attended private institutions in New Haven, Conn., and Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852, came to Baltimore the following year and entered the law office of Messrs. Brown & Brunne, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in June, 1855. After several years spent in the practice of law, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Thomas W. Hall in 1858 founded a newspaper known as the *Daily Exchange*, publication of which was abandoned in 1861, when Mr. Kerr resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been engaged. In 1879 he was elected State's Attorney for the

city of Baltimore, an office which he held for four consecutive terms—sixteen years. He has been a member of both branches of City Council and was a Democratic elector in the Tilden-Hendricks campaign. He has been an active member of St. Andrew's Society and its attorney for many years, and served for a time as its second vice-president. He was married April 25, 1867, to Ella, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have four children, Misses Mary Bowie and Ella Johnson Kerr, Charles G. Kerr, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, and Reverdy Johnson Kerr, law student. The family reside at 1513 Park avenue and are members of St. Paul's P. E. Church.

WILLIAM J. H. WATTERS, second member of the firm of Armstrong, Cator & Co., was born in Dorchester county, Md., July 15, 1834. He is a son of the late Dr. Stephen J. and Mary (Cator) Watters, natives of Maryland, and descendants of English settlers of the State. Dr. Stephen J. Watters was a practicing physician in Dorchester county up to the time of his decease in 1840, traveling professionally a circuit of forty miles.

William J. H. Watters attended the public schools of Baltimore until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Thomas Armstrong, who, in 1816, founded the wholesale millinery establishment now known as Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, the oldest house of its kind with the largest jobbing business in the United States. Mr. Watters began his business career as errand boy in the house of which he is now next to the senior member. He was successively stock clerk, house

salesman, traveling salesman, and since 1865 a member of the firm.

Mr. Watters has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore since 1876.

He was married July 9, 1872, to Louisa, daughter of the late J. C. Nicodemus, of Smith & Nicodemus, for many years leading wholesale provision dealers of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Watters have five children, Robinson Cator Watters, an employe of Armstrong, Cator & Co.; Miss Mary L. Watters, and Masters Benjamin C., W. J. H., Jr., and T. C. Sydenham Watters. The family reside at 1021 North Charles street, and attend Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WALLACE TAYLOR, President of the National Union Bank of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, June 29, 1821. He is a son of the late Robert A. and Mary Ann (Schroeder) Taylor, natives of Baltimore, the former of English, the latter of German descent. The first of the Taylors to come to America settled in Pennsylvania in colonial days. Of his descendants, William Wallace Taylor, grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Adams county, Pa., December 16, 1769, married Maria McKesson June 12, 1792. In 1789 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., and upon his locating in Baltimore about 1794 was engaged in trade with the West. From this business he retired in July, 1821, being succeeded therein by the firm of Taylor & Landstreet, the senior member of which was his son, Robert A. Taylor. William Wallace Taylor, Sr., was

for some years prior to his decease (1832) President of the Commercial and Farmers' (now Commercial and Farmers' National) Bank of Baltimore. Robert A. Taylor was one of the directors of the Baltimore branch of the old United States Bank and after its failure was one of the incorporators and for a number of years in the directory of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. In 1825 he entered the wholesale package dry goods business in which he was succeeded in 1850 by his son, William Wallace Taylor, the business being continued thereafter under the firm name of Taylor & Gardner until 1865, when the firm was dissolved and the business discontinued. Mr. W. H. Taylor's maternal grandfather, Henry Hermann Schroeder, came to Baltimore October 13, 1783, from Hamburg, where his father was a bishop. In his early manhood Henry Hermann Schroeder was engaged in a banking house in Vienna. Upon locating in Baltimore, he engaged in the importing trade as a member of the firm of Schley & Schroeder. He was one of the incorporators (1804) of the Union (now National Union) Bank of Maryland. William Wallace Taylor, Jr., received his initial schooling under the private tutorship of Charles Dexter Cleveland (afterwards and at the time of his decease President of Dickinson College). He then entered Mount Hope College, from which institution he graduated in 1839. The following two years he spent in travel abroad. He then entered into business with his father, whom he succeeded as already explained, and whom he also succeeded as Director of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore in 1850. Retiring from the latter directory he became President of the Union Bank of Maryland, in 1861,

which position he has ever since held. He is President of Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Road Company; President of the Boonsboro Turnpike Road Company; Director of the Central Savings Bank; Director of Baltimore Fire Insurance Company; Director of Parkersburg Branch, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Director West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad; Director Carrollton Hotel Company; member of the Board of Managers of the Maryland School for Deaf and Dumb, Frederick City, Trustee of the Wyman Byrd Memorial Fund; Trustee of the Hannah More Academy, Reisterstown, Md., and Secretary since 1875 of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, of which the Union Bank has been the depository for forty years. Mr. Taylor's services have been frequently sought for positions of trust under municipal and State governments, but pressure of private and corporation interests compelled his declination of such honors. He was married February 4, 1847, to Catharine Augusta, daughter of the late Hugh and Augusta (McEvers) Birkhead, the former a son of Solomon Birkhead, one of the incorporators of the Union Bank of Maryland, and the latter a daughter of Julian LeRoy McEvers and Elizabeth Leroy. They were married February 5, 1793. Augusta McEvers was a niece of Chancellor Livingstone, of New York. Mrs. Taylor died in March, 1881, leaving three children, Robert A. Taylor, now a lumber merchant of Baltimore, and Misses Catharine Augusta and Mary McEvers Taylor. The summer house of the family is "Craigie Burn," near Catonsville, and the winter residence at 7 Mt. Vernon Place. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was first

connected with St. Paul's, and subsequently a member of the building committee of Grace Church, of which he is vestryman and senior warden. He has been chairman of each committee authorized to select candidates for the rectorship of Grace Church.

JOHN NELSON STEELE, a member of the law firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond, was born on April 1, 1853, at Hagerstown, Md. He is a son of the late I. Nevett Steele, whose personal history is given in this volume. John Nelson Steele, at the age of seven, was sent to the school of the late Rogers Birnie in Carroll county, Md., where he remained for four years. He then attended private school in Baltimore City until the fall of 1869, when he went to the University of Virginia. He graduated in its law department in 1873, and returned to Baltimore, Md., but being under the age required admission to the bar, he took the law course at the University of Maryland and graduated in the following year. He was associated with his father until the latter retired from active practice in 1889. He then, with Mr. John E. Semmes and Mr. Francis E. Carey, formed the law firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey, with which Mr. Nicholas P. Bond became associated in 1897. Mr. Steele had never held public office until he was recently appointed a member of the Park Board of Baltimore City. He was married March 1, 1880, to Mary Alricks Pegram, daughter of William M. Pegram and Margaret Alricks, of Baltimore. Mrs. Steele is descended on the paternal side from Edward Pegram, who came to Virginia in 1699 as "Queen's Engineer and Surveyor to the Crown" and

square, granted him by Queen Anne, and situated in Dinwiddie county about eighteen miles from Petersburg, and on the maternal side, Peter Alricks, who came to this country in 1657 and was for many years "Director and Commandant" of the Amsterdam colony on the Delaware river. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have two children, John Nelson and Mary Margaret Steele, and are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

PETER SAHM, Justice of the Peace, was born January 27, 1834, in Eschenan, Bavaria, of which place his parents and ancestors as far as their genealogy is traceable were natives. He was brought to the United States on the death of his father, in 1836, by his grandparents, who located at Frederick, Md., where they continued to reside throughout their lives, the grandfather, Peter Sahn, dying at the age of eighty-six; his wife dying at the age of eighty. Peter Sahn received such education as the public schools of Frederick of that day afforded, and then clerked for some years in a general store of that place, saving enough money during that period to embark in the same line of business for himself and was so engaged from 1856 to 1867. Although doing a large business he was not financially successful, this unfortunate state of affairs being due to his strong Southern sympathy during the late war, which led him to a ready acceptance for goods of a vast deal of Confederate scrip which he still holds in lieu of his more substantial possessions. Following his mercantile pursuits he was for six years Deputy Register of Wills at Frederick, and was his party's nominee at the close of this service for the office of



John G. Thompson

register, for which he was defeated by a small majority. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Frederick in 1874, and served for one year; and the following year was nominated for Judge of the Orphans' Court, but was defeated. Following this he served as Justice of the Peace of Frederick for two years. In 1883 he removed to Hagerstown, Md., where he was engaged for two years in the wholesale and retail confectionery business. He then received an appointment as deputy keeper of the Maryland Penitentiary, serving in that capacity for three years. From 1888 to 1894 he was manufacturer's agent for fine confectionery for a New York firm. In May, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Lowndes to his present position of justice of the peace at Baltimore. He was married March 25, 1858, to Mary A. B., daughter of the late Samuel Maught, a farmer and miller of Frederick county, Md. One son born of this marriage, Robert A. T. Sahn, is a clerk in the General Auditor's office of the B. & O. Railroad Company. He married Miss Eva Smith, by whom he has one child, Mary Elizabeth. Esquire Sahn is a Mason, and resides at 806 N. Stricker street.

ROBERT HENRY SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Lower Chanceford township, York county, Pa., December 1, 1845. He is a son of the late Robert and Sarah Ross (Manifold) Smith, natives of York county, Pa., and descendants of early settlers of that section, of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert H. Smith attended the public schools and academy of his native county, then entering Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which institution he was gradu-

ated with the class of '67. After teaching school in York county for one year, he came to Baltimore and read law under Sebastian Brown, was admitted to practice June 28, 1870, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with his preceptor with whom he was engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Brown & Smith, until January 1, 1880, since which time he has had no partnership association; has offices now in the Equitable Building and makes a specialty of admiralty practice. Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican and has been actively identified with his party's interests and work in Baltimore for a quarter of a century. He was Republican nominee for State's Attorney in 1883, for Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench in 18 , and for Congress in 1894. He was one of the original commissioners for the building of the new court house, President of the Board of Supervisors of Elections till May 1, 1897, at which time he resigned; one of the Board and Secretary of the Trustees of McDonough Institute, and a Director of the Third National Bank of Baltimore. He was married April 23, 1873, to Helen A., daughter of the late Col. Samuel M. Alford, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Helen Alford Smith, a student at Mt. Vernon School; reside at 1230 N. Calvert street and are members of Second Presbyterian Church, of which Sunday-school Mr. Smith has been superintendent for nearly thirty years.

WILLIAM STROBEL THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore January 31, 1869. He is a son of the late John L. and Azalia (Hussey) Thomas, natives of Baltimore, the former of German-French, the

latter of English-German descent. John P. Strobel, maternal grandfather of W. S. Thomas, was one of Baltimore's "Old Defenders" in 1814. The late John L. Thomas was a distinguished member of the bar of Baltimore, representing numerous corporate interests. He was Republican in politics and was returned to Congress two terms from the Second District. He served as Collector of the Port of Baltimore under Presidents Grant and Hayes; was State's Attorney for one term and City Counsellor for two terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and a delegate or delegate-at-large to every National Convention of his party for many years. He was an eloquent and ready speaker and particularly felicitous in his post-prandial addresses. He died October 15, 1893; his widow survives and resides in Baltimore. William S. Thomas was educated in public and private schools and the City College of Baltimore; read law under his father's preceptorship while attending the law department of Maryland University; was graduated from that institution in 1890, and has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Baltimore. He is general counsel for Free Summer Excursions. The family reside at 1316 Linden avenue, and are members of the Methodist Church.

HIRAM WOODS was born in Saco, Me., January 29, 1826. His parents were Hiram and Eliza (Chase) Woods, the former a native of Massachusetts and lineally descended from Miles Standish, the latter a native of Maine and also descended from early English settlers of New England. The subject of this sketch came to Baltimore in

December, 1842, and took a clerkship in the shipping firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co. In 1849 he established himself in the grocery business in partnership association with the late Abraham B. Patterson and John C. Bridges, under the firm name of A. B. Patterson & Co.; upon the withdrawal of the senior member of the firm it was subsequently known as Woods, Bridges & Co. In 1852 Mr. Woods withdrew from the grocery firm to engage in the sugar refining business with the late Charles M. Dougherty. Accessions to the firm of John Egerton and John L. Weeks resulted in the adoption of the firm name of Egerton, Dougherty & Co., and upon the withdrawal of Messrs. Egerton and Dougherty and the admission of the late Joseph A. Barker, was thereafter known as Woods, Weeks & Co., until 1876, when the business was closed up and the partnership association ceased. In 1879 Mr. Woods entered into a real estate brokerage and agency business in which he has ever since been engaged with present offices No. 18 E. Lexington street. He is also agent for the Guaranty Company of North America. Mr. Woods was one of the directors of the Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore Marine Insurance Company, Maryland Life Insurance Company and Home Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls (now Female House of Refuge), has been one of its board of managers since its incorporation in 1866 and president of the board since 1893. Through Mr. Woods' efforts, in large measure, the funds were secured for the erection of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery at Curtis Bay, of which he became secretary and business manager. The refinery was destroyed by fire, rebuilt and

passed into the hands of the now famous American Sugar Trust Company. He is President Female House of Refuge, Director Roland Park Company, Home Fire Insurance Company, Manager Maryland State Bible Society, Maryland Tract Society, Manual Labor Society, and Sabbath Association. He is one of the Directors of the Maryland Tract Society and also of the Maryland Bible Society. He united with the Seventh Baptist Church under the late Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., in 1847, gave to the congregation the ground upon which the Eutaw Place Baptist Church edifice is built, has been one of the deacons of that congregation since 1872, is one of its board of trustees and was superintendent of its Sunday-school for ten years. He was married June 29, 1852, to Helen, daughter of the late Daniel Chase, of Baltimore. The surviving children born of this marriage are Dr. Hiram Woods, Jr., of Baltimore; Rev. Frank C. Woods, of Up-land, Pa.; Elizabeth F., wife of R. H. Woodward, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.; Catherine H., wife of D. Dorsey Guy, assistant city editor Baltimore *Sun*, and Misses Helen C., Lucy C., and Ethel Standish Woods. The family reside at 1210 Eutaw Place.

WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN, JR., was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., April 15, 1821. He is a son of the late Judge Wm. H. and Maria (Woodward) Baldwin, natives of Anne Arundel county, and descendants respectively of early Welsh and English settlers of the colony. Henry Baldwin, Judge Baldwin's father, was a lieutenant in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Judge Wm. H. Baldwin

was, as a boy in the United States Navy, participating as a midshipman on the *Peacock* in the War of 1812. In later life he was a planter in Anne Arundel county and was for several years Judge of the Orphans' Court of that county. He died April 6, 1882, having survived his wife thirteen years. William H. Baldwin, Jr., received such schooling as was afforded by the country schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen came to Baltimore to enter the employ of Jones & Woodward, leading wholesale dry goods merchants. The firm was succeeded by that of William Woodward & Co., Mr. Baldwin continuing with the firm and being admitted to the partnership with a small interest in 1844. Subsequently his pecuniary interest in the business was largely extended and the firm name was changed to Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Mr. Baldwin being its second member. Mr. William Woodward died in May, 1896, leaving Mr. Baldwin the senior surviving member of the firm which continued business under the name of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. Mr. Baldwin was one of the founders of the Maryland Savings Bank and its president since its incorporation, and is one of the Board of Directors of the Eutaw Savings Bank, Maryland Trust Company, Merchants' National Bank and American Fire Insurance Company. He is President of the new Mercantile Library Association, and was for a number of years a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. He was married in 1859 to Mary P., daughter of the late Samuel Rodman, of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have four children, Frank Gambrill Baldwin, with the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., at

Baltimore; Carroll Baldwin, with the New York Branch of the same firm, and Misses Maria Woodward and Sallie Rodman Baldwin. The family reside at 717 Park avenue and are members of Grace P. E. Church, of which Mr. Baldwin is a vestryman.

EPAPHRODITUS SWINNEY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, April 2, 1834. He is a son of the late Joseph and Emma Matilda (Smith) Swinney, the former a native of Virginia of Scotch-Irish descent, the latter of Maryland birth and English ancestry and both descendants of early settlers of Virginia. Joseph Swinney, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his son Epaphroditus served in the Indian War early in the century; the latter's son Joseph was an agriculturist in early manhood but latterly a merchant in Baltimore, where he died in 1871, his wife surviving him five years. Epaphroditus Swinney was educated in private schools and by private tutors of Baltimore. His first professional predilection was for the study of medicine which he pursued until a strong distaste for the work of the dissecting table led him to abandon it and take up the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Wm. S. Bryan. He was admitted to practice by the Superior Court of Baltimore, Judge William Frick, presiding, June 2, 1854, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Baltimore with present offices at 217 Courtland street. He served for several years as major of the First Rifle Regiment of Maryland, his last commission

Hicks and bearing date of February 20, 1861. The regiment was disbanded at the breaking out of the Civil War. It saw service in quelling riotous disturbances on the B. & O. Railroad at Hilchester and in the John Brown raid at Harpers' Ferry. Mr. Swinney was the people's candidate for State's Attorney in 1859, and the Greenback Labor party's candidate for Attorney General of Maryland in 1879. He was for a number of years active in the local work of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. He resides at 1729 Fairmount avenue and is a member of Madison Square M. E. Church.

CHARLES HENRY MYERS, Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, was born November 3, 1851, in Harford county, Md. He is a son of the late Christian H. and Mary Ann D. (Meyers) Myers, natives of Maryland, and descendants of early German settlers, of the colonies. Mr. Myers' maternal grandfather participated in the battle of North Point. The late Christian H. Myers was supervisor of tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from 1833 to 1846, and in that capacity superintended the laying of the first rails of that road between Baltimore and Washington. From 1848 to 1854 he was employed in a similar capacity on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. An interesting fact in this connection was that of laying tracks on the ice-bound Susquehanna during the winter of 1852, over which trains were operated for several months. In 1854 Mr. Myers removed to Baltimore and was in Govern-

ment employ as Superintendent of Public Works up to 1859. He then resumed connection with the Baltimore and Ohio as Superintendent of Construction, and continued in that employ until his retirement from business in 1876. He died in June, 1888; his wife survived until the following March. Their son, Charles H. Myers, attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, and supplemented this with a special course in mathematics under private tutors. From 1868 to 1873 he was time-keeper under his father in the B. & O. service. He then served an apprenticeship at granite cutting and continued to work at his trade until 1882, when he established himself in the stone business, in which he was engaged until 1886. He was foreman in various stone-cutting establishments from the latter date until 1891, when he accepted the superintendency of the Gettysburg Granite Company's Works. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of Bridges of Baltimore, and in that capacity built the Ramsey street, North avenue and Columbia bridges, and superintended the masonry on the Boulevard Railroad. In February, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Lowndes to his present position, Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland. Mr. Myers was for several years President and Secretary of the Federation of Labor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in December, 1876, to Emma C., daughter of the late Otto Pietsch, for many years a leading musician of Baltimore and the founder of the Haydn Musical Association. Mrs. and Mrs. Myers have three children, Otto P. Myers, a student at Baltimore City College, and Iola and Edna Myers. The family reside at

1512 W. Pratt street and attend the Baptist Church.

ROBERT WELCH OWENS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, November 16, 1871. He is a son of the late Robert W. and Ida (Randall) Owens, natives of Maryland and descendants of early settlers of the State, the Owens family antedating the Revolutionary War more than one hundred years. Of the early Randalls, Wm. Dilworth Randall was a soldier in the War of 1812. Robert W. Owens was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, entered the law department of Maryland University, was graduated therefrom and admitted to practice in 1896, and is now senior member of the law firm of Owens & Sauerwein, with the offices at 224 St. Paul street. Mr. Owens is a member of Trinity M. E. Church.

FRANK HOWARD SLOAN, City Surveyor, Baltimore, was born at Bloomsburg, Pa., November 7, 1866. He is a son of Charles Preston and Phoebe Ann (Lott) Sloan, natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent, the founder of the former family in the United States having located in Pennsylvania early in the century, and of the latter some years prior to the Revolutionary War, Col. Abraham Lott having served in the Continental Army. Charles P. Sloan is a retired manufacturer residing at Bloomsburg, Pa. His wife died in January, 1891. Frank H. Sloan was educated in public and private schools of his native town, studied civil engineering under a private tutor and began his engineering career in steam railroad and general land surveying in Pennsylvania. In 1887 he came to Baltimore and

was engaged until February 1890 as engineer of the Baltimore and Drum Point Railway. His next service was as principal assistant engineer of the Dunderberg Spiral Railway on the Hudson river. Returning thence to Baltimore in June, 1891, he became one of the Baltimore Traction Company's staff of engineers, remaining in that employ until his appointment in September, 1892, as chief engineer of the City and Suburban Railway Company, in which capacity he served until elected to his present position of City Surveyor, November 5, 1895. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, Columbian Club, Baltimore Athletic Club and Maryland Bicycle Club. Mr. Sloan was married December 9, 1896, to Margaret H., daughter of the late Charles Whiteley, of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan reside at 407 North Charles street and attend Grace P. E. Church.

THOMAS JAMES PRITCHETT, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Somerset county, Md., February 6, 1870. He is a son of the late Thomas and Sarah E. (Phoebus) Pritchett, natives of Maryland, and both of whom are of English descent. Thomas J. Pritchett received his initial training in the public schools of Baltimore and under private tutors, then entering the law department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1891. He remained in the office of his preceptor, Mr. Charles E. Hill, until September, 1892, when he established an office in the Law Building, where he has since been located and engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Pritchett resides at 2516 North Charles street, and is a mem-

ber of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WHITELOCK, junior member of the law firm of Schmucker & Whitelock, was born in Baltimore, December 25, 1854. He is a son of the late William and Jane Stockton (Woolston) Whitelock, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both descendants of colonial settlers. Charles Whitelock, George Whitelock's paternal great-grandfather, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. The late William Whitelock located in 1824 in Baltimore, where he was for many years engaged in business as a manufacturer of fertilizers. He was President of the Third National Bank, Old Town Bank, and Washington Fire Insurance Company, and a Director of the Firemen's and Merchants' Marine Insurance Companies. He was originally an old-time Whig politically, but from 1861 to his death was a staunch Republican. He represented Baltimore county in the State Legislature during the session of 1876. He died June 28, 1893. George Whitelock completed his general education at Pennsylvania Military College from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1872, entered upon the study of law under Samuel D. Schmucker, and was graduated from the law department of Maryland University in 1875, and admitted to the bar in 1876. He then went abroad to study languages and incidentally attended lectures at the University of Leipzig. Returning to Baltimore he formed his present law partnership association. The firm's offices are in the Fidelity Building. Mr. Whitelock is one of the Board of Directors of the Mary-

land Title Insurance and Trust Company. He was married December 30, 1878, to Louisa C., daughter of the late P. G. Sauerwein, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelock have two children, Roberta C. and William M. E. Whitelock, reside at 5 W. Biddle street, and are communicants of Grace P. E. Church.

SAMUEL DAVIES SCHMUCKER, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., February 26, 1844. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, a native of Maryland, of German descent, one of the most prominent Lutheran divines of his day and President of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church for more than forty years. He was a prolific writer in theologic and mental science, and author of the "History of the Lutheran Church." He died in 1873. His wife was Miss Steenbergen, a native of Virginia, and a descendant of early English and Dutch colonial settlers, several of whom were officers in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Samuel D. Schmucker was graduated from Pennsylvania College, class of '63, and from the Law School of the University of New York City, class of '65. He located in Baltimore, entered into practice in 1866, and in 1876 formed his present partnership association with Mr. George Whitelock under the firm name of Schmucker & Whitelock, with present offices in the Fidelity Building. Mr. Schmucker was for some time President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and is at this time President of the Board of Trustees of Baltimore Orphan Asylum, a Trustee of Home for Aged Men and Women, Henry Watson Children's Aid So-

ciety, Society for Protection of Children, the Home of Reformation, Maryland Bible Society, Maryland Tract Society and Sunday-School Union. He was married November 16, 1869, to Helen J., daughter of the late John C. Bridges, who was a leading coffee and sugar dealer in Baltimore for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Schmucker reside at 1712 Park avenue and are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schmucker was a member of the commission which prepared the present charter of the city of Baltimore.

WILLIAM THOMAS HENRY, Supreme Secretary, Shield of Honor, was born in Baltimore, September 22, 1848. He is a son of the late Samuel T. and Elizabeth Ann (Lowther) Henry, both natives of Maryland, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. Samuel T. Henry was in early manhood a passenger conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio when that road was operated only between Baltimore and Frederick, Md. An injury received led to his retirement from that service and his subsequent employment was in the management of the lumber business of the same company, in which capacity he was engaged for a period of forty years and up to within a short time of his decease, April 13, 1870. His widow survives and resides at 215 S. Gilmor street, Baltimore. William Thomas Henry received a public school education, was employed under his father for two years and was then apprenticed to the late John C. Davis, carpenter and builder. After mastering his trade he followed it for about sixteen years and during ten years of this period was millwright at No. 3 Elevator, Canton. He became a

member of the Shield of Honor in 1878 and its Grand Master for the State of Maryland in 1882. In October, 1885, he was admitted to the Supreme Lodge and elected to the position which he has ever since held and still holds, of Supreme Secretary. Mr. Henry has represented the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards in the City Council of Baltimore for one term. He has been married twice; in 1870 to Miss Matilda S. Mabey, who died within a year, and in September, 1872, to Miss Maggie E., daughter of William Martin, an artisan of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have two children: Ada E., wife of J. Frank Pumphrey, a granite cutter, and Samuel T. Henry, a granite cutter. Mr. and Mrs. Henry reside at 1911 Harlem avenue, and are members of St. John's Independent M. P. Church. Mr. Henry is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Golden Eagle, Legion of the Red Cross, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Home Circle.

OTTO HUNCKEL, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Bremen, August 10, 1831. He received his education in Bremen and was then articled to the leading leaf tobacco importing house of that city. After mastering the details of the business he made a tour of the United States when he became so favorably impressed with Baltimore that he determined upon locating in this city. He found service as buyer for the leaf tobacco house of Shaer & Kohler, in whose employ he continued for some years, then returning to Europe. After a sojourn abroad, he returned to Baltimore, where he engaged in extensive mercantile business, importa-

tion of European wines, brandies, cigars, etc. He afterwards took up the study of law and was for twelve or fifteen years engaged principally as arbitrator in the settlement of business and other controversies. He was not admitted to practice law until 1893, purposely deferring his admission to the bar not only because of its non-essentiality to his business as arbitrator, but of its possible detrimental effect. Mr. Hunckel was one of the most prominent and extensively known Germans in Baltimore and especially noted for his charity.

He married Katharine, daughter of the late John Voneiff, a merchant of Baltimore, his former business partner. Mr. and Mrs. Hunckel reside at 2426 St. Paul street and are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Hunckel has read law and is a graduate of Baltimore University School of Law, class of 1893.

J. FREDERICK REQUARDT, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Bremen, September 28, 1844. He is a son of the late John J. Requardt who located in Baltimore in 1855, and established a wholesale cigar and tobacco business which was subsequently carried on under the firm names of J. J. Requardt & Sons and latterly Requardt Bros. J. Frederick Requardt attended Knapp's School, then entering into business with his father and brothers as above indicated and continued to be so engaged until 1879. He studied law with the late George C. Maund and ex-Judge King, was admitted to the bar in 1885, and has since been engaged in general practice with present office, 322 Equitable Building. Mr. Requardt was secretary for a number of years of the Schuetzen Association of Baltimore. He



Eugene Roddier Swinney

was married July 19, 1871, to Bertha, daughter of the late Adolph Yeager, of Hesse Cassel. Mr. and Mrs. Requardt have five children, Dr. Whiteall Requardt, of Baltimore; J. M. Requardt, attorney-at-law; Alice, Gustav Y., and F. Fred, Jr. The family reside at 2235 Eutaw Place and attend Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. GEORGE CHASE WEDDERBURN was born at King George Court House, Va., April 17, 1842. He is a son of the late Dr. Alexander J. and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Wedderburn, natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch, the latter of English descent. The Wedderburn family of the United States had its founder in the person of David Wedderburn, who came from Scotland in 1720 and located on York river, in the colony of Virginia. Dr. Alexander J. Wedderburn, his great-grandson, was surgeon in the United States Navy by appointment of President Andrew Jackson, a position which he resigned to accept the chair of anatomy in the University of Louisiana, to which State he removed his family from Virginia in 1842. He died in Washington City in 1859; his wife survived until 1895. Their son, George C. Wedderburn, was educated in private schools and under private tutors of New Orleans, La. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in Drew's Battalion of Cadets, of New Orleans, which battalion was subsequently transferred to the Confederate service, serving until 1863, then joining the Third Virginia Battalion until the close of the war. Major Wedderburn was editor of the *Richmond Bulletin*, *redivivus* of the *Sentinel*, and upon the suppression of the *Bulletin*, became associated with Capt. Philip

B. Hooe in a commission business at Alexandria, Va., under the firm name of Hooe & Wedderburn. In 1871, Major Wedderburn was appointed business manager to succeed Col. James G. Berrett, of the Washington (D. C.) *Patriot*, a campaign sheet which suspended publication after the defeat of Horace Greeley. During the following two years he was business manager of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*. In 1875 he was the Democratic nominee for Clerkship of the National House of Representatives on the ticket with Hon. Fernando Woods. He was clerk of the Committee on Investigation of Freedman's Bank, Washington, and was the author of the resolution calling that committee into existence. He was for two years Assistant Doorkeeper of the House and Superintendent of the Document Room until 1882. Coming to Baltimore, he engaged in the insurance business. He was appointed City Librarian by Mayor Davidson and was reappointed for two consecutive terms under Mayor Latrobe and continued to serve under the latter's successor, Mayor Hooper, until November 6, 1896. He has since been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Wedderburn has been Secretary of the Baltimore Business Men's Democratic Association since 1889. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society and resides at 2208 Ruskin avenue. Of his children, Lawrence Alexander Wedderburn was killed while a cadet at Annapolis in 1882; George C. Wedderburn, Jr., is an Examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, and John Wedderburn, a patent attorney in Baltimore.

ALLAN CLEAVELAND, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, June 28, 1872. He

is a son of Amos J. and Mary E. (Jones) Cleaveland, natives of Baltimore of English descent. Amos J. Cleaveland is in the employ of the Mas & Lambert Company, of Baltimore. Allan Cleaveland was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, was employed as clerk for four years, then entered the law department of the Maryland University, was graduated therefrom in 1896, and admitted to the bar immediately thereafter, and is now engaged in the practice of law with offices in the Law Building. He resides with his parents at 1338 N. Eden street and is a member of Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

WILLIAM MERRIKEN, Justice of the Peace, was born in Baltimore, September 4, 1869. He is a son of James T. and Elizabeth C. (Lee) Merriken, natives of Baltimore of English descent. The Merriken family had its first representative in America in the person of Charles Merriken, who located at what is now Snow Hill, Worcester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in 1641. One of the family, John Merriken, who was captured at the battle of North Point, was so badly maltreated by his British captors that he died from the injuries received. James T. Merriken is a real estate dealer, of Baltimore. William Merriken received his education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, and has since been engaged in the real estate business with his father. He was appointed to the office of justice of the peace for the Sixth ward of Baltimore, by Governor Lowndes in May, 1896. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and R. A. He was married December 16, 1896, to Julia B., daughter of Samuel C. Hearn, an agriculturalist of Howard county.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriken reside in East Baltimore and attend the Methodist Church.

DR. ALEXANDER LEWIS HODGDON was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1860. He is a son of the late James Hodge and Sarah (Dana) Hodgdon, natives of Pennsylvania, the former being English, the latter an Italian name. Gen. Samuel Hodgdon, Doctor Hodgdon's paternal great-grandfather served on General Washington's staff in the Commissary Department of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, occupying the positions successively of Deputy Commissary General, Commissary General and Quartermaster General. The founder of the American family of Dana settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. Of his posterity Anderson Dana, who was a lawyer, served in the Connecticut Legislature as a representative from the colony of Wyoming, and returning home during the massacre of Wyoming, was killed while fighting in defense of his country. He is also descended from Col. William Stevens, brother of Baron Philip Stevens, a follower of Charles the First of England, who was beheaded at Whitehall by order of Cromwell shortly after the monarch was executed; and from the Willards, the Weldons, the Tracys, the Adams and Huntingtons. All of the above families married Danas or Stevenses. Dr. A. L. Hodgdon was graduated from the Maryland University Medical School with the class of 1884. He is dispensary physician Department of Nervous Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons; one of the visiting physicians to Home for Aged, a Fellow of Virginia State Medical Society, member of Clinical Society of Baltimore, and Medical

and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married April 25, 1888, to Lillian, daughter of John R. and Susan Huntington (Dana) Coolbaugh, of Wilkesbarre; Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Hodgdon have one child, Anderson Dana Hodgdon, reside at 1235 W. Lafayette avenue, and are members of First Presbyterian Church.

ALFRED PRATT JUMP, Attorney-at-Law, born in Talbot county, Md., November 10, 1832. He is a son of the late Charles and Margaret (Pratt) Jump, natives and descendants of early settlers of Maryland, of English descent. Charles Jump was a planter; he died in 1852, his wife in 1872. Alfred Pratt Jump was graduated from Oxford (Md.) Military Academy in 1852; studied law under the preceptorship of the late Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Easton, Md., entered State National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1853. Returning to Easton and being admitted to the bar he was associated in practice with his preceptor for a number of years. For one year during this period he was proprietor of the *Easton Gazette*. In 1857 Mr. Jump was appointed Auditor of the Chancery Court of Talbot county, a position which he resigned in 1870 to enter upon the practice of law in Baltimore, where he has ever since been located, with present office at 211 N. Calvert street. He was married May 7, 1856, to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Samuel Harper, of Easton. Mrs. Jump died March 3, 1894, leaving four children. They are Cora, wife of Robert N. Soper, a merchant, of Elkridge Landing, Md.; Alfred Preston Jump, agent at Thurlow, of the P. W. & B. R. R.,

and who married Miss Lizzie Hannum, of Chester, Pa.; Dr. Clarence K. Jump, of Baltimore, who married Miss Ella Whittaker, of the same city, and William Jump, of the P. W. & B., at Canton, and who married Miss Mollie Clickner, of Baltimore. Mr. A. P. Jump resides with his son, Doctor Jump, at 1202 Argyle avenue, and is a member of Columbia Avenue M. E. Church.

T. JULIUS SCHAUMLOEFFEL, Attorney-at-Law, was born July 30, 1869, in New York City. He is a son of the late Nicholas S. and Annie R. (Dastadi) Schaumloeffel, the former a native of Hesse Cassel and the latter of Basle, Switzerland. The former was a wholesale clothing merchant of New York, who removed to Baltimore in 1879, where he followed the same pursuit, removing thence to Rochester, N. Y., where he died in 18 . T. Julius Schaumloeffel was educated in the public schools, City College and Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore. He then entered the law department of the Maryland University and was graduated therefrom and admitted to the bar in May, 1891, and is now practicing law with offices in the Herald Building. He was a candidate for the Legislature from the Third District of Baltimore in 1895 and was defeated. He was married October 16, 1895, to Annie E., daughter of Henry Voltz, with Carlin & Fulton, hardware merchants. Mr. Schaumloeffel is a member of the I. O. H., K. of P. and Jr. O. U. A. M.

HENRY SHIRK, JR., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1856. He attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, graduating from the latter institution with the class of '73, taking

the Peabody prize. He then entered the Sophomore class of Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1876. Two years later he had graduated from the law department of Maryland University and after some years spent in the further study of law in the offices of Amos F. Musselmann and W. Burns Trudle, established himself in 1885 in the general practice with offices on E. Lexington street. Mr. Shirk is a member of the Civil Service Association, Reform League and Twenty-second Ward Republican Club. He is a member of the First M. E. Church, and one of the Board of Stewards and a member of the Advisory Board of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church Mission. (For genealogy see Isaac Holmes Shirk, this volume.)

JAMES D. COTTER, Attorney-at-Law, is a son of the late John and Mary F. Cotter. John Cotter was for a number of years identified in a large way with the commercial and real estate interests of Baltimore. He died in the summer of 1893; his widow resides in Baltimore. James D. Cotter completed his general education at Loyola College, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1882. He was graduated from the law department of Maryland University in 1887 and was by election of his class its orator of the commencement exercises, at which he was also awarded the two faculty prizes of \$100, each for highest percentage upon examination and best thesis—the second instance up to that date in the history of the law school where both prizes were awarded to the same student. Immedi-

ately after graduation Mr. Cotter was admitted to the practice of law and is still engaged therein with offices on St. Paul street. Mr. Cotter was actively identified with the Tariff Reform Association and a member of its Executive Committee. He is an Independent Democrat politically, a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and resides at 1122 W. Lafayette avenue.

WILLIAM FRANK TUCKER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., May 1, 1844. He is a son of the late William and Rebecca (Laughlin) Tucker, natives of Anne Arundel county, and descendants of early settlers of Maryland. W. Frank Tucker was educated in the public schools and academy of his native county and at West River Classical Institute, Rev. R. G. Cheney, principal. In 1863 he came to Baltimore and was for one year engaged in mercantile pursuits. Returning to Annapolis, Mr. Tucker began the study of law under the preceptorship of James Revell, now Judge of the Circuit Court; was admitted to the bar upon examination by Judge Miller, late Chief Justice of Maryland, in April, 1868; entered upon the practice of his profession at Annapolis, where he remained until 1877, removing thence to Baltimore, where, until 1890, he had charge of attachment cases for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He has since been engaged in general practice, with offices now at 208 N. Calvert street. Mr. Tucker has taken an active part in politics ever since attaining his majority, being identified with the Democratic party up to 1886, and since then with the Prohibition party, of which latter he has acted as State

organizer in each campaign up to 1896. He was a delegate to the Prohibition National Conventions of 1888, 1892 and 1896, in the last, placing the name of Hon. Joshua Levering for the Presidency. In this convention he also took a leading part in the advocacy of a single issue platform. He accompanied and assisted Mr. Levering throughout his New England campaign. Mr. Tucker was married April 25, 1872, to Blanche, daughter of the late Benjamin O'Hara, also of Anne Arundel county, who died February 9, 1897, and whose plantation adjoined that of the late William Tucker. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have five children: Claude Tucker, with Paine & Co., bankers and brokers, of Baltimore; Adele, Alice, Benjamin and Philip; reside at 315 E. Huntington avenue, and are members of North Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Board of Trustees of his church and one of the Board of Directors of Glyndon Park Campmeeting Association.

FREDERIC CHUNN, Attorney-at-Law, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., December 22, 1871. He is a son of the late Mark Bourne Chunn and Anna Matilda (Dent) Chunn, natives of Maryland, of English descent, whose ancestors were settlers of Maryland prior to the Revolutionary War. Frederic C. Chunn completed his general education at Charlotte Hall Military Academy, engaged for three years in school teaching in St. Mary's county, then entering the law department of Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1895. He was admitted to the bar at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, in the fall of '95; removed to Baltimore in

the spring of '96, where he is engaged in practice of law, with offices at 221 St. Paul street.

MORRIS AMES SOPER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, January 23, 1873. He is a son of the late Samuel J. and Sarah (Hiss) Soper, both natives of Maryland, the former of English, the latter of English-German-Swiss descent. Samuel J. Soper served for one term as a member of the Maryland Legislature from Baltimore, and was subsequently his party's nominee for a court clerkship, but was defeated. He died April 16, 1889. His widow survives. Morris Ames Soper was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1890. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, graduating with the degree B. A., in 1893. He next entered the law school of the Maryland University and was graduated therefrom and admitted to the bar in 1895. He was one of the attorneys for the Baltimore Reform League and is counsel for the Society for the Suppression of Vice. His office is in the Equitable Building.

ROBERT BRENT WALLING, Attorney-at-Law and senior member of the law, real estate and collection firm of Walling & Woodward, was born in Baltimore, October 28, 1860. He is a son of Charles E. and Adeline E. (Irwin) Walling, the former a native of Maryland and of English, the latter of Alabama and of Italian-English extraction. Mr. Charles E. Walling is now Superintendent of Public Schools, Morgantown, W. Va. His wife died in June, 1879. R. Brent Walling was educated in the pub-

lic schools and City College of Baltimore, and at Frederick College, Frederick, Md., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1879. He began the study of law under I. Thomas Jones, now Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit; continued under Abraham Sharp and John F. Williams, attended one course of lectures at Columbia Law College, Washington, D. C., graduated therefrom in 1886, and upon oral examination before the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, January 28, 1888, was admitted to practice. He attends to the law business of the firm of which he is a senior member as above stated. He was married January 29, 1893, to Marguerite E., daughter of Prof. David A. Woodward. Mr. and Mrs. Walling have one child, Marguerite Marie, reside at 337 N. Calhoun street and attend St. Luke's P. E. Church.

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONWAY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, May 21, 1869. He is a son of the late Daniel and Mary (McVeigh) Conway, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, the latter a full cousin of Gen. James Shields, of the Federal Army in the late war. Daniel Conway was a merchant carrying on business in Baltimore for many years and being for the past ten years exclusively engaged in the importation of tea. He died December 12, 1896. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive, the sons being Dr. J. Henry Conway and the immediate subject of this sketch. Michael J. Conway received his education at Calvert Hall, Baltimore; was for several years thereafter in the employ of his father, began the study of law under the preceptorship of Lewis Hochheimer, was graduated from the Bal-

timore University School of Law, and admitted to the bar in May, 1894, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Baltimore. Mr. Conway organized the "Guardian Building and Loan Association of Baltimore," of which he is general manager and associate counsel; is President of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Supreme Treasurer of the "American Catholic League." He was married October 16, 1895, to Margaret, daughter of J. P. Harrington, a retired iron merchant, of Erie, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Conway have one child, John Daniel, and are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HENRY BROOKE GILPIN, a member of the wholesale drug house of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., was born in Baltimore, April 3, 1853. He is a son of the late Bernard and Mary (Bernard) Gilpin, natives of Maryland, and descendants of early English settlers of the colonies, who were driven from England by religious persecution in the sixteenth century. The genealogy of the American Gilpins is clearly traceable to early in the thirteenth century. Bernard Gilpin was senior member of the firm of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., successor to Canby, Gilpin & Co., who founded the business July 1, 1845. Mr. Bernard Gilpin was President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, a member of Baltimore Water Board, Director of the Third National Bank of Baltimore and President of the Emigration Society. He died May 7, 1897. His wife survives and resides in Baltimore. Henry Brooke Gilpin attended the public schools and Lamb's School, Baltimore, and at seventeen en-

tered upon his business career in the employ of Canby, Gilpin & Co., continuing with it and its successor, Gilpin, Langdon & Co., and having had a partnership interest in the latter firm since January, 1886. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore, and President of Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association. He was married October 27, 1886, to Hattie, daughter of Benjamin F. Newcomer, President of Baltimore Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin have three children, Donald, Kenneth and Dorothy, reside at 1207 N. Calvert street, and are communicants of Emanuel P. E. Church. Mr. Gilpin is a member of numerous social and charitable associations of Baltimore and of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar.

JOHN STAFFORD WOODWARD was born in Baltimore, November 11, 1870. He is a son of Prof. David A. and Josephine (Laty) Woodward, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, the latter a native of Maryland and of French-English descent. David A. Woodward was for twenty years professor of drawing and painting in the Maryland Institute, of which he was principal, and is now pursuing his artistic calling with studio on Lexington street. J. Stafford Woodward was educated in public and private schools of Baltimore and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, then forming his present partnership association with R. Brent Walling under the firm name of Walling & Woodward and transacting a law, real estate and collection business at 228 St. Paul street. Mr. Woodward resides at Relay, Md., and is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

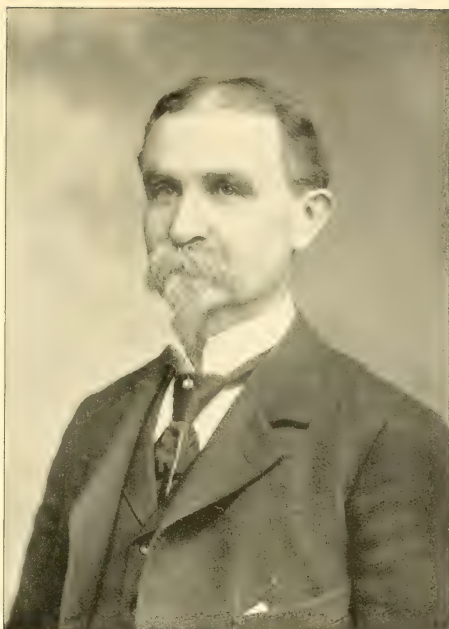
ISAAC MCCURLEY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, February 21, 1840. He is a son of the late William and Mary (Curley) McCurley, natives of Baltimore and descendants of early Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania. Felix McCurley and James Curley, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the immediate subject of this sketch, located in Baltimore respectively in 1799 and 1802. James Curley rendered much valuable public service, was City Commissioner for twelve years, a member of the City Council and of the State Legislature. William McCurley went to California in 1849, where he died the following year. Isaac McCurley completed his general education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated with the class of '62. He then enlisted in Company B, 10th Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1864. During the last year of his college course he took up the study of law, resumed it upon his return from the army under the preceptorship of the late George M. Gill and was admitted to practice in December, 1864. His present office is at 227 St. Paul street. Mr. McCurley was in 1882 appointed auditor of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, a position which he still holds. He was married January 13, 1870, to Annie, daughter of the late William H. Stran, for many years and up to the time of his decease a merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. McCurley have five children: William S., Annie, James W., Kate A. S. and Mary T. McCurley. William S. and James W. McCurley are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore. The eldest daughter, Annie, is the wife of Charles G. Summers, Jr., a merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. McCurley reside at 1311 Madison avenue and attend the Madison Ave-

nue M. E. Church. Mr. McCurley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has filled the office of Post Commander.

JAMES S. CALWELL, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, November 25, 1855. He is a son of the late Lucien B. and Harriet (Sloan) Calwell, natives of Baltimore and descendants of early settlers of Maryland. Lucien B. Calwell was for many years a member of the firm of Sloan & Calwell, wholesale liquor dealers of Baltimore. He died in January, 1871; his widow resides in Baltimore county. James S. Calwell was educated by private tutors and at Stuart Hall, attended lectures of the law department of Maryland University while reading under the preceptorship of Charles H. Wyatt and Frederick F. Benzinger; was admitted to the bar in 1880, engaged in the practice of his profession alone until 1888, when he formed his present partnership association with Harry M. Benzinger under the firm name of Benzinger & Calwell. Mr. Calwell is Secretary and Treasurer of Irvington Real Estate Company, of Baltimore; a member of the Reform League, Civil Service Reform Association, University Club, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Royal Arcanum. He was married June 17, 1891, to Amanda, daughter of Daniel Scott, a lawyer of Belair, whose father, Otto Scott, a distinguished jurist, first, in 1860, codified the laws of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Calwell have three children, Amanda Norris, James S., Jr., and Lucien B.; reside at Irvington and attend St. George's P. E. Church, an edifice which is beautified with four memorial windows to deceased members of the Calwell family.

DR. EDWARD AUGUSTUS SMITH was born April 14, 1862, in Baltimore, Md. He is a son of Henry and the late Josephine B. (Tilyard) Smith, the former a native of London, Eng., and the latter of Baltimore and of English descent. Mr. Henry Smith was engaged for a time in mercantile and manufacturing lines but has been for the past forty years in the employ of the Northern Central Railway Company of Baltimore. Dr. E. A. Smith received his education in the public schools of Baltimore and was engaged as book-keeper for some years thereafter, during which period he began the study of medicine, continuing it under the preceptorship of Dr. A. C. Pole, and at the Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He has ever since been one of the faculty of that college, occupying the chairs successively of Demonstrator (assistant) of Anatomy, Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis, Chief of Clinics in the Dispensary, and is now (1897) Demonstrator of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; the Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Additional Benevolent Association. He was married April 6, 1893, to Julia, daughter of the late Capt. James Tilghman. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Anna T. and Edward A.; reside at 2531 Pennsylvania avenue and are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

DAVID HENRY SANDERS, senior member of the firm of Sanders & Stayman, dealers in pianos, etc., Baltimore and Washington, D. C., was born in Rowley, Essex county, Mass., November 20, 1840. He is a son



Chas H Dorsey

of the late David and Elizabeth (Howe) Sanders, natives of Massachusetts, the former of Scotch, the latter of English descent. David Sanders, grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, located in Massachusetts from Scotland shortly after the Revolutionary War and became prominently identified with the interests of Essex county, which he represented in the State Legislature, and where he held a number of offices of public trust. His son, too, was a valued and valuable citizen. The founder of the Howe family in the colonies was one of the early English settlers of New England and lineally descended from the same progenitors, as was Lord Howe one of the commanding officers of the British forces during the Revolutionary War. David Henry Sanders completed his education at Dummer Academy, Newbury, Mass., and then took up the study of music with a view to adopting it in one or other of its branches professionally. His studies were interrupted through the breaking out of the Civil War and his enlistment, May, 1861, in the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, a part of the 12th Corps, up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, and thereafter upon the consolidation of the 12th and 20th Corps under the command of Gen. Joe Hooker, participating in all of the engagements of General Sherman's Georgia campaign. Mr. Sanders was successively promoted up to a lieutenantcy. He was badly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and was thereafter in the Veteran Corps. He was mustered out in 1864. Following his army service he was engaged as salesman for a Philadelphia piano house until 1867, when he came to Baltimore and founded the retail piano, organ and musi-

cal merchandise establishment, now known under the firm name of Sanders & Stayman, and doing business in Baltimore at 13 N. Charles street, with a branch house at 1327 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The partnership association with the late Dr. J. H. Stayman was formed in 1871 and continued up to the latter's decease, January 31, 1896. Mr. James N. Muller, now of the firm, became associated therewith in 1894. Mr. Sanders has been a patron of musical enterprises of Baltimore generally and has given much time to choir leading and choral conducting. He was married May 7, 1868, to Anna F., daughter of the late Samuel Fort, a prominent citizen of Burlington, N. J., whose family subsequent to his demise, located in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have three children: Blanche, Corinne and Evelyn Sanders; reside at 2212 N. Charles street, and are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIN BRYAN, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Queen Anne's county, Md., June 22, 1863. He is a son of the late Wm. I. and Mary C. (Bryan) Bryan, natives of Maryland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and descendants of early settlers of the State. Wm. I. Bryan died in 1870; his widow now resides in Baltimore. Their son, Olin, attended Dover Academy and then entered the law department of Maryland University, from which institution he was graduated in 1887. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Bench at Baltimore, then entering upon the practice of his profession at Centreville, Queen Anne's county, where he remained until May 1, 1896, when he removed to Baltimore

and formed his present partnership association with Mr. Alfred J. Carr. Mr. Bryan was an active Democratic partisan during his career in Queen Anne's county, was clerk of the County Commissioners from 1887 to 1891, and a member of the State Legislature during the session of 1892. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and one of the Grand Trustees of that order; a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and one of its Supreme Law Council; a member of the Essenic Order and its treasurer, and a Mason. He was married January 22, 1890, to Anna L., daughter of John Dodd, real estate agent, of Queen Anne's county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have three children, Dodd, Katherine and Henrietta; reside at 2021 N. Calvert street, and are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT MAGRUDER, President of the Union Credit Company, Baltimore, was born in Washington, D. C., March 24, 1856. He is a son of the late Thomas J. and Sarah A. (Botler) Magruder, natives of Prince George's county, Md., and descendants of early settlers of Southern Maryland. Thomas J. Magruder was the first wholesale shoe merchant south of Baltimore, establishing himself in that line at Washington, in 1844, and removing thence to Baltimore in 1861, where he was so engaged up to the time of his decease, July, 1890. The business founded by him is continued under the original firm name of T. J. Magruder & Co., in Baltimore, by his sons, Lyttleton and Edward B. Magruder. Robert Magruder received his initial schooling in private schools of Baltimore and completed his

education at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. He then entered the office of his father's establishment and upon attaining his majority was admitted to the partnership, having charge, during the seventeen years of his connection with the firm, of its credit department. In 1890 he founded the Union Credit Company, of which he is president and general manager. He is one of the Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon College and was from 1889 to 1895 President of the Board of County Commissioners of Baltimore county. Mr. Magruder was one of the incorporators and is now President of the Atlantic Permanent Building and Homestead Association of Baltimore. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, member of the Order of the Golden Chain and Jr. O. U. A. M. He was married September 11, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James P. Thomas, banker and broker, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder have five children: Hamlin, with T. J. Magruder & Co.; Herbert T., student at Baltimore City College; Ethel R., Robert, Jr., and Donald; reside on Park Heights avenue, Baltimore county, and are members of Arlington M. E. Church South, of which Mr. Magruder has been a member of the board of trustees for seventeen years. He is President of Wesley Grove Camp-meeting Association; member of the General Conference Sunday-school Board, which has charge of the entire Sunday-school work of the M. E. Church South; president of the Baltimore Conference Sunday-school Board of M. E. Church South; member of the directory of the Wesleyan Female College, Washington, Va., and member of Committee of General Conference M.

E. Church South, to meet in Baltimore in 1898.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Baltimore, was born in Waterford, Loudon county, Va., May 7, 1838. He is a son of the late Capt. Allen M. and Matilda J. (Polton) Dorsey, the former a native of Loudon county, Va. (1812), the latter of Baltimore county, Md. (1814), and both descendants of early settlers of the colonies. Capt. Allen M. Dorsey brought his family, in 1840, to Howard county, where he was engaged in business as a carpenter and builder up to the time of his decease in 1846. His wife died in 1875. Three of their children survive, viz.: Mrs. Sarah F. Waidner (widow), who resides in Baltimore; Mrs. Simmons Paxson, who resides at Byrwin, Md., and the immediate subject of this sketch. Charles W. Dorsey received a limited public school and business college education and as a boy was compelled to earn a livelihood, his first service being that of a clerk in a clothing store, where he remained for two years. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter; served his time and worked as journeyman until 1861, when he obtained a situation as a street car conductor in the employ of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. The following year he was appointed substitute receiver of the company and in 1863 was promoted to the assistant superintendency of the Company's Green and Blue lines under William C. Arthur. In 1864 he was made superintendent of these lines, a position which he continued to hold until 1872, when he resigned to enter the firm of W. J. Dickey & Sons, wool

and cotton manufacturers, of Baltimore, with which he has ever since been connected. He succeeded the late W. J. Dickey as President of the Manufacturers' National Bank upon the decease of the latter in 1896. Mr. Dorsey was married in December, 1872, to Lizzie A., daughter of the late William J. and Agnes (Murphy) Dickey, natives of the North of Ireland, who settled in Baltimore in youth. Mrs. Dorsey died in 1871 and in 1876 Mr. Dorsey married her sister, Sarah J. Dickey. The children are Lizzie A., wife of Rev. F. F. Kennedy, and Edgar A. Dorsey. The family reside at Wetheredsville, Baltimore county, and are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Dorsey has been a ruling elder for many years. Mr. Dorsey is one of the Board of Directors of the Ashland Manufacturing Company of Baltimore county, and Treasurer of the Wetheredsville Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, and was First Master of Sharon Lodge, Arlington.

GEORGE C. WILKINS, General Agent Pennsylvania lines, Baltimore, was born in England, January 29, 1835, and began his long, honorable and fruitful railroad life in August, 1853, as rodman on surveys and construction of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. He continued in that service until October, 1856, when he became an assistant engineer on the surveys and construction of the Southwest Branch and the main line of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri.

In October, 1861, he returned to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad and served as ticket clerk, ticket and freight

agent and superintendent's assistant in the transportation department until January, 1863, when he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as assistant engineer on construction, in which capacity and that of senior assistant engineer he was engaged until August, 1864, when he was made resident engineer of the Eastern Division of that road. In March, 1866, he was promoted to be Superintendent of the Middle Division, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and in March, 1867, to be Superintendent and Resident Engineer of the Tyronne Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In November, 1873, he was transferred to Baltimore as Superintendent of the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway, and in January, 1875, he was appointed Superintendent of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and of the line south of Washington to Alexandria, and Quantico, Va. Subsequently he was made General Superintendent of the line from Marysville, Pa., to Quantico, Va.; and in January, 1883, he was promoted to General Agent of the Pennsylvania system of roads in Baltimore. His record in those positions comprehends the development of the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway, the acquiring of the Union Railroad, the double tracking of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the creation of a large portion of the terminals at Baltimore and Washington, and the complete reorganization of the methods of operating these roads. For this work he was well equipped by his previous experience. When he took charge of the Baltimore Division in November, 1873, the property was in a very unsatisfactory condition, its superstructure generally laid with iron rails, and with few

exceptions, the bridges were of wood and had nearly reached the limit of serviceable condition. To give the details of the rebuilding of the division, the ballasting and relaying of the track with steel rails, the replacing of the weaker iron and wooden bridges with iron bridges adapted to the heavier locomotives and trains of the present day; the establishment of greater system and higher discipline in its operation; the development of its suburban travel and business, would make this sketch too voluminous and they are therefore omitted; it is only necessary to say that previous to 1883, when Mr. Wilkins retired from the general superintendency to become General Agent at Baltimore, the road had been brought up to the standard of the Pennsylvania Railroad in respect to its roadway, tracks, masonry and bridges.

The Baltimore and Potomac road had only a single track, with a large passenger traffic, constantly increasing, and its operation was a task involving the most constant care and great anxiety; the extensions of the second or double track were pushed forward from time to time vigorously until the entire road was laid with double-track in May, 1883.

Mr. Wilkins has shown great ability and signal success in the direction and management of men. This is largely due to the fact that while he demands and secures the best possible results from their labor for the company, his treatment of the employes is just and kindly, attaching the men to the service, and creating that *esprit de corps* so essential in the operation of a great trust involving the employment of a large number of men. He has always retained in himself the final judgment in all cases of

discipline, and never delegates to a subordinate the right to suspend or discharge an employe for any cause. When he was transferred from the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Baltimore Division in 1873, he left that division, which he had received in the usual poor condition of a lateral branch, fully up to the Pennsylvania Railroad standard, and carried with him to his new field of labor the esteem and good-will of the employes left behind, as evidenced by a handsomely engrossed testimonial now hanging in his office, to "the ability, judgment, and above all, the high regard you have always shown for the just rights of all with whom your public business or private intercourse has brought you in contact has not only resulted in the success of this division, so that it stands second to none, but has won from all a warm regard for you, both officially and personally."

In the memorable strike of 1877, the employes of the Baltimore Division, shopmen as well as trainmen, recognizing his conscientious interest in their personal welfare, in the panicky condition of workingmen at that critical period, responded to his appeal to their manhood and loyalty by determining that there should be no strike and no violence on the Baltimore Division, and there was none. Language cannot fully describe the feverish condition of labor, or the anxiety of those supervising it at this critical juncture, but Mr. Wilkins knew his men, and was known and recognized by them to be wise and just, and his words of counsel and admonition, fitly spoken and at the right time, stilled the threatened tempers in North Baltimore, while under similar circumstances in South Baltimore the

strong arm of the military was required to protect the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, with only partial success. Not a dollar's worth of damage was done to the property of the Northern Central or Baltimore and Potomac Companies during that crisis. Thomas A. Scott, President of the road, in his annual report dated February 28, 1878, in commenting upon the strike, said: "It is a source of great gratification to be able to commend the prompt action of Mr. Wilkins, Superintendent of the Baltimore Division, and the sensible and prudent course pursued by the other officers and men in your service connected with the operation of and maintenance of your line through which the men declined to join in the strike, and remained at their posts. The Board desires to place on record their appreciation of this most satisfactory and honorable action upon the part of your officers and employes."

And Frank Thomson, then General Manager, in his report, said: "It is a source of great gratification, however, to state that under the guidance of Mr. George C. Wilkins, Superintendent of the Baltimore Division, our men stood firmly at their posts, manfully protected the property of the company, faithfully and zealously performed the duties required of them, and exhibited a degree of loyalty and fidelity that, in view of the trying circumstances, is especially commendable."

In January, 1883, Mr. Wilkins was appointed General Agent at Baltimore for all the railways centering there allied in interest with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His duties require him to keep himself advised in respect to commercial and other questions affecting the interests of the

company, and to have general supervision of the business in that city.

JAMES E. INGRAM, JR., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, November 12, 1873. He is a son of James E. Ingram, manufacturer of Baltimore, whose personal history is contained in this volume. James E. Ingram, Jr., received his education in private schools and the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, then entered the law department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1896; his admission to the bar following immediately thereafter. He is now practicing law with offices in the Law Building.

JOHN J. WADE, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Montgomery county, Va., September 12, 1824. He is a son of the late John and Susannah (Trigg) Wade, natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish, the latter of English descent. John Wade was a son of David Wade who came from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, and after a short stay in Pennsylvania, settled at Charlottesville, Va., in 1784. The Triggs were among the earliest English settlers of Montgomery. Sol. Daniel Trigg, maternal grandfather of John J. Wade, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John J. Wade was graduated from Washington-Lee College, Class of '47, studied law under Alexander Eskridge, of Fincastle, Va., and was licensed to practice in 1849. He pursued his profession in Montgomery county, serving for several terms as State's Attorney of Montgomery and Giles counties. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, having command of a company, and during his first year's service

was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and had command until the close of the war of the Fifty-fourth Virginia, the colonel of that regiment being for nearly all that period on detached duty and acting as brigadier general. The service of the Fifty-fourth was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, under Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. At the close of the war Mr. Wade resumed practice in Montgomery county, Va., where he remained until 1875 when he removed to Baltimore, where he has since followed his profession. He was married September 13, 1849, to Mary A., daughter of Gen. A. A. Chapman, of Monroe county, Va. (now West Virginia), General Chapman represented his district in Congress for several terms. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have six sons: W. A. Wade, graduate of Virginia University, class of '88, and lawyer of Baltimore; Dr. James T. Wade, of Nebraska; Geo. B. Wade, civil engineer, Baltimore; Walter I. Wade, mercantile business, Philadelphia; Dr. J. Percy Wade, Superintendent Spring Grove Asylum, and Hubert B. Wade, civil engineer, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Wade reside at 1819 Madison avenue, and are members of Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wade is an elder and member of the Board of Trustees.

HENRY LINGENFELDER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, October 26, 1846. He is a son of the late Frederick H. and Mary A. (Schmidt) Lingenfelder, the former a native of Bavaria, and the latter of Hesse Cassel. Frederick H. Lingenfelder came from Germany and located in Baltimore in 1832, and was for many years in the employ of the firm of Henry W. Jenkins & Son. He died September 20, 1862; his

widow, April 13, 1897. Henry Lingenfelder was educated in the public schools and by private tutors of Baltimore, studied law under the preceptorship of the late Archibald Stirling, Jr., was admitted to the bar in 1872, and has since been engaged in the general practice of law in partnership association, latterly with Wm. M. Marine, under the firm name of Marine & Lingenfelder, with offices in the Law Building, Baltimore. Mr. Lingenfelder is a staunch Republican, and has been actively identified with his party's interests and work in Baltimore since 1868. He has been for a number of years Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, has been delegate to numerous State, Congressional and municipal conventions, but has been without personal aspiration for office although urged to accept nominations therefor. Mr. Lingenfelder was Special Deputy under Collector of Customs, W. M. Marine, from March, 1890, to June 1, 1894. He is one of the directory of the South Baltimore Bank and counsel for that institution; he is one of the Board of Governors of the South Baltimore Business Men's Association, and President of the Baltimore Journal Publishing Co., which publishes a German daily and weekly newspaper in Baltimore. He is a member of the German Historical Society of Maryland, of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Royal Arcanum. He was married October 29, 1869, to Emma V., daughter of the late William B. Parkes, merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Lingenfelder have four children: A. Stirling, William W., Henry H., and Elise B. Lingenfelder, students. Mr. Lingenfelder is a member of the Episcopal Church, St. John

the Baptist, and is one of its Guild. Mrs. Lingenfelder is a member of Light Street Presbyterian Church. The family reside at 835 Light street.

ALFRED JENKINS SHRIVER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, June 5, 1867. He is a son of the late Albert and Annie (Jenkins) Shriver, the former of that branch of the Shriver family from Union Mills, Carroll county, Md., and the latter a daughter of the late Alfred Jenkins, who was during the period of his active business life (1840 to 1870) one of Baltimore's most prosperous and progressive merchants. Alfred Jenkins Shriver was graduated from Johns Hopkins University, with honors, June, 1891. During the winter of 1891-92 he remained as a University scholar of the Johns Hopkins at the same time attending lectures at the Law School of Maryland University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., May 26, 1893. He was admitted to the bar May 30, 1893. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Loyola College in 1894. Mr. Shriver's office is in the National Mechanics' Bank Building and his home is at 108 W. Mulberry street.

JOHN BANNISTER HALL, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, March 14, 1865. He is a son of John Bannister and Louisa Dorsey (Polk) Hall, the latter being a daughter of Capt. William Winder Polk of the United States Navy, and who participated in the battle of North Point. The Halls are of Irish and the Polks of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of our subject, after whom he was named, was himself named for his uncle John Bannister Gibson, at one time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. His

maternal great-grandfather was Judge William Polk, of Somerset county, Md.

John Bannister Hall, Sr., was a grain merchant of Baltimore for a number of years, and is now general agent for Maryland of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. John Bannister Hall, Jr., received his education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore; fulfilled the duties of mercantile banking and railroad clerkships for some years, during which he became interested in the study of law finally preparing himself for oral examination before the Supreme Bench of the city of Baltimore, which he passed in October, 1894, and has since engaged in the practice of law with offices at 207 St. Paul street.

JOS. ALBAN GILPIN, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Montgomery county, Md., November 18, 1870. He is a son of the late Gideon J. and Sarah B. (Levering) Gilpin, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Maryland, and both descendants of early English settlers of the colonies. Gideon J. Gilpin, whose father had large cotton mill interests in Montgomery county, died in 1895. His widow resides in Baltimore. Joseph A. Gilpin completed his schooling at the Friends' High School, Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Md., read law under the preceptorship of Sebastian Brown, Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in Montgomery county in 1892. After a two years' course in the law department of Maryland University, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Baltimore. He was one of the founders of and is now counsel for the American Mercantile Law Company of Baltimore, a corporation with a paid up capital of a million dollars, with offices in the

Builders' Exchange Building. Mr. Gilpin resides at 2402 Maryland avenue and is a member of the Hicksite Branch of Friends Church.

WILLIAM BENTHALL, Assistant Engineer of the Water Department of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, February 23, 1860. He is a son of the late William McRae and Sophia E. (Mitchell) Benthall, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early settlers of Virginia and Maryland. William Benthall received his general education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore and pursued the study of engineering under private tutors. In April, 1875, he entered the employ of the Water Department as assistant engineer on the preliminary survey of Gunpowder permanent supply of Baltimore City Water Works and during this period was a pupil in the drawing school of the Maryland Institute. From early spring, 1881, he spent two years in railroad construction engineering, for the first part of this period on the Richmond and Alleghany in Virginia and latterly on the Lehigh Valley, being in the latter connection assistant engineer in charge of maintenance of way. Returning to Baltimore in 1883 he resumed his connection with the Water Department of the city as assistant engineer in the construction of Lake Clifton. He was next resident engineer in charge of the construction of Guilford reservoir. Following this he had charge of repairs on six forty inch pipe lines leading from Lake Clifton. Upon the succession of Major Kenly in '93 to the office of Chief Engineer of the Department, Mr. Benthall became Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of the county division, his present



Chas. J. Menet.

position under Major Kenly's successor, Mr. Hill. He was married June 14, 1883, to Carrie A., daughter of the late John Hess, of Reading, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Benthall have two children, Dwinelle and Dorothy A.; reside at 34 W. Twenty-fifth street, and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Benthall is a life member of the Maryland Institute, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HARRY EDGAR SCHERF was born in Washington, D. C., November 13, 1875. He is a son of Harry and Huldah Scherf, both of German descent, who resided in Washington until the decease of the former in 1883, when his widow removed to Baltimore, where she has since resided. Harry E. Scherf was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, began the study of law with E. and Joseph A. Clark, entered the Baltimore University School of Law, was graduated therefrom May 18, 1896, and was admitted to practice upon attaining his majority. He is practicing law with offices in the Vansant Building.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON MCCREARY, City Librarian of Baltimore, was born in New York, January 14, 1859. He is a son of the late James A. and Hannah M. (Rayner) McCreary, natives of New York and of Scotch-English descent. James A. McCreary located in Baltimore in 1868, where he was engaged in the oil and varnish manufacturing business of James A. McCreary & Co., up to the date of his demise, December 5, 1888. His widow resides in Baltimore. Their son, George W. McCreary, was graduated from Baltimore City College in 1875, and from Johns Hopkins University in 1879,

and has the distinction of being the first student graduated from that world-famed institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was Assistant Librarian of the University at intervals up to 1895, the intervals being portions of several years when his services were in request at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library, and periods spent in teaching and other literary work, which latter occupation have engaged his time since his connection with the libraries as above. His appointment as City Librarian was confirmed in November, 1896, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties as such November 24th. Mr. McCreary was nominated for the office by both the Mayor and City Council. He resides at 1019 Edmonson avenue, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN CHAPIN TRAVERS was born in Dorchester county, Md., April 22, 1872. He is a son of the late William McKay and Eugenia (Keene) Travers, natives of Maryland and descendants of early English settlers of the colony. The founder of the American family took up land in Dorchester county, on an original patent, much of which is still in possession of his lineal descendants. William McKay Travers was a merchant, an active Democrat and member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He died in 1888; his widow resides in Baltimore. Their son, John C. Travers, completed his general education at Mt. St. Mary's College, studied medicine under Dr. B. L. Smith, of Dorchester county, Md., was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of '95, and has since been assistant to dispensary physician, nose and throat department, Univer-

sity. He is engaged in general practice with office and residence at No. 522 Hanover street.

EDWARD SPALDING KINES, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, September 12, 1871. He is a son of J. William and S. Elizabeth (Durst) Kines, both natives of Baltimore and of Swiss descent, whose ancestors located in Baltimore from Switzerland in 1808 among numerous exiles from their native land, driven thence by the tyranny of Napoleon. All of the members of both families have been engaged in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits in Baltimore. J. William Kines was for twelve years a member of the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners and is now General Manager of the Southeastern District of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York. Edward S. Kines received his general education in the public schools of Baltimore and was valedictorian of his class when graduated from the City College. He held for four years the chair of English and Oratory in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and during this period began the study of law, continuing it under the preceptorship of Thomas S. Hodson and in the law department of the Maryland University, graduating therefrom and being admitted to the bar immediately thereafter. He was a member of the law firm of Hodson, Kines & Hodson until its dissolution at the close of 1896, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession alone, with offices in the Equitable Building. Mr. Kines is a Democrat and particularly active in each campaign since 1892. He is Secretary of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association. He was married Septem-

ber 18, 1895, to Miss Therese L., daughter of E. J. Edwards, of the Water Department of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Kines reside at 2110 McCulloh street, and are members of Corpus Christi Church.

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, Attorney-at-Law, and assistant secretary-treasurer of the American Bonding and Trust Co., of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, May 4, 1851. He is a son of the late George Norbury and Martha Anne (Downing) Mackenzie, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of the earliest Scotch and English settlers of the colonies, prominent among whom were Richard Treat and John Deming, royal charterers of Connecticut; Hon. Edward Howell, one of the founders of Southampton, L. I., and a member of the Provincial Assembly; Maj. John Howell, of Long Island; Robert Williams, of Roxbury; Col. Joseph Williams, of Roxbury, who served during the French and Indian Wars and took a prominent part in directing the affairs of Massachusetts during the early period of the Revolution; Governor Robert Brooke, of Maryland; Capt. James Neale, of Maryland; Richard Johns, Capt. John Hance, Richard Duke, Capt. Francis Hutchins and Richard Galloway, all prominent in the earliest periods of Maryland history, and Hon. Bartholomew Coppock, in 1682 one of the Council of William Penn. The immigrant ancestor of the Mackenzies in Maryland was Thomas Mackenzie, of Inverness, Scotland, a cadet of the Home of Seaforth, who left Scotland after the uprising of 1745 and coming to Maryland settled in Calvert county, marrying first Rebecca Johnson, sister of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, first Gov-

ernor after the Revolution, and secondly Ann Johns, daughter of Abraham Johns, of Calvert county, Md. The late George Norbury Mackenzie was a prominent merchant of Baltimore, where he was engaged in business for forty-five years and up to the time of his decease in 1887. He was active in his connection with St. Barnabas P. E. Church, of which he was vestryman for many years. He was one of the founders and a member for many years of the directory of the American Fire Insurance Company. His wife died December 19, 1894. Their son, George Norbury Mackenzie, completed his education at Pembroke School, Baltimore, was associated with his father in business up to the latter's decease, continuing in mercantile pursuits thereafter until 1889, was graduated from Maryland University Law Department in 1890, taking the degree of LL. B., and engaged in general practice until 1895, when, upon the formation of the American Bonding and Trust Company, he became associated therewith as assistant secretary and treasurer, and office counselor. Mr. Mackenzie has always taken an active interest in historical and genealogical matters, which has led to his association with many of the patriotic societies of the county. He was one of the charter members of the Societies of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and Society of 1812 of the State of Maryland. He is Registrar General of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and was for many years Registrar of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and is a member of the Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy. He is also a member of the St.

Andrew's Society, with which his family have been prominently identified since 1806. He is also a member of the Maryland Bar Association, Association of the Baltimore Bar, the University Club of Baltimore City, and the Baltimore Country Club. He was married March 15, 1874, to Lucie Tennille, daughter of Ambrose Mareshal Emory, retired merchant of Baltimore, and descendant of Hon. Arthur Emory, of Queen Anne county, Md., one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of Her Majesty Queen Anne. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie have three children; George Norbury Mackenzie, the third, an architect of Baltimore, Mary Mackall and Anna Vernon Mackenzie; reside at 1808 Park avenue and are members of Corpus Christi Church.

CHARLES JEFFERSON WIENER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, June 15, 1850. He is a son of Doctor Morris and the late Rosalie (Marcuse) Wiener, natives of Prussia, who located in 1849 in Baltimore, where Doctor Wiener was the first homeopathic physician, and where he still resides. Charles J. Wiener was graduated from Manhattan College, New York, in '67, and from Baltimore City College in '68. He studied law under Messrs. Applegarth & Frame, and was admitted to the bar upon oral examination before the Supreme Bench in September, 1870. He practiced law for a time in Baltimore in a partnership associated with E. Wright Newman, under the firm name of Newman & Wiener. In 1872 he removed to Ironton, O., where he practiced law with Judge A. B. Cole, under the firm name of Cole & Wiener, until 1875, when he was appointed clerk of the Printing Records of the House of Representa-

tives, a position which he continued to hold until 1881. He then returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of his profession with present offices in the Equitable Building. Mr. Wiener was a member of the House of Delegates, sessions of 1882, 1884; Police Justice, Western Police Station from 1884 to 1886; member of the Second Branch City Council, representing Wards Thirteen and Fourteen, from 1887 to 1889; member of School Board from 1890 to 1895; member of the Board of Managers Female House of Refuge from 1891 to 1894. Mr. Wiener is a Mason and a member of Improved Order of Heptasophs and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married April 29, 1882, to Fanny C., daughter of the late Francis W. Rouse, of Talbot county, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Wiener have their summer residence at Arlington and winter residence at North Hampton Hotel.

THOMAS SARGENT BAER, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, March 16, 1843. He is a son of the late Rev. John and Elizabeth (Hildt) Baer, the former a native of Rockingham county, Va., the latter of Baltimore, and both of German descent. The Baer family had its founder in America in the person of Henry Baer, grandfather of Rev. John Baer, who located in Virginia from Zurich, Switzerland, prior to the War of the Revolution. John Hildt, maternal grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, located in Baltimore from near Warsaw, Poland, about 1800. He was one of Baltimore's famous "Old Defenders." Rev. John Baer entered the Methodist ministry in 1814 and was a member of the Baltimore Conference up to the time of his decease

in 1878. During this period he filled the pulpits of many of the churches of Baltimore. Thomas S. Baer completed his general education at Baltimore City College, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. From the latter year until 1864 he taught school in Frederick and Calvert counties, Md. Returning to Baltimore, he read law under the preceptorship of the late W. S. Waters, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Baltimore with present offices in the Equitable Building and is (1897) President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Mr. Baer has been one of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge since 1882; was a member of the School Board from the Twelfth ward of Baltimore from 1884 to 1888; and a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore City during the session of 1894; has been Professor of the Law of Real Property in the law department of Maryland University since 1894, and a Master in Chancery by appointment of the Supreme Bench since 1895. Mr. Baer is one of numerous Democrats who of late years have upon occasions inaugurated movements looking toward reforms in municipal government in which party lines were disregarded. Mr. Baer was for a number of years one of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. He was married November 23, 1873, to Elizabeth S., daughter of the late John S. Beachem, for a number of years a leading ship-builder of Baltimore. Mrs. Baer died December 26, 1895. Mr. Baer resides at 2217 St. Paul street, and attends Madison Avenue M. E. Church.

CHARLES MORRIS HOWARD, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, March 31, 1864. He is a son of the late Frank and Lydia (Morris) Howard, natives of Maryland, and descendants of early colonial settlers, whose descendants include many of the most prominent families of the State—the Howards, Keys, Winders, Lloyds, Ridgeleys, Chews, Carrolls, Hollingsworths and others. Col. John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame, “the hero of Cowpens,” was paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Charles Morris Howard. The latter’s grandfather, Charles Howard, was President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore during the late war, and was arrested on political charges and incarcerated for more than a year in Fort Warren, together with a number of other political prisoners, among whom was his son, Frank Key Howard, author of “Fourteen Months in American Bastiles,” the story, as may be inferred, of his personal experiences at Fort Warren. The other paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Charles Morris Howard was Francis Scott Key, author of the “Star Spangled Banner.” His sister married Chief Justice Taney. On the maternal side, Mr. Charles Morris Howard’s grandfather was John B. Morris, for many years President of the Mechanics’ Bank of Baltimore, and otherwise and in numerous ways identified with Baltimore’s important interests. He was of the same family as the famed Gouverneur Morris. Thomas Hollingsworth, one of Mr. Charles Morris Howard’s great-grandfathers, was a leading merchant in the early days of Baltimore, and Leah Winder, maternal great-grandmother, was a sister of Maj. Leavin Winder, an officer in the patriot army during the

Revolutionary War, and Governor of Maryland in 1812.

Charles Morris Howard received his early schooling in Baltimore, subsequently spending three years under tutors and in educational institutions of England and France. Returning to America, he entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A., class of ’84. He took a year’s post-graduate course in history and political science at the same institution, and was awarded a scholarship in that institution. He studied law under the preceptorship of the late S. Teackle Wallis, and was graduated from the law department of Maryland University, and admitted to the bar in 1888. For several years following his admission to the bar, Mr. Howard remained in Mr. Wallis’ office, then entering upon the practice of law alone, in which he has since been engaged with present offices in the Equitable Building. Mr. Howard is a Democrat, but has never held nor aspired to political office. He is one of the Executive Committee of the Reform League and its secretary; one of the Board of Governors of the Baltimore Club, and New Mercantile Library Association; a member of the University Club, Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, Baltimore Bar Association, Maryland Bar Association, Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, Maryland Chirurgical Reform Association. Mr. Howard resides at 410 N. Charles street.

DR. ELDRIDGE COWMAN PRICE was born at Priceville, Baltimore county, Md., February 21, 1854. He is a son of Dr. Elias Cooper Price, whose personal history and genealogy are contained in this volume.

The subject of this sketch received his initial training in public and private schools of his native place, and upon the removal of the family to the city of Baltimore, attended public and private schools of this city, completing his general education at Lamb's High School. His study of medicine was begun under the preceptorship of his father, continued in the medical department of Maryland University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '74, and at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in '75. He has since engaged in general practice in Baltimore in partnership association with his father. He was one of the organizers of the Maryland Homeopathic Medical Society, was one of the attending physicians of the Baltimore Homeopathic Free Dispensary, was one of the incorporators of the Maryland Institute of Homeopathy, Maryland Homeopathic Free Dispensary and Hospital and Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and has been since the organization of the last named institution Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. He was editor-in-chief of the "Homeopathic Advocate and Health Journal" from January, 1890, to August, 1892, and has been since September, 1892, editor of the "Southern Journal of Homeopathy," known since October, 1897, as the "American Medical Monthly." He is a member and was, for two years, President of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

The Medical Investigating Club in 1894 issued a work entitled "A Pathogenetic *Materia Medica*," which was edited by Drs. Eldridge C. Price and Henry Chandlee.

Doctor Price was one of the early members of the Rossini Association, members of which formed the nucleus of the present Oratorio Association of Baltimore. He was married in October, 1887, to Mary H., daughter of William and Mary W. Ferris, and granddaughter of Benjamin Ferris, author of "Early Settlers on the Delaware." Dr. and Mrs. Price have two children, Marriott and Reginald C., students at Lamb's High School. Mrs. Price is a Quaker.

CORA BELLE BREWSTER, M. D., third daughter of Ephraim J. Brewster, of New London, Conn., and Mary Burdick Brewster, his wife, was born September 6, 1859, at Almond, Allegany county, N. Y. She sprang from an ancient and illustrious race, a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, chief of the Pilgrim Fathers, and her ancestors did much in the establishment and toward the preservation of the free institutions of this nation. Her pedigree is traceable into English history before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The line in America has had a most intimate connection with the causes and forces that created and tend to preserve, in face of deteriorating immigration, those sentiments and principles distinguishing our American civilization from the loose morals of Continental Europe. Puritanism, planted on our shores by the Pilgrim Fathers, was the Genesis of America. "There were struggling settlers in America before; some material of a body was there, but the soul of it was this." And to those who made Puritanism and led it to this country in that great primary Declaration of Independence, the independence of conscience, after which political liberty was but the certain sequence—to the rugged Puri-

tan leaders must be ascribed an equal share in the building up of the nation, with their brave trustees of the following centuries, who surrendered life rather than the spirit of their noble heritage. Elder William Brewster and Miles Standish were the leaders of this sturdy band in 1620. The cellar walls of the houses belonging to both may still be seen in Duxbury Nook, a slope of land jutting into the sea, near the historic spot. Both men were of gentle blood. To the former is accorded a superior education in the classics, a large political experience and an extended association with aristocratic and refined classes in Europe. Standish was the fighting man, and William Brewster, who is also called Elder Brewster, the elder of Plymouth, and sometimes the Father of New England, was the chief counsellor and sage, the veritable head of the flock. This first ancestor of the Brewster family in America has long since passed into story and song, and is now part of the national history. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1560, and possessed a coat of arms identical with that of the ancient Suffolk branch. He received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he became impressed with the necessity of personal piety; these impressions never left him. He left the university before receiving his degree, and entered the service of William Davidson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and ambassador to Holland, and shared with him the vicissitudes of fortune which befell that statesman. "Davidson," says Doctor Belknap, "esteemed him as a son and conversed with him in private both on religious and political subjects with the greatest familiarity, and when anything required secrecy, Brewster was his

confidential friend. When the Queen entered into a league with the United Provinces (1584), and received possession of several towns and forts, as security for her expenses in defending their liberties, Davidson, who negotiated the matter, entrusted Brewster with the keys of Flushing, one of these fortresses, and the States of Holland were so sensible of his merit as to present him with the ornament of a golden chain. He returned with the ambassador to England, and continued in his service till Davidson, having incurred the hypocritical displeasure of his arbitrary mistress, was imprisoned, fined and ruined."

When Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scotland, had been tried and condemned, and the Parliament of England had petitioned their sovereign for her execution, Elizabeth privately ordered Davidson to draw a death warrant, which she signed, and sent him with it to the Chancellor to have the great seal annexed. Having performed his duty, she blamed him for precipitancy. Davidson acquainted the council with the whole transaction; they knew the Queen's real sentiments, and persuaded him to send the warrants to the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, promising to justify his conduct, and to take the blame on themselves. The Earls attended the execution of Mary, but when Elizabeth heard of it, she affected surprise and indignation; threw all the blame on the innocent Secretary, and committed him to the Tower, where he became the subject of raillery from those very counsellors who had promised to countenance and protect him. He was tried in the Star Chamber, and fined ten thousand pounds, which being rigorously levied upon him, reduced him to poverty. Brewster did not

desert his friend, as we might expect from the class of politicians of the present day, but remained as true to him as in the zenith of his political power and influence, assisting him with his money and kindly offices. His own fortune which had been large, becoming somewhat impaired, he sought retirement in the North of England, where he improved his time in making himself acquainted with the Scriptures and practicing their precepts. The conduct of the established church party at this time being so full of prosecution, corruption and bigotry, caused him to look more closely into their pretensions of ecclesiastical authority, and finding so much that was at variance with the simple teachings of Christ, he withdrew from their communion, and joined others of the same sentiments and organized a separate church, the aged Richard Clifton and Mr. Robinson officiating as pastors, meeting at his own house until they were driven by James the First to seek refuge on the continent. He located at Leyden, Holland, where he engaged in publishing from 1609 to 1619. In the latter year he returned to England, where he applied for a grant to the Virginia company. After much difficulty the *Speedwell* and *Mayflower* sailed from Southampton and a landing effected December 11, 1620. The subsequent history of the Pilgrim Fathers is the early history of this great republic. Among Elder Brewster's descendants, Francis Enoch Brewster, grandson of William Brewster, settled at Pittycove in Southern New Jersey; this name was preserved in the family and after a distinguished line of professional men was given to the father of Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General of the United States by appointment of President Garfield.

Numerous of the Brewster and collateral connections were officers in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the late Civil War. Mr. Benjamin Brewster was the grandson of Elder William Brewster. Jonathan, the third son, removed to New London, Conn., where in 1649 he was acting as one of the townsmen. His son Benjamin was married, at New London, to Anna Dart in 1649. He removed to Norwich very soon after the settlement. He had one daughter, Anna, and four sons, Jonathan, Daniel, William and Benjamin. The venerable Mr. Seabury Brewster recently deceased in Norwich City and one of the patriarchs of the place is not however descended from Benjamin, but from Wrestling, the second son of Elder Brewster. He was the father of Sir Christopher Brewster, an eminent dentist who has resided a number of years in Paris and St. Petersburg, and has been knighted by the Emperor of Russia.

Dr. Cora Belle Brewster was educated at the University at Alfred, N. Y., and at the Northwestern University of Illinois, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, Mass., and on graduating took a course at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and then went to Paris, France, where she finished her medical studies. On her return from Europe in 1886 she located in Baltimore and began the practice of her profession in the treatment of female diseases, establishing a sanitarium at 1027 Madison avenue, which is fitted with all the requirements of a fully equipped institution of its character, including a corps of physicians and trained nurses. Surgical and electrical treatment are administered, as well as medicated baths. Doctor Brewster has a widespread popu-



Cora Belle Brewster M.D.

larity and an extensive and successful practice. She is a contributor to current medical literature. Doctor Brewster read before the medical department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition (1895) a paper that was highly commended by the medical and secular press of the country. She is a member of Columbia and Maryland Clinical Societies, of the Maryland State Medical Society, of the American Institution of Homoeopathy, the National Science Club of Washington, D. C., and of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. Doctor Brewster has never married but has adopted a child, Victor Hamilton Brewster.

In gathering the facts relative to the biography of Dr. Flora Alzora Brewster, it is apparent that the city of Baltimore, Md., has, during the past decade, made wonderful advancement in the number of successful women engaged in the practice of medicine; no one of whom stands higher in the medical profession, or has been more successful as a physician and surgeon, than the subject of this sketch.

Doctor Brewster was born at Alfred, Allegany county, N. Y., February 26, 1852. She is a daughter of Ephraim J. Brewster, of Connecticut—a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to America in the Mayflower.

Her mother was Mary E. Burdick, also of English extraction, who adhered closely to the old Sabbatarian doctrine. This sect—also called Seventh-Day Baptists—claim that the old Jewish Sabbath should never have been changed to Sunday. On the paternal side of her family she is descended from the Campbells of Scotland, hence a mixture of English and Scotch blood.

In 1866 she was sent to Alfred University, where she obtained her education. After creditably passing the examinations she commenced the scientific course, showing marked ability and great talent for mathematics. In 1868 a sad bereavement befell her in the sudden death of a fond father, which event compelled her to leave the university in order to attend to the finances of the family. Being thoroughly imbued with that spirit of independence which is characteristic of many women of the present age, she accepted a position as copyist in a tax-collector's office, which, however, she soon gave up to begin teaching.

Possessed of fine executive ability she soon became a successful teacher, and a longing desire to complete her studies made her frugal and careful of her earnings, but two years of most laborious work, teaching school and at the same time prosecuting her university studies, so seriously impaired her health that she was compelled to give up the latter and devote her time exclusively to teaching. In 1872 she was appointed teacher in the Mansfield State Orphan School, Mansfield, Pa., which was then the training school for the Mansfield State Normal School. She there took the degree of B. E., and in 1877 the degree of Master of Elementary Didactics was conferred upon her while she was still teaching, and in the same year she was appointed Principal of the Smethport (Pa.) High School and Academy. Showing great determination of character and a desire to become proficient in whatever she undertook, and possessing both mental and physical activity, it is not surprising that success attended her efforts.

although in the latter part of the year she was forced by failing health, due to overwork, to give up teaching.

She spent a year traveling in the West and Northwest, deriving such benefit from her Western sojourn that in 1878 she went to Chicago, Ill., to assume the business and editorial management of the *Newsboy's Appeal*, an illustrated journal published in the interest of the Newsboy's Home in that city.

Not content with this field of labor, and desiring a wider field for the application of scientific knowledge, she decided to become a physician, and the following year began to read medicine under Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago, Ill., at the same time conducting a night school on the kindergarten plan in the Newsboy's Home.

In March, 1882, she completed the course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, after which she went to Baltimore, Md., where she spent six months in the office and private hospital of the late Prof. August F. Erich, the noted gynecological surgeon.

Having decided to locate permanently in Baltimore, she opened an office and commenced to practice medicine there in the fall of 1882. At that time only one woman, Dr. Emma Stein Wanstall, who died in September, 1882, had succeeded in establishing a paying practice in Baltimore.

No female physician in this city had previously been intrusted with surgical cases, but Doctor Brewster believed that this field was open to sensible, energetic and skillful female surgeons, notwithstanding the strong prejudice against them then existing in the South, and during the next four years worked arduously, building up a large

and lucrative surgical and gynecological practice, while at the same time doing a great deal of charitable work.

In the spring of 1886 her sister, Cora B. Brewster, was graduated in medicine, and was received in her office as an assistant. In 1889 she began the publication of *The Baltimore Family Health Journal*, the name of which was changed in 1891 to *The Homeopathic Advocate and Health Journal*, and was made a hospital journal with a corps of ten editors. Publication of the latter was suspended two years later. In January, 1897, Dr. F. A. Brewster revived the publication of *The Baltimore Family Health Journal*.

In 1890 the agitation caused by the application for the admission of women to the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University created a lively interest in the question of the medical education of women, and was the means of enlightening the people of the South in regard to the status of women in the medical profession. The barriers that had previously existed were gradually removed, and women could more successfully compete with their brother practitioners in the surgical field.

In 1883 Doctor Brewster was physician and surgeon to the Home for Fallen Women, a charitable institution situated in Baltimore, Md.; also physician to the Female House of Refuge, a reformatory institution for incorrigible girls. She has also given clinics in the Homeopathic Hospital in Baltimore.

In September, 1892, she spent some time with Professor Pratt, of Chicago, studying the principles of orificial surgery, and at once made use of them in her surgical practice.

Doctor Brewster has a large practice in gynecological surgery extending over the entire South, and has met with remarkable success as a skillful and rapid operator, and has the unprecedented record of never having lost a surgical case. She has invented several instruments for the more convenient and effective use of electricity in gynecological practice, and also an electric belt, which practical electricians say is a great improvement upon all those previously made.

The Doctor is an ardent advocate of the higher medical education of women, and is ever ready to extend a helping hand to young women who desire to study medicine or become trained nurses.

In 1892 the existing partnership with her sister, Dr. Cora B. Brewster, was dissolved.

Doctor Brewster's latest enterprise (April, 1893) has been the purchase of the large dwelling with handsome grounds attached, situated at 1221 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md., where she has opened a sanitarium for the treatment of the medical and surgical diseases of women. She has a skillful and able assistant, Dr. Margaret R. Mackenzie, of Woodstock, Ont. The buildings are well suited for the purpose—heated by steam and fitted up with electrical appliances used in medical practice, apparatus for the Swedish movement cure, and also a training school for nurses.

In the short time the sanitarium has been opened it has already proved a great success, encouraging alike to Doctor Brewster training school for nurses.

Doctor Brewster is a member of the following societies, viz: Maryland State Medical Society, Maryland and District of Columbia Clinical Society, American Institute

of Homeopathy, American Health Resort Association, chairman of the Bureau of Gynecology in the National Society of Electro-therapeutists, and also a member of the American Association of Official Surgeons.

(Reprinted from biography of Ephraim McDowell, D. D., with portrait and sketches of prominent members of the medical profession.)

DR. CLAUDE VAN BIBBER was born in Baltimore, June 27, 1853. He is a son of the late Dr. Washington C. and Mary J. (Chatard) Van Bibber, natives of Maryland, and descendants respectively of early Dutch and Haytien settlers of the colony. Dr. Claude Van Bibber completed his general education at Georgetown University from which institution he was graduated with the class of '74. His study of medicine was pursued under his father's preceptorship and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1877. The following year, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. John Van Bibber, he assisted in the establishment of a dispensary for nervous diseases at 6 Barnet street, Baltimore, which was conducted until 1890, since which time he has been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 805 N. Charles street. Doctor Van Bibber was visiting physician to St. Agnes Hospital from 1878 to 1893; has been since 1881 one of the visiting physicians to the Home of the Friendless, and since 1895 one of the surgical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American Medical Association, and Clinical Society of Maryland. He was married in June, 1892, to

Margaret, daughter of Judge M. M. Cohen, of New Orleans. Dr. and Mrs. Van Bibber have one child, Claude, Jr., and are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HERMANN HENRY HOBLEMANN, President and Treasurer of the Wehr-Hoblemann-Gottlieb Brewing and Malting Company, of Baltimore, was born at Osnabruck, Hanover, September 25, 1835. He is a son of the late John Henry and Anna Regina (Schroeder) Hoblemann, natives of Hanover, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogies of both families are traceable. The elder Hoblemann was a miller at Osnabruck, and the descendant of a number of generations, the senior male of each of which pursued the same avocation at the same place. Hermann H. Hoblemann received some years' schooling at the Osnabruck Gymnasium and then, after taking a commercial course, entered his father's milling office. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States and located in Baltimore, where he found employment with Charles D. Slingluff & Son, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, with whom he remained for six years, occupying the position of shipping clerk during the last four years. In 1860 he established himself in the retail grocery business at 72 Conway street, where he remained for five years, then embarking in a wholesale liquor business at 59 S. Charles street, in which he was engaged until May, 1886. The following eighteen months were spent in visiting the Fatherland. Upon returning to Baltimore, he devoted his time exclusively to the malting business of Wehr, Hoblemann & Gottlieb, with which firm he became associated in 1880. In 1888 a brew-

ing business was added to the concern, and is known under the corporate name of Wehr-Hoblemann-Gottlieb Brewing and Malting Company, of which Mr. Hoblemann is president and treasurer. The brewing plant has a capacity of 120,000 barrels per annum; its output the first year was 32,000 barrels, and last year (1896) 56,000 barrels. Mr. Hoblemann's services have been in request in official connection with numerous organizations of Baltimore. He was for a number of years a member of the Boards of Directors of the German Fire Insurance Company and German Bank, of Baltimore. He was married in 1862 to Mary Mormann, the daughter of a Hanoverian, who settled in Baltimore. She died in 1885, leaving five children; Mary, wife of Harry Thies, of Baltimore; Joanna, wife of Justus Hoblemann, merchant, of Baltimore; Lisette, wife of Percy C. Hennighausen, an attorney and Commissioner of Immigration, of Baltimore; Maggie, wife of the late Dr. William Koenig, of Göttingen, Germany, and Frederick Hoblemann, assistant bookkeeper of the Brewing and Malting Company. Mr. H. H. Hoblemann married in 1887, Alma Fuerste, also the daughter of a Hanoverian. One child born of this marriage is Hermann A. Hoblemann. The family reside at 2119 E. Pratt street, and are members of Zion Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL KING SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, December 11, 1869, and is a son of Nicholas M. and Mary (King) Smith, natives of Maryland, the former of Scotch, the latter of English descent. He attended the public schools of Baltimore and received, in 1891, the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Johns Hopkins Univer-

sity; in 1893 he was graduated from the law department of the Maryland University and was in the same year admitted to the bar of Baltimore City, at which bar he is now engaged in the practice of law.

DR. THOMAS WILLIAM KEOWN, born February 6, 1868, County Sligo, Ireland, was educated at Primrose Grange, Sligo and Santry School, Dublin, taught school for five years and during the latter part of this period completed his general education at the Royal University, Dublin. In 1890 he came to the United States, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York for two years, then coming to Baltimore to enter Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with second honors in '95. While a student at Baltimore Medical College he spent two summers in hospital work at Roosevelt Hospital, New York. During '95-6 he was resident physician at the Maryland General Hospital; '96-7 lecturer on embryology and on dispensary clinic diseases of children, and dermatology at the Baltimore Medical College. Doctor Keown resides at 848 W. North avenue and is a member of St. Peter's P. E. Church.

DR. S. J. ULMAN was born in Baltimore, September 27, 1865. He is a son of the late Col. Benjamin F. and Henrietta (Buann) Ulman, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Baltimore, and of Spanish descent. Col. Benjamin F. Ulman was a member of the firm of Ulman & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Baltimore. Dr. J. Ulman received his general education under private tutors and at Johns Hopkins University, graduated from the medical department of

Maryland University and took a student's course at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and has been engaged in practice since 1890, making a specialty of surgery. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Baltimore Clinical Society. Doctor Ulman's office and residence are at 1325 Linden avenue.

DR. WILLIAM JEROME CHAPPELL was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 2, 1857. He is a son of the late James and Charlotte Catharine (Lang) Chappell, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York, and both of English descent. James Chappell was a grain broker and latterly a leading builder of Rochester. He died in 1863. William J. Chappell graduated from State Normal School, Brockport, 1877, and Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) with the degree of B. A. in 1883, his M. A. degree being conferred by the latter institution in 1886. He began the study of medicine under Dr. R. Baker, Middletown, Conn., was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1886, was assistant resident physician at Maternite Hospital for one year and resident student at City Hospital the following year, and has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 1351 N. Gilmor street. Doctor Chappell is a member of Improved Order of Heptasophs.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER MATTHAI, senior member of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., manufacturers on Tin and Japanned ware, was born at Saxe Meiningen, February 24, 1822. He is a son of the late John Nicholas and Christiana Maria (Beck)

Matthai, also natives of Saxe Meiningen, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogies of both families are traceable. John Christopher Peter Beck, Mr. Matthai's maternal grandfather, was during Napoleon Bonaparte's reign, and for a period of twenty-five years, Mayor of his native town, Haselbach. John C. Matthai received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn his father's trade of blacksmithing and edged tool making, and three years later, having mastered his trade, came to the United States, locating in Baltimore, where he worked for various firms until 1846. He then established himself in a general blacksmithing business on Pennsylvania avenue, where he remained until 1866, when he temporarily retired from business, removing his residence to Linden Hill, Baltimore county, where he has since lived. In 1870 the firm of Matthai & Ingram was established for the manufacture of tinware, the firm consisting of the subject of this sketch and James E. Ingram, his son-in-law, and doing business on Lexington street. In 1872 George N. Knapp became a member of the firm, the business was removed to Howard street, and the manufacture of Japanned ware added thereto. In 1884 William H. Matthai, son of John C. Matthai, was admitted to the firm, which, since the partnership association of Mr. Knapp, has been known as Matthai, Ingram & Co., with its manufacturing establishment on Lexington street up to 1888 and since occupying the newly-erected extensive plant bounded by Ohio avenue, Light, Byrd and Winder streets, and having a floor area of more than eleven acres. In June, 1895, the firm located their sample room and offices in the

building Nos. 109, 111 and 113 Hanover street. Mr. Matthai married, June 4, 1846, Theresa Jackins, a native of Alsace, whose parents located in Baltimore during her early childhood. She died November, 1873, leaving seven children: Amelia, wife of James E. Ingram; Elizabeth, wife of William Baker, of Baltimore; Sarah, wife of Henry Reifle, retired business man, of Baltimore; Martha, wife of E. E. Muller, salesman, of Baltimore; William H., a member, and Joseph F., an employe of the firm, and Miss Florence Theresa. John C. Matthai is one of the Board of Trustees and Stewards of Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which the family are members.

DR. THOMAS WILKINSON GREENLEY was born in Hillsboro, Caroline county, Md., November 6, 1865. He is a son of the late Alexander and Anna (Wilkinson) Greenley, natives of Maryland and descendants of early English settlers of the colony. Rev. Christopher Wilkinson, maternal great-great-grandfather of Doctor Greenley, was an Episcopalian divine of distinction, a graduate of Oxford, who built the churches at Hillsboro, Hibernia and Wye, Md. His remains are interred under the church at Wye. Thomas W. Greenley completed his general education at Swarthmore College, Pa., and while engaged as a pharmacist for several years at Easton, Md., took up the study of medicine, which he subsequently continued under the preceptorship of Dr. J. M. Wilkinson, Dover, Del. He was graduated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1888 and during the final year of this course was a resident student at the University General Hospital. Follow-

ing his graduation he pursued the practice of his profession at Trappe, Md., up to 1895, when he located in Baltimore. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the Clinical Society of Baltimore. He was married October 7, 1892, to Nellie, daughter of the late Hon. I. Davis Clark, late member of Congress from Talbot county, Md. Dr. and Mrs. Greenley have two children, Lenore and Clark; reside at 1805 N. Charles street, and are members of St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK H. GOTTLIEB, Secretary and General Manager of Wehr-Hoblemann-Gottlieb Brewing and Malting Co., was born in Hungary in 1853, came to this country with his parents when a child, and is to all intents and purposes an American in character and sympathies. Although but young, in the forties, he has been closely identified with brewing and malting interests for upwards of twenty years, and the popularity and esteem in which he is held by his colleagues has long extended beyond the confines of his own State. Mr. Gottlieb's connection with the brewing and malting trades commenced with his employment as book-keeper in the malt house of John Butterfield, Wheeling, W. Va., who in 1876 bought the old Baltimore Brewery, occupying a portion of the site of the present Model Globe Brewery in Baltimore, and the subject of this sketch, who had in the meantime married Mr. Butterfield's daughter, was given an interest in the Old Ale and Porter Brewery. Enlisting the financial support of Mr. Frederick Wehr (since deceased) and Mr. H. H. Hoblemann, he was instrumental in establishing the present

business and in the erection of its handsome brewery and malt house, one of the most important in the State of Maryland, to the success of which his business acumen and energy have largely contributed.

He was also actively interested in the establishment of the Consumer's Brewing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., in which he is a director, while his familiarity with the theory as well as the practice of business methods, is attested by his authorship of a clever work on "Averaging Accounts," which is regarded as an authority on the subject.

In the affairs of the trade generally, as represented by its various associations, Mr. Gottlieb has taken special interest. He was instrumental in organizing the former Brewers' and Malters' Association of Baltimore, of which he was secretary during almost the entire period of its existence, and from this organization has been evolved the present Brewers' Exchange of Baltimore, of which he was two years president and four years member of its Board of Trustees. His efforts were also largely instrumental in inducing the Exchange to erect its handsome building which is alike an ornament to the city and a credit to the brewing fraternity. As a member for three years of the Board of Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, he has rendered services to that organization and the trade at large that have been recognized on more than one occasion in its official documents, and he has proved himself ever ready to defend and advance, with voice and pen, the interests and welfare of the brewing industry, as he has done on several occasions before the Legislature of the State.

A member of the leading clubs and societies in Baltimore, Mr. Gottlieb enjoys

marked social popularity, which is enhanced by his genial personality, courteous demeanor and refined tastes. A skilled musician and liberal patron of the art, he has attained more than local fame as a performer on the flute. This is not surprising, as he comes from a musical family, his brother, Will B. Gottlieb, who is well known as a malt broker in New York, being a composer of note, while another brother has attained fame in the theatrical profession. He is equally adept with the brush, and as a director of the Charcoal Club has many warm friends among leading artists in the South. Affable, generous and withal a keen, active business man, he is a highly creditable representative of the industry it has been his constant effort to elevate.

DR. GEORGE BROWN REYNOLDS.—This gentleman was born in Cumberland county, Va., October 26, 1846. He is a son of the late James W. and Julia Ann (Carter) Reynolds, natives of Virginia and descendants of colonial settlers, the latter lineally descended from "King" Carter, one of the most prominent characters in Virginia's history, and one of its earliest English settlers and great landed proprietors. Dr. George B. Reynolds was educated in private schools, entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, and was graduated from Washington University, class of '72. Following graduation he was for one year resident physician at Bay View Asylum, and for about three years thereafter physician in charge of the old City Hospital. During the latter period he was Demonstrator of Anatomy, medical department Washington University, resigning both of the latter positions to enter upon general

practice, in which he has since been engaged with present office and residence at 809 N. Charles street, Baltimore. Doctor Reynolds was for a number of years visiting physician to Bay View Asylum. He has taken a lively interest in and devoted as much time as possible to the service of a number of benevolent and charitable institutions of the city. He is one of the Board of Directors of the Children's Aid Society and Girls' Home, Watson Home and Home for Consumptives, and is consulting physician to the last named. He has been for many years physician to Calvert Street Boys' Home. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Clinical Society, Baltimore Medical Society and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Societies. He is a Mason and a member of and medical examiner for Independent Order of Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor and Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married June 15, 1875, to Ada Campbell, daughter of the late Charles B. Fiske, of Washington, D. C., a graduate of Yale and a noted civil engineer, chief of the corps in the construction of the eastern end of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The services of Engineer Fiske were in demand wherever difficult feats in engineering were required. One of the greatest of the South American nations offered him practically his own terms to assume charge of the governmental engineering work, which included railroad construction and other great public works. The Fiskes of America are descended from English ancestors of noble lineage. Mrs. Dr. Reynolds is on the mater-



Wm. H. P. ...

nal side granddaughter of the late Maj. Charles Bender of the U. S. Army, who was a son of George Bender, a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds have four children: Charles C., student at St. John's College; Mary Elizabeth; Stanley Meade and Julia Ann Carter Reynolds. The family are communicants of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOHN FLETCHER PARLETT, Collector of the city of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, March 1, 1853. He is a son of the late Benjamin F. and Mary (Taylor) Parlett, natives of Maryland, the former of French, the latter of German descent. Benjamin F. Parlett established a wholesale tobacco business in Baltimore in 1843. In 1874 he added a tobacco manufacturing business at Danville, Va., continuing both businesses in conjunction with his sons, John F. and Benjamin F. Parlett, Jr., until July, 1884, when he retired because of failing health, disposing of his business to his sons. He died September 3, 1884. The business continued to be conducted under the original firm name of B. F. Parlett & Co., B. F. Parlett, Jr., subsequently retiring from the firm and John F. Parlett finally closing up the Danville factory and the Baltimore jobbing trade, and connecting himself with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston, N. C., with which he is still associated as resident director and manager of the eastern territory. He was nominated by his honor, Mayor Hooper, to the position of City Collector in March, 1896; the appointment was confirmed the following November and he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office December 3, 1896. He was married January 10, 1878, to Susan M., daughter

of the late Thomas G. Evans, for many years one of Baltimore's leading builders. Mr. and Mrs. Parlett have three children, Carrie Melville, Florence Edna, and Mary; reside at 1717 Park Place and are members of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, of the Board of Trustees of which Mr. Parlett was a member for several years.

CAPT. SETH S. ULLRICH, M. D., Surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Maryland National Guard, with the rank of captain on Col. Willard Howard's staff, resides at No. 11 N. Carey street, Baltimore. Of southern birth, but of northern and German parentage, he was born in Louisiana, May 18, 1858, being a son of John H. and Leah C. (Stevens) Ullrich, natives, respectively, of Germany and Pennsylvania. The Ullrich family was prominent in Nuremberg, where the Doctor's great-grandfather attained the great age of one hundred and five years. The Doctor's father came to America in 1847, when a young man, and for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but now, at the age of seventy-four, is living in retirement from active labors. He was one of three brothers who participated in the Civil War as soldiers in the Union Army. The Doctor's grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and when eighty-seven years of age, was killed on the 4th of July, 1874, in a railroad bridge accident, he with a number of others having taken refuge there during a storm which blew the bridge down. The mother of our subject was a woman of noble character and was especially interested in church matters; of a hospitable disposition, her home was the headquarters for

ministers and her labors were unrivaled to promote the happiness of those who labored for the world's salvation. She died in 1894, at the age of sixty-six years.

The youngest of three sons, Doctor Ullrich was educated in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and entered upon the study of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1877. He remained a student in that institution until he was graduated in 1881, carrying off one of the honors in a class of two hundred and sixty-five. Upon the completion of his course of lectures, he gained practical experience by study in the hospitals of Philadelphia and New York, and as surgeon in the Belgian mercantile marine service. In 1885 he opened an office in Baltimore, where he has since practiced. For three years he was chief surgeon in the City Hospital Dispensary, and since 1893 has been surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. June 26, 1895, Doctor Ullrich married Catharine E., daughter of the late J. J. and Frances Boyd, of Baltimore. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, with which the Doctor is also identified. Fraternally he is a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 19; Crusade Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, and Boumi Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order American Mechanics and the Daughters of Liberty. As a believer in Democratic principles he takes an interest in politics and public affairs. He is an enthusiast on her character, and writes for a number of papers on that subject. His social qualities are of a high order, and his genial manner wins friends. Few men are more capable than he of bringing all around

him to an appreciation of the great value of a vigorous intellect and a genial nature.

DR. MILTON RAPHAEL WALTER was born in Baltimore, June 30, 1870. He is a son of Abraham and Paulina (Jordan) Walter, natives of Baltimore and respectively of Bavarian and Westphalian parentage. Raphael Walter came to this country and located about 1830 in Baltimore, and in connection with a brother established a wholesale clothing business under the firm name of R. Walter & Bro. This firm was succeeded by that of R. Walter's Sons, of which Abraham Walter was senior member. Milton R. Walter attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, graduated from Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1890 and from Maryland University medical department in 1893. During the last year of his university course he was resident student at the University Hospital and the year following his graduation assistant resident physician at Bay View Asylum. In 1895 he was assistant in neurological department of Johns Hopkins Dispensary, and the following year was spent at the University of Berlin, Prussia, where he was assistant to Professor Krause, throat and nose department. Since his return to Baltimore Doctor Walter has been assistant laryngologist Bay View Asylum and assistant in the nose and throat department, Maryland University. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and Baltimore Clinical Society, has his office at 1304 Madison Avenue, and resides at 1833 Bolton street.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHES was born in Baltimore, July 18, 1865. He is a son of

William H. and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Hughes, natives of Maryland and descendants, respectively, of early Welsh and English settlers of the colony. John Hughes, Doctor Hughes' paternal grandfather, located in Baltimore from Harford county, Md., as a boy, and by dint of industry and perseverance accumulated a large fortune which he lost in the Spanish Main. Nothing daunted he started afresh and amassed a competency in the undertaking and cabinet making business, in which he was associated with his son, William H. Hughes. The former died in 1887, the latter has retired from business and resides at Royal Oak, Md. James Smith, Doctor Hughes' maternal grandfather, was for many years one of Baltimore's leading contractors and built numerous of the public buildings of the city and vicinity. He resides at 621 W. Lafayette avenue. Dr. W. J. Hughes attended the public schools at Baltimore, was graduated from Maryland University medical department in 1893 and during the last year of his university course was resident physician at Maternite Hospital and has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 1811 E. Baltimore street. Doctor Hughes is a member of Maryland University Alumni Association. He was married February 28, 1895, to Anna C., daughter of Adam Pole, merchant tailor, of Baltimore. Doctor Hughes is a member of the Episcopal and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

DR. EDWARD PONTNEY IRONS was born in Baltimore, October 12, 1824. He is a son of the late Dr. James and Rebecca (Kelly) Irons, natives of Maryland, respectively of English and French-Irish ancestry, and descendants of early settlers of Mary-

land. Edward P. Irons received a common school education and was variously employed in mercantile pursuits in several of the Southern States until 1863, when he returned to Baltimore and entered the medical department of Maryland University, from which he was graduated two years later. During the closing months of the Civil War he was assistant surgeon in the Officers' Hospital at Annapolis. For one year thereafter he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Alabama returning thence to Baltimore, where he has ever since followed his profession. He is a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum and subordinate medical examiner of the latter order. He was married, March 20, 1851, to Anna Rebecca, daughter of the late Thomas H. Sewell, manufacturer, of Baltimore. One daughter, born of this marriage, Anna Rowe, married Samuel Pleasants, lawyer, of Baltimore, by whom she had one child, Honora H. Pleasants. Mr. Pleasants died and his widow married J. W. Ramsey, dealer in wooden and willow ware, Baltimore. Doctor and Mrs. Irons reside at 1835 E. Baltimore street and attend Broadway Methodist Protestant Church.

DR. J. WILLIAM CORRELL was born in Winchester, Va., August 14, 1825. He is a son of the late Abraham and Ann (Lyder) Correll, natives of Virginia and descendants of early English settlers of the colony. Dr. J. W. Correll was educated at private schools and the Academy, Winchester; studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hugh Maguire and was admitted to

practice in Virginia in 1847. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the entire war as surgeon and in different capacities. In 1866 he came to Baltimore and was for a number of years engaged in Maryland University Hospital service and since been engaged in general practice. He was married October 17, 1850, to Lucinda, daughter of the late Thomas Latham, of Winchester, Va. One daughter, born of this union, is the wife of John Shinn, auditor of Lehigh Valley Railroad with headquarters at Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Correll reside at 1105 Argyle avenue and are members of Eutaw Place Baptist Church. Doctor Correll is a Mason.

DR. JOHN HAMPTON SCALLY was born in Baltimore, June 23, 1870. He is a son of John and the late Ellen (Cushley) Scally; the former a native of Belfast, Ireland; the latter a Baltimorean by birth and descended from early Irish settlers of the colony of Maryland. John Scally was for thirty years a leather merchant in Baltimore, but since 1892 has been a dealer in furniture. His wife died January 11, 1885. Their son, John Hampton Scally, attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, graduated from Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1890 and was engaged for several years thereafter as a pharmacist in Baltimore. He studied medicine under Dr. J. C. Monmonier, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1892. During 1892 he served as assistant resident physician at Spring Grove Asylum and has since been engaged in general practice with office and residence at 1807 E. Fayette street.

DR. CHARLES JOHN CARROLL was born at Dennisville, Cape May county, N. J., December 16, 1872. He is a son of the late John and Mary (Van Gilder) Carroll, the former of English, the latter of Scotch descent. Charles J. Carroll received his initial education in the public schools of his native county. Following this he took up the study of pharmacy and had charge of a drug store at South Seaville, N. J., a business which he abandoned to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '95. He then came to Baltimore and became assistant in the surgical dispensary of Johns Hopkins Hospital, which service continued for one year, following which he was for brief periods in the nerve and general medicine departments and has been since December, 1897, with the gynecological department under Dr. Howard A. Kelly. Doctor Carroll is a member of the State Medical State Society and of the Royal Arcanum. His office and residence are at 2508 E. Baltimore street.

DR. HENRY AYRES HYLAND was born at Moundsville, Marshall county, W. Va., August 15, 1854. He is a son of the late Rev. William L. and Eliza J. (Machir) Hyland, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio, and both of Scotch descent. Henry Hyland, paternal great-grandfather of Dr. H. A. Hyland, was one of three brothers who fled from Scotland because of a political offense, and located in Maryland prior to the Revolutionary War. His son, Henry Hyland, was a physician, an 1812 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in Maryland. His son, Rev. William L. Hyland, was an Epis-

copal minister, who, in early manhood, left Maryland to engage in missionary work in West Virginia, marrying and settling in Moundsville, where he built the Episcopal Church edifice. His next charge was at Parkersburg, where the erection of the newest Episcopal Church structure was commenced during his ministry. Returning thence to Maryland he ministered to a congregation in Prince George's county until disabilities necessitated his retirement from the ministry, and thereafter until his decease (1892) he resided in Washington, D. C. James Machir, maternal great-grandfather of Dr. H. A. Hyland, located in the valley of Virginia, and early in the century represented his district in Congress. His son moved into Kentucky and finally located at Dayton, O. Dr. H. A. Hyland was educated at the public schools and academy, Parkersburg, W. Va., graduated from Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Commercial College in 1873, engaged in the drug business at Baltimore and later in Pittsburg, and then established himself in the drug business at Hyndman, Pa., where he remained for nine years, and during which period he took up the study of medicine. In 1888 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, where he attended one course of lectures, when the burning of his store at Hyndman compelled his return to that place and the consequent temporary abandonment of medical studies. Upon his return to Baltimore in 1891 he was made dispensary physician of Baltimore University, graduated from the institution in 1892, continuing his dispensary work for another year and fulfilling also the duties of clinical assistant to Dr. P. B. Wil-

son, Demonstrator of Chemistry. He then entered upon general practice with present office and residence at 1435 N. Broadway. Doctor Hyland is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, a member of and medical examiner for the Home Forum and National Union, and a member also of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was married September 16, 1885, to Fanny Bell, daughter of Alex. H. Grimes, farmer of Prince George's county, Md. One son born of this union is Henry A. Hyland, Jr. The family are members of the Holy Innocents' Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER ERNEST VOGLER was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1864. He is a son of Ernest and Helen (Zeitler) Vogler, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Zanesville, O., and of German descent. Ernest Vogler is a retired merchant of St. Louis, Mo., where he still resides. Dr. G. C. E. Vogler attended the public schools of St. Louis, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Birmingham, Conn., for several years, came to Baltimore to enter Baltimore Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1895. During 1894-95 he was assistant demonstrator of gynecology to Prof. T. A. Ashby, Maryland General Hospital Dispensary. Doctor Vogler was for two years medical examiner of the Improved Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and J. F. Wiessner Conclave I. O. H., Uniformed Knights. His office and residence are at 1230 E. North avenue, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. EDMUND CANTWELL GIBBS was born near Middletown, Del., September 17, 1856. He is a son of the late Benjamin and Hannah (Justis) Gibbs, natives of Delaware, and descendants respectively of early Welsh and Swedish settlers of the colonies. Dr. Edmund C. Gibbs completed his general education at Middletown Academy, Delaware, and after several years' experience as a pharmacist came to Baltimore and entered Maryland University Medical Department, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '84. During the last year of his collegiate course he was resident student at University Hospital, and for several years following graduation was surgical dispensary assistant. He has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 316 E. North avenue. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of and medical examiner for the Shield of Honor. Doctor Gibbs married January 4, 1893, Lulu G., daughter of Philander Chase Hildreth, of Wheeling, W. Va. Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs are communicants of St. Michael and All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. GABRIEL HENRY CHABOT was born in Baltimore, April 19, 1861. He is a son of Dr. Lawrence J. and Mary A. (Cole) Chabot, natives of Baltimore, the former of French parentage and the latter a descendant of early English settlers of the colony of Maryland. Doctor Chabot's maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Lawrence Chabot was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department,

class of '50, and practiced in Baltimore up to the time of his retirement in 1891. Gabriel Henry Chabot attended the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland Agricultural College and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College and was thereafter engaged for six years in mercantile pursuits. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William B. Canfield, and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of '83, during the last year of his college course being resident student at the Maryland University Hospital. Following his graduation he was for one year chief of clinics, medical department of dispensary, and has since been engaged in general practice with office and residence at 1111 E. Preston street. Doctor Chabot is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and Baltimore Clinical Society, a member of and medical examiner for Zeta Conclave Improved Order of Heptasophs, and member of and medical examiner for the Shield of Honor and National Union. He was married April 26, 1892, to Celia R., daughter of the late Thomas Kelly, of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Chabot have one child, Gabriel Henry Chabot, Jr., and are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

EDWIN ALLEN SAUERWEIN, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, November 29, 1875. He is a son of Edward Augustus and Anna Procter (Taylor) Sauerwein, natives of Baltimore, the former of German, the latter of English descent. The Sauerwein family had its first representative in Maryland in the person of Peter G. Sauerwein, who came from Germany about the year 1700, locating in one of the villages

which formed the nuclei of the city of Baltimore. He founded the flouring business which for nearly two centuries bore the name of P. G. Sauerwein & Sons, having been handed down from generation to generation, the eldest son of each bearing the name of Peter G. Sauerwein, down to the latest representative of the family Edward A. Sauerwein, who recently retired from the business. Thomas Wilson, founder of the Wilson Sanitarium of Baltimore county is an uncle of Mrs. Edward A. Sauerwein, who is the daughter of R. J. Taylor, of Baltimore. E. Allen Sauerwein received his general education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore; attended Maryland University Law Department, was graduated therefrom in 1896, and is junior member of the law firm of Owens & Sauerwein, 224 St. Paul street. Mr. Sauerwein resides at 1406 Mt. Royal avenue, and is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHARLES HARVEY STANLEY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Saybrook, Conn., October 20, 1842. He is a son of the late Rev. Harvey and Mary Anne (Kinne) Stanley. Rev. Harvey Stanley was a native of North Carolina and a lineal descendant of John Stanley, surveyor of the colony of Maryland, and a great-grandson of John Wright Stanley, of North Carolina, of Revolutionary fame. John Stanley was a younger son of the Earl of Derby. Mary Anne (Kinne) Stanley was a daughter of Charles R. Kinne, who in early life removed from New York to North Carolina, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a brother of William Kinne, editor of Kinne's Blackstone. Rev. Stanley and family located in 1851 in Prince

George's county, Md., where the immediate subject of this sketch, Charles H. Stanley, received his initial training in the public schools and by private tutor. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the First Maryland Volunteer Cavalry and served until General Lee's surrender. Returning to Maryland he engaged in school teaching and began the study of law under the preceptorship of Gen. Thomas F. Bowie. He was admitted to the bar January 17, 1869, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since 1870, dividing his time between legal and other interests in Prince George's county and the city of Baltimore. Mr. Stanley has served the State as a member of its Legislature, during which period he was chairman of Committee on Education and a member of the Judiciary and Inspection Committees. He was State Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for four years; was Mayor of Laurel for three years and has been for the past six years President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Laurel. Mr. Stanley has been married twice; November 26, 1871, to Miss Ella Lee Hodges, of Anne Arundel county, Md., who died in September, 1881. In September, 1884, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of John Snowden, of Prince George's county. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have four children, Harvey, Elizabeth, Charles Harvey and William, and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Stanley is a Mason. He is a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Washington, residing in the town of Laurel, which is within the new diocese. He has for years been a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College, elected with others to represent the private stockholders.

DR. JAMES SHERMAN BARNARD was born in Albion, N. Y., June 25, 1857. He is a son of the late James B. and Caroline M. (Young) Barnard, natives of New York, and descendants respectively of early Scotch-Dutch and English settlers of the colonies. Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, was an uncle of Doctor Barnard's maternal grandmother. James B. Barnard was a farmer; he died in 1887, having survived his wife seven years. Dr. James S. Barnard attended the public schools of his native county, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. R. S. Bishop, of Medina, N. Y., was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, with the class of '82, and entered upon the practice at Clyde, where he remained until 1890 when he removed to Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in general practice, making a specialty of surgery, and with office and residence at 2111 St. Paul street. Doctor Barnard was one of the charter members of the Southern Homeopathic College and is a member of the Faculty of that institution, having held the chair of surgery from 1890 to 1895, and the chair of surgical gynecology since the latter date. For the past three years Doctor Barnard has been Superintendent of Maryland Homeopathic Hospital. He was married October 1, 1884, to Lily, daughter of George H. Hoyt, of Ely Sons & Hoyt, glass manufacturers of Clyde, N. Y. Dr. and Mrs. Barnard are members of First M. E. Church. Doctor Barnard is a Mason, and was made a member of the Blue Lodge in 1883, of the Chapter in 1886, Knight Templar in 1886, and since 1893 N. E. of the Mystic Shrine. His com-

mandery membership in Baltimore is with the Beauseant Commandery.

DR. J. WARD WISNER was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., August 8, 1871. He is a son of Charles W. and Mary E. (Jackson) Wisner, natives of Baltimore county, Md., the former of Swiss, the latter of English descent. Charles W. Wisner was for a number of years a Government employe; was then connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and is now a Justice of the Peace by appointment of Governor Lowndes. Dr. J. Ward Wisner studied medicine under Dr. James S. Barnard, and was graduated from the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore, in 1895. In 1895-6 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in 1896-7 Demonstrator of Gynecology under Prof. James S. Barnard, and Chief of Clinics of the College and Hospital. He resides at Hagerstown and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels.

DR. GEORGE FLORENCE TAYLOR was born in Baltimore, August 17, 1855. He is a son of the late Jesse and Elizabeth J. (Church) Taylor, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and descendants of early English settlers of the American colonies. The family descended on the paternal side from three brothers—John, Henry and George—who immigrated to this country from England in 1700, and from whom descended the late President Zachary Taylor. The maternal side descended from the Halls, a prominent Maryland family who flourished in Anne Arundell county for years. It is an interesting



Thos. J. Elliott.

fact that both the paternal and maternal line had representatives in each of the wars of the United States back to and including the Revolution. Jesse Taylor was for many years engaged in spice manufacturing in Baltimore. He was prominent in Odd Fellowship and died September 14, 1888. George F. Taylor attended Knapp's School, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Professors Brown, Latimer and Coskey; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878, taking the fifth prize; was Clinical Assistant to Professor of Throat, Heart and Lungs, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for two years, and has since been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence at 1254 N. Broadway. Doctor Taylor is medical examiner for Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York; a member of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, Clinical Society of Baltimore, American Medical Association, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Knights of Pythias. He was married December 19, 1882, to Mary Jeannette, daughter of Thomas McGill, proprietor of a printing house in Washington, D. C. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, Herbert D., and attend Faith Presbyterian Church.

DR. HARRY GAUNT HARRYMAN was born in Baltimore, January 9, 1865. He is a son of the late Benjamin B. and Ellen (Gaunt) Harryman, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of New York, and respectively of French-English and English descent. The Harrymans were early settlers in Baltimore county, taking up land on Belair Road early in the last century. Ben-

jamin B. Harryman was a printer in the employ of the Government. He died in 1890. His widow resides in Baltimore. Dr. H. G. Harryman was graduated from City College, class of '81, and after a course at Murray's School of Languages took up the study of medicine under Dr. Wilmer Brinton. He was graduated from Baltimore Medical College, class of '88, taking the gold medal, and was assistant to Professor of Diseases of Nose, Throat and Chest for three years after graduation. He is a member of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society and Baltimore Medical College Alumna Association, of which latter he was secretary. He is surgeon to the Ancient Order of Foresters and medical examiner I. O. H. Reb. Conclave, No. 10. He was married October 27, 1892, to Mary Theresa, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. B. Klipstein, of Alexandria, Va. Dr. and Mrs. Harryman have two children, Mary Ellen and William Klipstein; reside at 1512 E. Preston street, and are communicants of Church of our Saviour P. E. Church.

DR. JOSEPH L. SPRUILL was born in Columbia, N. C., June 16, 1870. He is a son of Thomas and Mary L. (Chaplain) Spruill, the former a native of North Carolina, of German descent; the latter a Virginian by birth and of English ancestry, and both are descendants of early settlers of the States of their nativity. For a number of generations the Spruill family has been represented in the Legislature of North Carolina. Three members of the Chaplain family were Confederate soldiers during the late war. Joseph L. Spruill completed his general education at Bingham (N. C.) Mili-

tary Academy, then entering the School of Medicine of the Maryland University, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, becoming through excellence in competitive examination resident physician of St. Agnes' Hospital. In October, 1896, he was appointed to his present position of Assistant Dispensary Physician of Maryland University Hospital, and is connected with St. Agnes' as lecturer on surgery. Doctor Spruill resides and has offices at 2466 Greenmount avenue, and is a member of Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

THOMAS IRELAND ELLIOTT, City Solicitor of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, December 25, 1855. He is a son of the late William and Rosa (Bunting) Elliott, natives of Baltimore and descendants of early English settlers of Maryland, the former being lineally descended from William Elliott, who located in Queen Anne's county about 1715, and the latter from William Bunting, who settled in Baltimore county from Manchester, England, in 1740. Thomas I. Elliott was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, graduating in 1873; and from Princeton College, with the degree of A. B., in 1876, receiving from the latter institution degree of A. M. in 1879. He read law with Messrs. Hinkley & Morris; attended the law department of Maryland University, and was graduated therefrom with the degree LL. B. in 1878. He was admitted to practice in June of the same year upon oral examination before the Supreme Bench, and has since been engaged in law practice, with present offices in the Equitable Building. Mr. Elliott was associated with Hon. Pinkney Whyte as counsel by appointment un-

der ordinance to the Council Investigating Committee of 1894-5, and was appointed to the office of City Solicitor in the spring of 1896. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. He resides at 2026 Mt. Royal Terrace and attends Mount Vernon M. E. Church.

DR. PHILIP ALLEN PANETTI was born in Baltimore, December 19, 1871. He is a son of the late Dr. Ernest F. and Barbara (Gammer) Panetti, the former a native of Bavaria, of Italian descent, and the latter a native of Baden, both of whom came to the United States in youth and were married in Baltimore, where Dr. Ernest F. Panetti engaged in the practice of dentistry up to the time of his decease in 1884. Philip A. Panetti attended the public schools of Baltimore and then made a special study of chemistry under Prof. P. B. Wilson, who was also his preceptor in the general study of medicine. He then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, from which institution he was graduated in 1892. Returning to Baltimore he entered upon the general practice with present office and residence at 1243 N. Broadway. During 1893-4 Doctor Panetti was assistant to Professor of Chemistry of Baltimore University School of Medicine. He is a member of and medical examiner for Usa Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, a member of Jr. O. U. A. M., and medical examiner Legion of the Red Cross. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. Doctor Panetti comes from a family of physicians, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and two uncles having been of the profession.

DR. JOHN ROTH was born in Prussia, January 20, 1852. He is a son of John George and Louisa (Bertram) Roth, both natives of Prussia, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogies of both families are traceable. Mr. and Mrs. John George Roth came to the United States and located in Baltimore in August, 1852, where Mr. Roth has ever since been engaged in business as a merchant tailor. His son John was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and then took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College. For some years thereafter he was connected with the Police Department of Baltimore, during which period he devoted his leisure to the study of medicine, pursuing it latterly under the preceptorship of Dr. P. G. Dausch. He was graduated from Baltimore Medical University in 1895, and during the year following was Chief of Clinics of the gynecological department of the University. Doctor Roth's office and residence are at 1429 E. Hoffman street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DR. ARMINIUS CLEVELAND POLE was born in Baltimore county, April 9, 1852. He is a son of William and the late Emily Vancourt (Stier) Pole, natives of Maryland, the former a descendant of early English settlers of Maryland, and the latter Welsh, of German ancestry. Mr. William Pole has held a number of official trusts, serving for a long period as Justice of the Peace; for one term as Sheriff of the county, and for several sessions as a member of the House of Delegates. He has always been a stalwart Democrat and served for several years in the Confederate Army during the late war. He resides with his son, Doctor

Pole. The latter attended the public schools of Baltimore and Lexington, Va.; began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Henry Darling, then of Baltimore, now of Brightwood, D. C.; was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department with the class of '76, and has since been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 2038 Madison avenue. In 1884 Doctor Pole accepted the chair of anatomy, which he still holds, in the Baltimore Medical College, to which were added for two sessions lectures on operative surgery. Doctor Pole is one of the medical staff of the Home for Consumptives, a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Clinical Society and of the Maryland Book and Journal Club. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and a member of and medical examiner for the Shield of Honor. Doctor Pole is a Fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts of London.

He was married January 2, 1884, to Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of the late William and Rosina (Nathan) Bumpus, of Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Pole are members of Emmanuel Baptist Church, of the Board of Deacons of which Doctor Pole is a member.

DR. RICHARD ALEXANDER URQUHART was born in Isle of Wight county, Va., September 28, 1872. He is a son of the late John B. and Mary L. (Urquhart) Urquhart, natives of Virginia, of Scotch descendants of early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. R. A. Urquhart received his initial training by private tutor and at a private school and the Academy of Lewiston, N. C. This was supplemented by attendance at Churchland Academy, near

Norfolk, Va. His general education was completed at the University of North Carolina. In 1892 he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, graduating therefrom in June, 1894. Removing to Baltimore he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1895-6 he was senior resident physician at St. Agnes' Hospital, and is now assistant in the Children's Department at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Doctor Urquhart has his residence and office at 2724 Pennsylvania avenue and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

DR. MILTON ELMER HAMMER was born in Baltimore, September 4, 1866. He is a son of Peter and Sarah C. (Shoemaker) Hammer, natives of Maryland, of German descent. Peter Hammer was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, was then for a term of years master mechanic of the Northern Central Railway at Baltimore, and is now retired and resides in Baltimore. Dr. M. E. Hammer attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, then taking a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College, graduating therefrom in 1883. He entered the medical department of Maryland University in 1886 and was graduated in 1888, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Baltimore, with offices at 1100 N. Calhoun street and 1011 Light street. He was married April 24, 1888, to Amelia H., daughter of Henry Muller, grocer, of S. Eutaw street, Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Hammer have two children, Sadie C. and Elmer V.; reside at 1100 N. Calhoun street and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN JABEZ CALDWELL was born at Oak Hill, near Wilmington, Del., April 28, 1836. He is a son of the late Col. John S. and Rebecca Webb (Baker) Caldwell, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Pennsylvania, and descendants respectively of Scotch-Irish and English colonial settlers. Capt. John Caldwell, a son of Sir Davy Caldwell, County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America early in the last century, locating on the Eastern Shore of Delaware. On Doctor Caldwell's maternal side the descent is from Richard Baker, who came to the American colonies with William Penn, and from the same stock came the Harlans, Marshalls and Webbs. Numerous representatives on both sides were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Dr. J. J. Caldwell attended the Quaker school at Wilmington, Del., and was graduated from New York Medical College, class of 1860. He was an interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, for two years, and early in the Civil War was appointed assistant surgeon on general hospital duty, serving throughout the war from St. Louis to the Rio Grande, including transport, camp and hospital duty. Following the war he was physician and surgeon in charge of Brooklyn Central Dispensary until 1878 when he removed to Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in practice, with present office and residence 1138 N. Fulton street. Doctor Caldwell makes a specialty of neurology. An honorary degree was conferred upon Doctor Caldwell by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Doctor Caldwell has been engaged largely in magazine, journalistic and other literary work.

He was married January 6, 1864, to Ann

Ridgeley, daughter of the late Robert Horace Love, of Worthington Valley, Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell have three children: Maud Worthington, wife of Bereda Turner, merchant of Baltimore, and Ridgeley Love and E. Calhoun Caldwell, electrical engineers, of Baltimore, and forming the firm of Caldwell & Co. The family are Episcopalians.

DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD was born in London, England, September 10, 1849; completed his general education at King Edward VI. Grammar School, Birmingham, and was articled to the study of medicine under Prof. Alexander Fleming, attending during this period Queen's College and being a resident student at Queen's Hospital from October, 1866, to January, 1871, graduating with honors from that institution as well as from the Royal College of Surgeons, England. During 1871 he was resident assistant surgeon at Queen's Hospital, and following this up to July, 1873, resident medical officer of Birmingham and Midland Counties Free Hospital for Sick Children. From 1873 to 1878 Doctor Whitehead was surgeon to the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company, being variously stationed in India, China and Japan. Returning to Birmingham in 1878 he was engaged in general practice in that city in 1882, when he came to the United States and located in Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with present office and residence at 1121 E. Baltimore street. Doctor Whitehead was Professor of Diseases of Children, Baltimore University School of Medicine, from 1884 to 1889, and Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the same in-

stitution from January, 1889, to October, 1894. He is a member of Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Baltimore Medical Society, Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society and American Medical Association. He was married January 16, 1889, to Amy Gertrude, daughter of the late Col. Isaac Brewster Roe, of Port Jefferson, L. I. Dr. and Mrs. Whitehead are members of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.

DR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR BELL was born at Norfolk, Va., December 12, 1835. He is a son of the late Alexander and Margaret (Soutter) Bell, the former a native of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and the latter of Virginia and of Scotch parentage. Alexander Bell, who was a prominent commission merchant of Norfolk, Va., died in 1867. His sons, six in number, were Confederate soldiers during the late war, and four of them, including Doctor Bell, were wounded. Alexander T. Bell graduated from William and Mary College with the degree of A. B. in 1855; began the study of medicine under the late Dr. William Selden, of Norfolk, and continued it under Dr. Willard Parker, an eminent surgeon of New York City; attended one session of the University of Virginia, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1858. During 1859 and 1860 he was interne and resident surgeon at the old New York Hospital. He began the practice of his profession in New York, but at the breaking out of the war went South and entered the Confederate Army, serving throughout the war as assistant surgeon and surgeon. Subsequent to the war and up to January, 1870, he practiced medicine in Norfolk, Va., and during the most of

this period was Health Officer of that port. During his practice at Norfolk, Doctor Bell became interested in homeopathy with the result of his adopting its practice since his removal (1870) to Baltimore. His office and residence are at 1111 N. Calhoun street.

DR. CHARLES THOMAS HARPER was born at Southport, N. C., August 10, 1872. He is a son of Capt. J. T. and Anna S. (Drew) Harper, natives of North Carolina and descendants of early Scotch-Irish settlers of Eastern North Carolina. Capt. J. T. Harper was a Confederate soldier and several years subsequent to the close of the war was captain of a governmental vessel in the engineer department. He is now a capitalist with extensive steamboat, real estate and manufacturing interests at Wilmington and Southport, N. C. Dr. Chas. T. Harper prepared for college at Cape Fair Academy, Wilmington; then entering Trinity College, where he completed his general education. After a brief period of service in his father's milling business at Wilmington, he entered Davidson's School of Medicine, at Davidson, N. C. The summer of 1892 he spent as hospital student at Bellevue Hospital (New York), then coming to Baltimore to enter the medical department of Maryland University, from which he was graduated in 1894. Doctor Harper stood second in a class of eighty-one. He was licensed to practice in North Carolina in 1893. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Woman's Medical College in 1895, and also during that year Assistant Demonstrator of Histology at Baltimore Medical College. In 1896 he was Chief of Clinics of Surgery at Baltimore University, and in 1897 lecturer on Minor Surgery and Bandages at Balti-

more University. He is Secretary of Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society and a member of Baltimore Medical Association and North Carolina Medical Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was married December 18, 1895, to Jesse G., daughter of George H. Zimmerman, Deputy United States Marshal of Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Harper have one child, Jessie G.; reside at 1627 W. Lexington street, and are members of Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

DR. DAVID STRETT was born near "The Rocks," Harford county, Md., October 17, 1855. He is a son of the late Corbin Grafton and Nancy (Streett) Streett, natives of Harford county, Md., and both lineally descended from Thomas Streett, one of three brothers who came to the North American colonies from London, England, early in the last century, Thomas locating in Harford county, Md., where he took up on a patent seven hundred acres of land, part of which is still in possession of the Streetts. Both of Doctor Strett's grandfathers participated in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. Dr. David Strett completed his general education at Bethel Academy, Harford county; taught school at 19; began the study of medicine two years later; graduated with honors from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 6, 1873; served one year as resident physician, Maternite Hospital, and another at Baltimore City Hospital; and has been engaged since March, 1880, in general practice, with present office and residence at 712 Park avenue. Doctor Strett was a member of

First Branch City Council for two terms, 1883-4. In 1885 he was chosen Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Baltimore Medical College, and in 1888 was made Dean of its Faculty, both of which positions he still holds. He was active in the establishment and support of Maryland General Hospital and is one of its medical staff. He was elected President of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore in January, 1891, and Vice-President of Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in May, 1891. He is a member also of American Medical Association, Baltimore Medical Association and Maryland Clinical Society. His degree of A. M. was conferred by Loyola College, Baltimore. Doctor Streett was married April 25, 1882, to Sadie, daughter of Wm. H. B. Fusselbaugh. Two children born of this union, Annie and David Corbin Streett, survive, and one, William F. Streett, is deceased.

DR. GEORGE GRIFFITH JONES was born in Baltimore, December 10, 1858. He is a son of the late Capt. John Stanley and Sophia (Griffith) Jones, natives of Dorchester county, Md., and descendants of early Welsh and English settlers of the Eastern Shore of the State. Capt. John S. Jones was for many years and up to the time of his decease (1858) a captain of steamers plying the waters of Chesapeake Bay and James river. His widow resides in Baltimore. Dr. George G. Jones attended the public schools of Baltimore and was graduated from the City College with the class of '78. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Henry Webster, and was graduated from the School of Medicine of Maryland University in 1881. He

began the practice of medicine in Talbot county, Md., where he remained for two years, then returning to Baltimore, where he has since followed his profession. He was married in 1884 to Annie, daughter of the late Jacob Friedhoffer, of Baltimore. Mrs. Jones died in 1891, leaving three children: Clarence W., Norman W. and Edna E. Jones. In November, 1897, Doctor Jones married again, his second wife being Miss Elizabeth M. Winters, a lady of German descent in both branches. Doctor Jones resides at 1708 Pressberg street and attends Grace M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

DR. JOSEPH BERNARD SAUNDERS was born in Baltimore, April 25, 1864. He is a son of James S. and Mary A. (Macklin) Saunders, natives of Baltimore, the former a descendant of early settlers of the colony, and the latter of Irish descent. James S. Saunders is a machinist by trade and is inspector of pipes for Baltimore Water Department. Dr. J. B. Saunders attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore; was for five years employed as a pharmacist with Coleman & Rogers, druggists; studied medicine under Prof. T. S. Latimer and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885. From that date to 1889 he had charge of clinic diseases of children and out-door department, College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1889 to 1896 charge of general practice of medicine, out-door department, College of Physicians and Surgeons; from 1894 to 1896 was of the visiting physicians, Baltimore General Dispensary, and from 1886 to 1897 physician in charge of St. Elizabeth's Home. Doctor Saunders is

President of St. Ignatius Branch of Young Catholic Friends an active member of and physician to St. Vincent de Paul's Conference, Secretary of the League of the Sacred Heart, orator of St. Leo's Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and a member of the State Council of the same Order; Medical Director of Western Maryland Railroad Relief Association; Archon of Clifton Conclave, No. 370, Improved Order of Heptasophs, and President of the Maryland Pilgrims' Association. Doctor Saunders is a member of St. Ignatius Church, and resides and has his office at 219 East Preston street.

DR. GEORGE HENRY EVERHART was born in Shrewsbury, Pa., February 20, 1867. He is a son of George P. and Mary (Hauer) Everhart, descendants respectively of early German settlers of the colonies of Maryland and Virginia. The founder of the American Everhart family was Paul Eberhardt (subsequently Anglicized to Everhart), who emigrated from Stuttgart early in the last century, taking up a tract of land by grant from Lord Baltimore in Carroll county, Md., a part of which tract still remains in possession of the family. George P. Everhart is a retired merchant and resides in Baltimore. Dr. George H. Everhart completed his general education at Hopkins' School, New Haven; studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. O. T. Everhart, of Hanover, Pa., and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department in 1890. During the last year of his university course he was a hospital student. He is one of the visiting physicians of the Home of the Aged, and Sanitary Inspector of the Water Shed by appointment of

Mayor Hooper. He is medical examiner for A. O. U. W. and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He was married June 24, 1891, to Mary Almeda, daughter of E. H. Fitzgerald, of Shrewsbury, Pa. The family reside at 100 West Twenty-fifth street, and are members of Grace P. E. Church.

DR. WILLIAM ALFRED BELT SELLMAN was born in Frederick, Md., June 10, 1850. He is a son of J. J. M. and the late Anne Elizabeth (Belt) Sellman, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. On the maternal side Doctor Sellman is descended from Welsh-Scotch colonial settlers, several of whom participated in the War of the Revolution. Mr. J. J. M. Sellman was for a number of years a merchant of Frederick. Upon his retirement from business he removed to Baltimore, and now resides in Washington, D. C. His wife died in 1877. Dr. W. A. B. Sellman was educated at St. Timothy's Military Academy and Steuart Hall, Baltimore; studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Prof. Nathan R. Smith; was graduated from the medical department of Maryland University with the class of '72, and was for some time thereafter clinical assistant to Prof. Nathan R. Smith. Doctor Sellman has been since 1884 Professor of Diseases of Women, Baltimore University School of Medicine, and is visiting physician to Union Protestant Infirmary. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Medical Association, Baltimore Clinical Society, Order of the Golden Chain, and American Legion of Honor. He was married No-



Wm. B. Selman M.D.,

vember 15, 1882, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Vincent Oliver, and granddaughter of General Sewall, of Cecil county, Md. Dr. and Mrs. Sellman have one son, Reginald Oliver Sellman, born in 1884; reside at Albion Hotel and are communicants of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. IRVING MILLER was born in Kent county, Md., March 5, 1858. He is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Miller, also natives of Kent county, and both of Scotch ancestry. Dr. Irving Miller completed his general education at Randolph-Macon College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '75. He then entered the School of Medicine of Maryland University; was graduated therefrom in 1877, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Baltimore. In 1895 he established a private sanitarium for surgical treatment of diseases of women, the institution being located at 224 East Lafayette avenue. He was married in 1882 to Bessie, daughter of William H. Knott, of Washington, D. C. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have one child, Bessie; reside at 1927 St. Paul street, and are members of St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church. Doctor Miller is a member of the Masonic Order.

DR. CHARLTON MYRON COOK was born at Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., February 29, 1860. He is a son of the late Zeri and Elizabeth (Tyler) Cook, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New York, and both descendants of early English settlers of New England. Dr. C. M. Cook was educated in the public schools of Orwell and was graduated from Baltimore

Medical College in 1893. For a year and a half thereafter he was in the nose, throat and chest department of the dispensary, then becoming Chief of the Clinics and Dispensary Physician in charge, which position he still holds, together with that of Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine. He is a member of the Clinical Medical Society of Baltimore, Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was married September 10, 1894, to Bessie, daughter of A. Carey, of Orlando, Fla. Doctor Cook's office and residence are at 1052 Myrtle avenue and he is a member of Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church.

SYLVANUS STOKES, proprietor of the Eutaw House, was born in Richmond, Va., May 6, 1858. He is a son of the late Allen Y. and Margaret M. (Pickett) Stokes, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Mr. Stokes completed his education at the University of Virginia in 1879, and was admitted to the bar the following year. After practicing law for several years in Richmond, Va., he bought an interest in the old-established grocery and liquor house of George A. Hundley, which was thereafter known as Hundley & Stokes. From this business he retired three years later. In 1889 he came to Baltimore and leased the St. James Hotel, which he ran for one year, when he secured a lease of the Eutaw House, upon which its owners expended in improvements \$65,000. This house Mr. Stokes has since continued to operate with conspicuous success. He was for a time a leading stockholder in and President of the Germania Brewing Company, of Baltimore, but retired therefrom

because of its trespass on his time. Mr. Stokes is the leading stockholder in a magnificent hotel, The Monticello, now in process of erection at Norfolk, Va. He was married in December, 1889, to Miss Minnie, daughter of the late Frederick Geesee, of Richmond, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have two children, Madge and Sylvanus, Jr., and attend St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE HENRY CAIRNES was born in Harford county, Md., May 1, 1838. He is a son of the late Isaac H. and Anna (Watt) Cairnes, natives of Maryland, the former Irish, the latter of English-Welsh parentage. The late Isaac H. Cairnes was a valued and valuable citizen and extensive planter of Harford county, held a number of official trusts and was a member of the State Legislature, session of 1867. He died in 1890, surviving his wife many years. Dr. George H. Cairnes completed his general education at Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, Pa., taught school a few years, studied medicine under Dr. S. C. Chew and James H. Butler, and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of '64. He spent some time as resident student at the old City and County Alms House, was for six years Director of Spring Grove Asylum and is a member of Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Doctor Cairnes is a Democrat, was for a number of years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, for three years a member of the Board of Supervisors of Elections and from 1886 to 1890 United States Marshal for District of Maryland by appointment of President Cleveland. During Doctor Cairnes' incumbency of the Mar-

shalship he had a partnership association in the practice of medicine with Dr. D. W. Smith. Doctor Cairnes was married January 21, 1873, to Katharine, daughter of the late William Reside, of Baltimore. The family reside at 21 W. Twenty-fifth street.

DR. WILLIAM HERBERT PEARCE was born in Baltimore county, November 23, 1870. He is a son of John B. and the late Linda A. (Slade) Pearce, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early Welsh and English settlers of the colony. The founder of the American Pearce family located in Kent county, Md., in the seventeenth century. William Slade, Doctor Pearce's maternal grandfather, a farmer of Baltimore county, was in the State Legislature, session of 1891. John B. Pearce is an agriculturalist of Baltimore county. His wife died October 13, 1892. Their son, William H. Pearce, attended Milton Academy and Dickinson College Preparatory School, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. V. Parsons (now of Tacoma Park, Washington), was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department in 1891, and during the year following his graduation was connected with Johns Hopkins Hospital Dispensary. After several years of practice he was appointed resident physician, Hospital for Women of Maryland, and has been since May 15, 1894, resident physician, Home for Incurables. He was married October 23, 1895, to Anna Lynn, daughter of Frisbie L. and Anna (Bolling) Tilghman, of Cumberland, Md. Doctor Pearce is a member of First M. E. Church and his wife of St. Michael and All Angels P. E. Church.

DR. WILLIAM ERNST MILLER was born in Baltimore, November 23, 1869. He is a son of the late George T. and Minna (Schroeder) Miller, natives of Germany, who were brought in childhood to the United States by their respective families, who located in Baltimore. George T. Miller carried on a mercantile business in Baltimore for many years and up to the time of his decease, July 27, 1888. William Ernst Miller attended the public schools of Baltimore; graduated from Bryant and Stratton's Business College in 1884; afterwards studied medicine under Dr. William Rickert; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, in 1892, after which he took a post-graduate course at Frederick-William University, Berlin, and returning to Baltimore entered upon general practice with office and residence at 2239 Pennsylvania avenue. Doctor Miller is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; examining physician for the Foreresters of America, Court Stars and Stripes, No. 12, and Ladies' Circle, Pride of Stars and Stripes, No. 371. He is a member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

DR. JAMES DAVIDSON IGLEHART was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., October 6, 1850. He is a son of the late John W. Wilson and Matilda (Davidson) Iglehart, natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early German and English settlers of the colony. The founder of the American family of Igleharts came from Germany and located near Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md., in 1740. James Davidson, Doctor Iglehart's maternal grandfather,

who was born November 5, 1760, came to the American colonies from England in 1775, and the following year enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment of the patriot army, was transferred soon thereafter to the Maryland line, General Smallwood commanding, and served throughout the Revolutionary War. He was also one of the "Old Defenders," battle of North Point, September 12, 1812. He settled in Anne Arundel county and founded the village which bears his name—Davidsonville. He died November 28, 1841. John Wilson Iglehart, who was born April 10, 1814, owned an extensive plantation in Anne Arundel county, was appointed Magistrate at twenty-one and served as County Commissioner and Judge of the Orphans' Court. He died July 21, 1881; his wife, February 2, 1877. Their son, James Davidson Iglehart, took his B. A. degree at St. John's College, Annapolis, graduating with the class of '72, subsequently—1876—taking the course degree A. M. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William P. Bird, of Anne Arundel county, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1875. He served as resident physician at Bay View Asylum up to the close of 1875, since which time he has been engaged in general practice with present office and residence at 1214 Linden avenue. In April, 1880, Doctor Iglehart was appointed by President John W. Garrett as one of the surgical staff of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, a position he still holds, and as such is one of the visiting physicians to the University Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the Baltimore & Ohio Relief Department; surgeon for Mexican Veteran Association; a member of the Board of

Managers of the House of Refuge since 1887; member and Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution and similarly connected with the Society of the War of 1812; a member of the Maryland Historical Society, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Knights of Ancient Essenic Order and Royal Arcanum. He was married October 7, 1889, to Monterey, daughter of the late Col. William H. Watson, who commanded the Baltimore Blues in the Mexican War and was killed at the battle of Monterey. Doctor and Mrs. Iglehart are communicants of Grace P. E. Church.

DR. ROBERT GARRETT LEE LUMPKIN was born in Baltimore, October 12, 1870. He is a son of Robert Garrett and Hannah Susannah (Ferry) Lumpkin, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland, and descendants respectively of early English and Scotch settlers of the colonies. Robert G. Lumpkin was for many years engaged in the hat manufacturing and jobbing business, latterly in connection with two of his sons under the firm name of R. G. Lumpkin & Sons. He retired from business in 1885. Robert Garrett Lee Lumpkin completed his general education at Baltimore City College in 1888, studied medicine under Dr. John D. Blake, was graduated from Baltimore Medical College in 1892, taking a three years' course during the last year of which he was a resident student at Maryland General Hospital. In 1892-93 he was Clinician on nose, throat and chest, Baltimore Medical College, and in 1895-96 surgical assistant at Doctor Lampmann's Private Sanitarium, Wilkesbarre, Pa. He is now engaged in general practice in Baltimore with

office and residence at 1416 W. Lexington street. Doctor Lumpkin is consulting physician at Doctor Hamilton's Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases.

DR. NATHANIEL GARLAND KEIRLE, Medical Examiner for Baltimore, was born in Baltimore October 10, 1833. He is a son of the late Matthew Murfin and Sarah Jacobs (Garland) Keirle. Matthew M. Keirle was a son of John Washington Keirle, who located in Baltimore from Philadelphia and was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Baltimore and Charles streets for a number of years. He was one of the victims of the destruction by fire in Long Island Sound of the steamer Lexington in January, 1840. The Garlands were of Puritan stock and Captain Nathaniel Garland, Doctor Keirle's maternal grandfather, was for many years engaged in commission merchandising and marine service between Baltimore and New York and New England ports. Nathaniel G. Keirle attended public and private schools of Baltimore and was graduated from Dickinson College (Carlisle, Pa.), with the class of '55. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George W. Miltenberger and graduated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1858. After the battle of Gettysburg Doctor Keirle volunteered his services to the Confederate wounded in the College Building at Gettysburg, and both prior and subsequent to the war was resident student at Baltimore City and County Alms-House. In 1865 he was resident physician of Baltimore Infirmary (now Maryland University Hospital), and in the first year of its establishment was resident physician, Bay View

Asylum. He was visiting physician and registrar of Baltimore Special Dispensary during its existence and held the branch of diseases of the skin. He was for more than twelve years physician in charge of Dispensary of College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Demonstrator of Pathology, and is now Professor of Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence and chief of Laboratory, Pasteur Department, of the same institution. He has been Medical Examiner of Baltimore City since 1887. Doctor Keirle's wife, who was Mary Elizabeth Jones, of St. Michael's, Md., is deceased, as are two children. The surviving child, Nathaniel G. Keirle, Jr., is a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Keirle is a member of the Baptist Church and has his office and residence at 1419 W. Lexington street.

DR. JOSEPH BARNEY FRAZIER, of 1901 W. Fayette street, was born in Dorchester county, Md., September 2, 1813. His parents, Joseph and Anna (Barry) Frazier, were natives of Maryland and descendants respectively of early Scotch and English settlers of the Eastern Shore of the State. Joseph Frazier was a soldier in the War of 1812, a member of the regiment known as the "Eastern Blues." He died in the fifties, his wife in the seventies. Joseph B. Frazier received his schooling in the Hibernian Free School of Baltimore, and was then apprenticed to learn the trade of turner, a business which he followed in Baltimore up to 1894. In 1860 he discovered that he was endowed by nature with a magnetic power which he has been requested to apply in an attempt to cure disease which he did in many instances with marvelous success.

His curative powers were of late years brought into requisition to such an extent that in 1894 he determined upon spending his remaining years in the curing of disease by magnetic treatment. He is not a graduate of any medical college nor has he made a special study of medicine, but is simply a firm believer in his power to cure because of the beneficial results that have attended his efforts in that direction. He was married June 17, 1835, to Emily, daughter of Thomas Major Crozier, of Philadelphia. She died May 11, 1892, leaving five children. They are Mary J., wife of the late Stephen Winingder, of Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth, wife of George Sanders, merchant; Imogene, wife of Dr. Joseph Hart; William W. Frazier, turner, and George M. Frazier, clerk, all residents of Baltimore. Dr. Joseph B. Frazier is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. MICHAEL KIMMEL WARNER was born in Baltimore June 5, 1853. He is a son of the late Dr. John E. and Elizabeth (Wilks) Warner, natives of Maryland, and descendants respectively of early English and Scotch settlers of the colony. Dr. John E. Warner graduated from Washington University, class of '48, and practiced medicine in Baltimore. During the late war he was surgeon to the 1st Maryland Cavalry, serving throughout the late war; latterly in marine surgeon work. He died in 1888, surviving his wife one year. Their son, Michael K. Warner, attended public and private schools of Baltimore, studied medicine under his father's preceptorship, was graduated from Washington University in 1876, subsequently attending lectures at Maryland University Medical Department. He

was married July 6, 1871, to Clara Augusta, daughter of the late James H. Wheeler, of New Orleans. The family reside at 901 N. Stricker street, and are of the Episcopal faith.

DR. CECILIUS CALVERT STEUART was, born at Patuxent Forge, Anne Arundel county, Md., July 29, 1860. He is a son of the late Dr. William Frederick and Ann (Hall) Steuart, natives of Maryland and descendants of early English settlers of the colony, the former having been collaterally connected by descent with the historic Calverts of Maryland. Dr. William Frederick Steuart was a graduate of the medical department of Maryland University, class of '30, and practiced in Anne Arundel and St. Mary's counties up to the breaking out of the Civil War, throughout which he participated as surgeon on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Subsequent to the close of the war he located in Baltimore and became resident physician of the old Maryland Hospital for the Insane, then located at the corner of Monument and Broadway. He was then resident at Spring Grove Asylum, and next served as quarantine physician. He then founded an institution for the treatment of insane and inebriates, known as Harlenn Insane and Inebriate Asylum, located at Catonsville. In 1885 the latter institution was closed and another of a similar character opened at Melvale, Baltimore county, which was operated by Doctor Steuart for three years, when he retired from practice. He died December 10, 1889; his wife, November 4, 1887. Their son, Dr. C. C. Steuart, received his initial schooling under private tutors in Anne Arundel county, and later in Baltimore; he completed his general

studies at Carey's School, Baltimore. He began the study of medicine under his father's preceptorship and then entered the medical department of Maryland University, from which he was graduated with the class of '82. His university course was supplemented by special studies at Johns Hopkins University. Following his graduation he became associated with his father at his Catonsville Hospital and subsequently managed the Melvale Hospital. Upon the closing of the latter institution Doctor Steuart removed to Baltimore where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, with present office and residence at 122 W. 23rd street. He is a member of the Maryland University Alumni and of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and a communicant of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE GLANVILLE RUSK was born in Baltimore September 1, 1846. He is a son of Jacob Krebs and Katharine Olivia (Lane) Rusk, the former a native of Baltimore, of English descent, the latter born at Washington, D. C., and of Irish ancestry. Jacob Krebs, one of the paternal great-grandfathers, and George W. Rusk, grandfather of Doctor Rusk, participated in the battle of North Point. Jacob R. Rusk was for a number of years in the provision business, but has latterly been engaged as a hide and leather merchant. Dr. G. G. Rusk was graduated from Baltimore City College in 1863, studied medicine under Doctor Monkur, was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department in 1867 and has since been engaged in general practice in Baltimore, with present office and residence at No. 2000 E. Baltimore street. Doctor

Rusk held the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College, for two years, 1884-5, and is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was married October 21, 1875, to Mary, daughter of the late Jacob Geisley, contractor, of Baltimore. The children born of this marriage are Glanville G. Rusk, a student of the medical department of Johns Hopkins University; Elsie, Anna, Merle, Katherine, Emily, Edward, George, William and Alexander. Doctor Rusk is a member of East Baltimore Station M. E. Church and the family attend Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. FREDERICK CARUTHERS was born in Nashville, Tenn., February 2, 1870. He is a son of Dr. John A. and Minnie (Bell) Caruthers, natives of Tennessee, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. Dr. John A. Caruthers practiced medicine for many years in Tennessee and Arkansas, but has latterly retired and now resides at Fort Smith, Ark. His son, Frederick, completed his general education at the University of Arkansas. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Breedlove and Southard, at Fort Smith, Ark.; came to Baltimore to enter the medical department of Maryland University, was graduated therefrom in '92. During the second year of his university course he was clinical assistant. After his graduation he was assistant physician at Maryland Hospital for the Insane to November, 1892, when he accepted the position of assistant physician at Bay View Asylum, in which capacity he was engaged until May, 1893, when he became resident physician of the asylum and was so employed until 1895,

when he entered upon the general practice of his profession with office and residence at 2229 E. Baltimore street. He is now (1897) Professor of Anatomy and Pathology, Baltimore University, and Surgeon of Baltimore General Dispensary. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

DR. JOHN HENRY COLLENBERG was born in Baltimore March 7, 1852. He is a son of Theodore and the late Louisa (Cook) Collenberg, natives of Prussia, who were brought in their childhood (1837) to the United States, both families locating in Baltimore. Theodore Collenberg was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore up to 1872, when he retired from business. His wife died January 9, 1893. John Henry Collenberg attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Charles L. Gordon, was graduated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1879, and has since been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence at 1810 E. Baltimore street. Doctor Collenberg is a member of and medical examiner for the Shield of Honor. He was married August 26, 1881, to Mary J., daughter of the late Joseph Hodges, of Anne Arundel county. Five children born of this marriage are Charles Gordon, Ethel, Henry Theodore, Greenwood and Alice. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. BERNARD PURCELL MUSE was born in Essex county, Va., January 23, 1868. He is a son of Samuel W. and Mary Louise

(Purcell) Muse, natives of Virginia and descendants respectively of early English and Scotch-Irish settlers of the colony. Samuel W. Muse served through the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, being mustered in as a private and successively promoted until he had attained a colonelcy. He was wounded in two engagements and taken prisoner three times. He is now engaged as travelling salesman for Tregallas, Hertel & Co., of Baltimore. Dr. B. P. Muse completed his general education at the City College, Baltimore, was then employed in a retail drug business for a short period, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James G. Wiltshire, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore with the class of '88. For six months after graduation he was resident physician at the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital. He practiced for three years in Green Brier county, W. Va., returning thence to Baltimore. During 1892-3 he was Demonstrator of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the lectureship on eye and ear, Baltimore University, and in 1895 to his present position, Professor on Physiology and Hygiene, of the same institution. Doctor Muse was for four years in conjunction with Doctor Wiltshire, visiting physician of Baltimore Baptist Orphanage, and had charge from its inception and for a year and a half following of the Dispensary of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Baltimore. He is a member of and medical examiner for the Improved Order of Heptasophs, Order of Pendo and Masonic Order, and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was married April 21, 1892, to

Mary Florian, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Sunderland, of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Muse have two children, Mary Lurana and Samuel W., Jr.; reside at 1002 Edmondson avenue, and are members of Brantly Memorial Baptist Church.

DR. JOHN GIRDWOOD was born in the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies, April 10, 1871. He is a son of James and Margaret Cummins (Price) Girdwood, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter of Barbadoes. James Girdwood located in Baltimore in 1875, where he has since been engaged in commercial pursuits. His wife died in 1877. Their son John was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, was for four years thereafter a clerk in mercantile establishments of Baltimore, during the latter and greater part of this period with a wholesale drug store, and in October, 1891, entered the medical department of Maryland University, from which he was graduated with the class of '94. Following his graduation he was for one year dispensary physician, throat and nose diseases, and also at the Woman's Medical College, and dispensary physician, diseases of women and children. Since May, 1896, he has been dispensary physician, department of general medicine of Maryland University. His residence is 2021 W. North avenue, office 1523 E. Baltimore street. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

DR. GEORGE ANDREW HARTMAN was born in Baltimore, February 17, 1851. He is a son of the late Doctor Andrew and Elizabeth Anne (Allen) Hartman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German de-



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scient, the latter a Baltimorean by nativity and of English-Irish descent. Mrs. Andrew Hartman's father was an artilleryman in the War of 1812. Dr. Andrew Hartman was graduated from Washington University with the class of 1839, practiced for six years at North Bloomfield, O., whence he came to Baltimore, where he was engaged in general practice up to the time of his decease, December 15, 1884. His widow resides in Baltimore. Their son, George Andrew Hartman, attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, attended Maryland College of Pharmacy, engaged in the drug business for two years, studied medicine under his father's preceptorship and graduated from Washington University in 1872. He was lecturer in obstetrics, Baltimore University School of Medicine, from 1885 to 1888. Doctor Hartman is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Medical Association, and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He is one of the directors of the North Eastern Dispensary, and Secretary of the Board, and a member of the Boards of Directors of American National Bank and Economy Savings Bank. He was married December 23, 1885, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of the late Joseph Abey, of Baltimore. The family reside at 1121 N. Caroline street.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL MORFIT was born in Baltimore, April 4, 1874. He is a son of Major Mason and Elizabeth (Garrison) Morfit, the former a native of Washington, D. C., the latter of Beaufort, N. C., and both descendants of settlers of colonial days. Maj. Mason Morfit was in the Confederate

service throughout the late war, and has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. Dr. J. C. Morfit received his generous education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '95. The year following he was one of the resident physicians of the City Hospital and has since been Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and engaged in general practice, with office and residence, 201 W. Madison street. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Maryland Clinical Society. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

DR. EUGENE MCEVERS VAN NESS was born in Baltimore, July 24, 1868. He is a son of Eugene and Helen Barbow (Sargent) Van Ness, the former a native of New York, the latter of Baltimore, and descendants respectively of early Dutch and English settlers of the colonies. The founder of the family in this country located in New Amsterdam (now New York) in the seventeenth century. Judge Wm. P. Van Ness, Doctor Van Ness' paternal great-grandfather, was lieutenant in Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, and later was second in Burr in the Burr-Hamilton duel. One of the brothers of Judge Van Ness was Cornelius P., Governor of Vermont, and another brother, Gen. John P. Van Ness, won his title in the War of 1812 and afterwards represented his district in Congress. Eugene Van Ness' grandfather was deputy paymaster general of United States Army with rank of lieutenant colonel and served in the Semi-

nole and Mexican Wars and in the Union Army during the late war. Rev. Thomas Barbow Sargent, Doctor Van Ness' maternal grandfather was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a Methodist divine, who had several charges in Baltimore and vicinity; his wife was Sophia Carroll, daughter of James Carroll, of Mt. Clane, and Achsals Ridgely, of Hampton. Eugene Van Ness' father is with the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. Dr. Eugene McE. Van Ness attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department in 1891, was resident student at the University Hospital during the last year of his university course, and assistant resident surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1891-92; during the summer of 1893 he was assistant to the resident medical staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital and has since been variously engaged in dispensary and laboratory work of the same institution. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Journal Club, Baltimore. Doctor Van Ness has his office and residence at 1515 Park Avenue.

DR. CHARLES FREDERICK NOLEN was born in Baltimore April 5, 1868. He is a son of the late T. Spencer and Mary W. (Readel) Nolen, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Baltimore. T. Spencer Nolen was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore for a number of years and up to the time of his decease in 1871. Charles F. Nolen attended private schools in Baltimore and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department in

1890. He has been connected with the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital since 1891 and as assistant surgeon since 1892. Since 1894 he has been Ophthalmic Surgeon for B. & O. R. R. Co. His office and residence are at 606 N. Charles street.

DR. ADOLPH CHARLES EISENBERG was born in Braunschweig, Germany, April 6, 1859, during a visit of his parents to the Fatherland. He is a son of Charles and Frederika (Gerinert) Eisenberg, natives of Braunschweig, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogies of the families are traceable. Charles Eisenberg located in Baltimore in 1848, was engaged for many years as American representative of the Rothschild exporting firm of Braunschweig, and is now engaged as a jobber of cigars and tobacco in Baltimore. Adolph C. Eisenberg received his initial schooling in the public schools of Baltimore, then took a literary course in a Pennsylvania college and was for several years thereafter engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pennsylvania. During the latter period he indulged a natural taste for the study of medicine as he found time, and upon returning to Baltimore in 1891 entered the School of Medicine of Baltimore University, from which he was graduated in 1894. During the last year of his college course he was assistant to Prof. W. A. B. Sellman, in diseases of women. He was dispensary physician and assistant in genito-urinary surgery, 1894-5; assistant in general operative surgery, 1895-6, and assistant in diseases of children 1896-7. He is Examining Physician for the Improved Order of Heptasophs—also a member of the Knights of the Ancient

Essenic Order and Jr. O. U. A. M. He was married May 1, 1885, to Lydia, daughter of the late Henry Baughmann, a farmer of York county, Pa. Four children born of this union are Adeline, Mary, Minnie and Albert. The family reside at the N. E. corner of Bank and Wolfe streets. They are of the Lutheran faith.

DR. PERCY STANSBURY was born in Baltimore, February 10, 1865. He is a son of the late Nathaniel and Hannah A. (Waddell) Stansbury, natives of Maryland and descendants of early German-English settlers of the colony. Twenty of the members of these families, including those in direct line and collateral branches were soldiers in the patriot army, Revolutionary War. The battle of North Point was fought upon the land granted the Stansburys, by original patent, at Patapsco Neck, from whence Nathaniel Stansbury removed to Baltimore in 1861. He was educated for the law but never practiced, pursuing the avocation of planter. He died in 1872; his widow resides in Baltimore. Percy Stansbury attended private schools at Hagerstown, Md., and public and private schools of Baltimore; studied medicine under Profs. Z. K. Wiley and Thomas Evans; attended one course of lectures at the Baltimore Medical College and three at Baltimore University; was graduated from the latter institution in 1885, being president and honor man of his class; was assistant to Doctor Wiley, Professor of Anatomy and Genito-Urinary Surgery in 1885-6; first assistant to J. W. C. Cuddy, Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine, 1887-8; chief of clinic, 1898-90; lecturer on Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1891-2.

and has since been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence at 1422 E. Preston street. Dr. Stansbury is member of and medical examiner for William Fell Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias; a member of the Alumni Association and the Baltimore University. Dr. John Cavendish Smith Monkur, maternal grandfather of Doctor Stansbury, was one of Baltimore's very distinguished physicians.

In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, being a member of the Seventh ward and other Democratic clubs. He is a member of the M. E. Church South and is unmarried.

DR. JOSEPH LOWRIE INGLE was born August 16, 1846, in Washington, D. C. He is a son of the late Joseph and Susan (Childs) Ingle, the former a native of Philadelphia, of Scotch-French descent, the latter born in Springfield, Mass., and descended from early English settlers of New England. Henry Ingle, paternal grandfather of Dr. Ingle, lived in Alexandria, Va., when that place was the seat of government and was one of the first to take up his residence in Washington. The late Joseph Ingle was for many years and up to President Lincoln's first administration in the Treasury Department, Washington; he died April 13, 1863; his wife in September, 1855. Dr. J. Lowrie Ingle attended Rittenhouse Academy, Washington and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., took the medical course at the University of Virginia, and completed it at the University of New York, from which latter institution he was graduated in March, 1871. Locating in Baltimore he was for one year resident physician at Bay View Asylum and has since been engaged in general practice, with present office and

residence at 1007 W. Lanvale street. He is a member of Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Baltimore Clinical Society and Baltimore Medical Association, serving as president of the last named for some years. Since 1893, Doctor Ingle has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and President of that Board in 1896-7. He is consulting physician to the Home for Epileptics, Port Deposit. He was married October 22, 1878, to Rebecca Covington, daughter of the late William Meade Addison, of the Baltimore Bar, and United States District Attorney during Pierce's, Buchanan's and part of Lincoln's administrations. Dr. and Mrs. Ingle have two children, J. Lowrie Ingle, Jr., student at Baltimore Polytechnic, and Mary Pechin Ingle. The family are communicants of P. E. Church of Ascension, of which Doctor Ingle has been a vestryman for thirteen years.

DR. RIDGELEY BROWN WARFIELD was born in Howard county, Md., June 15, 1864. He is a son of Dr. Milton W. and the late Mary Elizabeth (Dawley) Warfield, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of New York, and respectively of English-Welsh and English ancestry. Dr. Milton W. Warfield was born in 1828, graduated from Jefferson Medical College with the class of '49, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Howard county, Md.

Ridgely B. Warfield was graduated from the medical department of the Maryland University, class of '84; was for one year thereafter assistant resident physician of University Hospital, and during the next year resident physician of Bay View Hos-

pital, since which time he has been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence 845 Park avenue. Doctor Warfield was Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical Department, Maryland University, '92-'93; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Baltimore Medical College, '93-'95, and since the latter day Associate Professor of Anatomy, Baltimore Medical College. He is one of the surgical staff of Maryland General Hospital, a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Clinical Society, Medical Journal Club and Book and Journal Club. Doctor Warfield is Surgeon General of Maryland National Guard by appointment of Governor Lowndes.

NICHOLAS RUFUS GILL, senior member of the law firm of N. Rufus Gill & Sons, was born in Baltimore county March 12, 1838. He is a son of the late George W. and Rebecca (Ensor) Gill, natives of Maryland, and descendants of early English settlers of the colony. Nicholas Gill, N. Rufus Gill's paternal great-grandfather, was a captain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and his son, Stephen Gill, served as captain in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of North Point. The mother of Nicholas Gill was the daughter of Nicholas Rogers, who was a distinguished soldier in the War of the Revolution—one of General DeKalb's staff—and who rendered service in various commissions from Gen. George Washington. N. Rufus Gill completed his schooling at Milton Academy, studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. David Stewart, attended Harvard Law College, was admitted to the bar September 9, 1859, and has since been engaged in general prac-

tice in Baltimore with present offices in the Law Building. Mr. Gill is a Democrat, represented the old Fifth ward in both branches of City Council, and was President of both bodies; was a member of the Water Board of Baltimore for ten years; was one of the organizers of the Old Town Fire Insurance Co.; a director for many years and general counsel of the Old Town Bank and is President of the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company. He was married February, 1860, to E. Agnes, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Gill, of Baltimore county. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have six living children: Roger Taney and Robert Lee Gill, graduates of Maryland University Law Department, and in partnership association with their father; Nicholas H. and Albert Sidney Gill, graduates of Maryland Agricultural College; Anna Agnes Gill, student at the Woman's College of Baltimore, and Calvert B. Gill. The family reside at 125 Aisquith street and attend the Lutheran Church.

COL. DAVID W. THOMAS, one of the builders and contractors for erecting our new court house, was born at Millersburg, O., March 9, 1841. His permanent home is at Akron, O., but he is residing here now until he completes the work named. His father was George Thomas and his mother Jane (Wilson) Thomas, both belonging to some of the oldest Ohio families, their early home being Millersburg, O. After 1845 their home was in Akron, where his father, who was a builder and contractor, carried on his business for a number of years. His parents are dead.

Colonel Thomas was educated in the public schools of Akron; when sixteen years old he quit school and went into the service of

his father where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, when just a little over twenty years old, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio V. I., Company G, Capt. Lewis P. Buckley. This regiment went in for a three months' service and was sent to West Virginia, where in the battle of Rich Mountain, Colonel Thomas received his first experience of war, his company being in the thickest of the fight. He served his time out in this regiment and in October, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., his former captain becoming colonel of the Twenty-ninth. Their first engagement was at Winchester, Va., where they were commanded by General Shields. He was also in the battle of Port Republic, Va., where his company lost heavily, coming out of the battle with but fifty men; he also participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville (where he was wounded) and Gettysburg, after which he was sent with his regiment to New York to quell the riots there incident to the draft. Upon their return to the army of the Potomac, he was sent with his regiment to the Department of the South and was in the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. His regiment then joined Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign and he participated in all the engagements of that stirring period. Colonel Thomas was sergeant major of his regiment and for a time commanded Company H, as orderly sergeant; at Atlanta he was commissioned first lieutenant; went with Sherman on his "march to the sea," and reaching Savannah, was promoted to be captain and assigned to Company A. He was mustered out of service with this rank at Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1865. On his return to Akron he en-

gaged in the lumber and planing-mill business with his father, and also became a contractor and builder, which business he is now engaged in.

Having been a soldier, when he returned from the war, he took a great deal of interest in Grand Army matters and in the military of the State, and in 1876 he was elected colonel of the Ninth O. N. G., which he commanded for a number of years, and which under his command was considered one of the best drilled and appointed regiments in Ohio. For a number of years he served as a member of the Board of Education of his county and was considered one of its most valuable members. He belongs to Buckley Post, G. A. R., of Ohio, and has filled almost every office in that Post. In 1871 he was S. V. commander; in 1873 quartermaster; in 1874 officer of the guard; 1875 chaplain and trustee of the relief fund; 1878 commander; 1888 adjutant. In 1880 Buckley Post, No. 12, was again called to the front in department affairs. At the Department Encampment held January 21st, at Cleveland, Colonel Thomas was elected Commander of the Department; he chose for his adjutant general, T. D. McGillicuddy; Q. M. general, C. J. Lamb, both of Akron. During his administration Grand Army affairs took a boom in Ohio, and at the end of the year twenty-four new Posts had been organized and the membership increased nearly 300 per cent.—to 3,800, with a balance in the treasury of \$664, and it was generally conceded in Grand Army circles that the prosperity of the Ohio Department was largely due to the administrative ability and push and energy that he evinced. Colonel Thomas is a member of the firm of John Gill & Sons and D. W. Thomas, as-

sociate contractors, Cleveland, O., and in this city at the southwest corner of Fayette and Calvert streets. When the Court House Commission published proposals for bids for that work, Colonel Thomas and his firm came here and put in their estimate; the commission decided in their favor, their bid being \$1,849,000, which was the lowest, and in many respects considered the best for the city. They are now doing the work to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. When it is finished it will, however, have cost nearer \$3,000,000 than \$2,000,000, but will be one of the finest buildings and most magnificent Court Houses in the country, and for this result we are particularly indebted to Colonel Thomas; we are therefore pleased, although he is with us only temporarily, to give him a place in our history of Baltimore, and we trust he may be induced to take up his permanent residence in our city. While he is here, he and his wife are located at the Hotel Rennert.

Colonel Thomas has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Alice E. Hale, of Ohio, to whom he was married in 1868. His present wife was Mrs. Isabella Gage, of Ohio, she being the daughter of Charles and Martha Webster, both being descendants of old and prominent families of Connecticut. Colonel Thomas has four children: George H., architect; James A., mechanical engineer; Frank D., bookkeeper, and Elizabeth Alice Thomas. He and his family attend the Congregational Church. He is Thirty-second degree Mason and as we have said, a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician, and devotes all his time to business and expresses his opinion only by his vote at the polls.

DANIEL CREA HEDDINGER, President Board of Police Commissioners, Baltimore, office, City Hall, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 21, 1854, where his parents spent the first four years of their wedded life. His father is James Heden Hedding and his mother Mary Elizabeth Emory (Burgess) Hedding. His father was born in Baltimore, February 15, 1830, and his mother at Easton, Talbot county, Md., May 5, 1833. His father's ancestors were German, and immigrated to this country from Winsinbach, Province of Alsace, Lorraine, in the last century, and settled in Baltimore. His mother's ancestors were Scotch and came to this country from Scotland and were among the early settlers of Maryland. His maternal great-great-grandfather settled in Talbot county. During the War of 1812 his great-grandfather, Hugh Crea, (from whom he takes the name of Crea) was a soldier in Capt. Peter Gault's company, and lost his life in the service of his country, and it was this same Hugh Crea who organized the first Masonic Lodge in Baltimore City.

His father is a printer, and has been a compositor on the *Baltimore Sun* for fifty-two years. Both his parents reside in Baltimore. Besides the subject of this sketch there is one son, Charles F. Hedding, railroad official, who also resides in this city.

Mr. Hedding was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and the Diesterweig Institute and on leaving school turned his attention to the business of steamboat and railroad transportation, serving successfully with the Maryland Steamboat Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Locust Point Station, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and the Western

Maryland Railroad Company, serving for over twelve years with this company as traveling freight and passenger agent, and as assistant to the executive. At present, in addition to being president and member of the Board of Police Commissioners, he is an officer in the freight department of the B. & O. R. R. Co; president of the Silver Valley Mining Company, reorganized, and president local branch, Anglo-American Building and Loan Association, of New York. All these are high and important positions, and show the regard in which Mr. Hedding is held.

After the death of Mr. John Q. A. Robson, one of the police commissioners of Baltimore, Mr. Hedding was elected by the Legislature of Maryland on March 25, 1896, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Robson; he received his commission at once and was qualified two days after being elected. Mr. Hedding at that time was the first Republican elected to this position, the other two commissioners being Democrats. The Republicans at the same session of the Legislature elected another commissioner, who, on March 15, 1897, qualified. Mr. Hedding was made president of the Board the day following, which position he now holds. His term expires on the 15th of March, 1901. When Mr. Hedding went on the Board, our city was cursed with policy, the proprietors and backers of this game being men prominent in both the Democratic and Republican parties, all working together. The newspapers of the city had been doing all they could to break this game up. When Mr. Hedding came to the Board he did all in his power to accomplish this, and although it was a difficult thing to do and at great personal risk, with

the concurrence of his colleagues, he has succeeded in driving policy out of our city, and he certainly is entitled to the gratitude of our citizens for his efforts in this direction.

Mr. Hedding was married in Baltimore, June 18, 1879, to Miss Emma Estelle Booz, daughter of Charles W. Booz and Harriet (Shinnick) Booz, of Baltimore. Mr. Charles W. Booz is a retired ship builder. Mrs. Hedding's paternal grandfather emigrated from England and settled in Baltimore; her mother's parents emigrated from Germany and also settled in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Hedding have four children, Charles Wesley Booz, artist, Mabel Lindau, Daisy Crea and Howell Griswold Hedding, the last three attending school. All reside in Baltimore, and attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their home is at 2536 Madison avenue.

Mr. Hedding is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 3; St. John's Chapter and Baltimore Commandery, Masons; and is also a member of the Union League (Republican) of Baltimore.

Mr. Hedding is of a kindly disposition and liberal in his charities, and popular alike with his superior officers in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., with the members of the police force, and with the community at large.

WILLIAM FUSSELBAUGH STONE, Collector of Customs for the Port of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, October 11, 1855. He is a son of the late James H. and Harriet Newell (Fusselbaugh) Stone, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Maryland, and both of German descent. The late James H. Stone was connected for some

years with the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, severing his connection therewith on account of ill-health, and residing during his declining years with his son. He died January 14, 1897; his wife, August 19, 1876.

William F. Stone left school at the age of thirteen to earn a livelihood, his first employment being as cash boy for Hamilton Easter & Sons. After a year of this service, he was made assistant cashier of the same firm, and was thus employed until October 9, 1872, when he accepted a cashiership with J. W. Gwinn & Co. While thus engaged during the following year he learned book-keeping, and on October 1, 1873, took charge of the books of the firm, resigning this position January 31, 1876, to accept the position of book-keeper for Charles P. Knight, wholesale dealer in paints, printer's ink, etc., Baltimore, with whom he continued to be associated until January 1, 1897, when the connection was severed, except in a personal and advisory way. Mr. Stone is a Republican and has been actively engaged with his party's work since May, 1880. Since 1893, he has been chairman of the Republican City Committee. January 27, 1896, he received the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the City Council for the office of city register of Baltimore, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such February 1, 1896, and served the full term of two years with such conspicuous ability and zeal that great pressure was brought to bear by the leading financiers and financial institutions of Baltimore to influence his re-election. The text of a communication addressed to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which bore the



Wm. G. Stone

signatures of more than seventy bankers of Baltimore, is as follows:

"The undersigned desire to bear testimony to the excellent business methods employed by Mr. William F. Stone in conducting the very important and highly responsible duties which the law imposes upon the office of the City Register. Mr. Stone has discharged these duties with accuracy, promptness, courtesy and marked ability. He has, with the approval of the Mayor, been compelled to borrow, in anticipation of tax receipts, large amounts of money. He has negotiated these loans on the most favorable terms to the city, and has succeeded in obtaining money at the lowest interest rate the municipality has ever secured during its existence. The City Register's Department of the City Government is in many respects similar to that of a large banking institution, and its satisfactory administration requires special intelligence and capabilities, which qualities we are confident all who have had business with the office, have found developed to a large degree during the incumbency of Mr. Stone. For these and other good reasons, we respectfully make the suggestion that Mr. William F. Stone be tendered a re-election and invited to continue in the position for which he has shown such eminent qualifications."

Mr. Stone was appointed by President McKinley, May 11, 1898, to the important office of Collector of Customs of the Port of Baltimore, the highest salaried local office within the gift of the President. No other name was mentioned in this connection. Mr. Stone being practically the unanimous choice of his party for that appointment. It is also in strict accordance

with the facts to state that in addition to this unusual and magnificent endorsement the appointment is most favorably regarded by the incumbent's warmest political opponents. Mr. Stone was one of the founders and is one of the Board of Governors, and chairman of Committee on Membership of the Union League of Maryland, the largest political club in the State. He is one of the directors of the Northeastern Free Dispensary, a member of the Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Northeastern Improvement Association, Jr. O. U. A. M., A. O. U. W., Young Men's Republican Club, and numerous social organizations, and an honorary member of Wilson Post, G. A. R. He was married December 22, 1881, to Clara S., daughter of the late Alfred B. Roberts, a merchant of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three children, Mary, William F., Jr., and Ruth Stone; have their summer home at West Arlington and their winter residence at 1222 N. Caroline street, and attend the Methodist Church.

HON. JOHN HENRY NAAS, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, was born in Baltimore, May 10, 1848. His father was John Justus Naas and his mother, Barbetta Sophia (Fox) Naas. His parents were Germans; his father was born in 1803 at Frankfort-on-the-Main and his mother at the same place in 1813. They immigrated from Germany and settled in Baltimore in 1839. On arriving here his father went into the retail boot and shoe business which he conducted successfully for years. As a business man and a man of honor he stood high with his associates of that day. His father died August 15, 1877, and his mother, March

3d, 1870. They had seven children: Judge Naas, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, widow of William Tarpper, of Jersey City, N. J.; Henrietta Ann, widow of Louis Frederick, of Baltimore; Mary, wife of William Linder, of Bloomfield, N. J.; Sarah, widow of Charles Brinkman, of Cincinnati, O.; John Justus Naas, of Bloomfield, N. J., and Philip V. Naas, late of Baltimore, but now deceased.

Judge Naas was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and upon finishing his education he went into the store of his father as a clerk. Having received an appointment at the Custom House, he went into the service of the Government as weigher and gauger, serving in this capacity for four years. He then went into the service of the B. & O. R. R. Co., where he remained from 1878 until 1895, when he was nominated by the Republican City Convention as a candidate for one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court and was elected, with Judges Riehl and Stockbridge, by a large majority, and on November 23, 1895, took his seat on the Bench. A short time after his election Judge Stockbridge died and Judge R. E. Wright was appointed in his place. The three Judges of this Court are Wright, Riehl and Naas, and sketches of the two former will be found on other pages of this history.

Judge Naas's term is for four years, and expires the 23d of November, 1899. The Orphans' Court is one of our most important Courts and our people are very particular as to whom they put on the Bench in this court. It was Judge Naas's high character and known ability that secured his election, and he has been on the Bench he has faithfully discharged his duties and

with marked intelligence and ability; and generally all his decisions have been satisfactory to all concerned. It is the sentiment of all that Judge Naas makes a very good Judge. He was married in this city, September 4, 1874, to Miss Margaret Sophia Winkelman, daughter of John Winkelman. Both of Mrs. Naas's parents are Germans and settled in Baltimore; Mrs. Naas was born in this city. They have four children: John Justus, who is a student at the Maryland University; Maude Amelia Elizabeth and Marie Krenrich, both pupils at one of the grammar schools of the city; and Mildred May Naas. He and his family attend the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Union League of Maryland and of the leading Republican clubs of the city and State. Judge Naas has hosts of friends and stands high in the community as a man of honor and integrity. He and his family reside at 810 N. Gilmor street.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK RIEHL, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of this city, was born in Germany, October 17, 1840, and came to this country with his parents, Caspar Riehl and Margaret (Ries) Riehl in 1845, and settled in Baltimore. His father was a miller and millwright and for a number of years carried on business in this city. His father died December 13, 1877, and his mother in December, 1878. They had seven children, four of whom are living: John Henry, mariner, residence, 2223 Gough street; James L., engineer, residence, 1924 Gough street; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Kreutzer, residence, Barre street, and Mr. Riehl, the subject of this sketch.

Judge Riehl was educated in the public

schools of Baltimore, but quit school early in life and took up the occupation of steamboating, which he followed for some years, and became owner of several steamboats. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he entered the United States Navy, going into the gunboat service, serving until the close of the war. He was in some of the most important battles fought by the gunboats, and always proved himself a faithful and brave man. After he returned from the war he entered into a co-partnership with Darius H. Leary, under the firm name of Leary, Riehl & Co., and conducted the tugboat business here successfully many years.

On the 9th of October, 1862, in Baltimore, Judge Riehl was married to Miss Katherine Block, daughter of Mr. Henry Block and Margaret (Moore) Block. Mrs. Riehl was born in Baltimore, but her parents were Germans, and emigrated from that country and settled in Baltimore, the father dying on October 5, 1853, and the mother September 9, 1879. Judge and Mrs. Riehl have had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: William H., who is a mariner and married, and resides at 1049 North Broadway, this city; Clara Rebecca, wife of T. Edward Burch, and Emma Virginia Riehl. The latter two reside with their father. All of his children were educated in the public schools and colleges of this city. The family attend the English Lutheran Church. Judge Riehl is a Past Master, Union Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest Concordia Chapter, No. 1, and member of Crusade Commandery, No. 5, K. T. In politics, in which he takes an active part, he is a Republican. In 1887 he was nominated by his party as a candidate to represent the First ward in

the First Branch of the City Council, and was elected. He represented his ward so ably that he was re-nominated and re-elected in 1888. He claims that he had the honor of being the first Republican to carry the First ward for twenty years. Before that it had been a strong Democratic ward, but Judge Riehl's high standing and popularity was such that they could not beat him. In 1895 he was nominated by the Republican City Convention as a candidate for one of the judgeships of our Orphans' Court, which is composed of three Judges, and is one of the most important Courts in this city. Mr. Riehl was elected to the position by a large majority, as also was Judge Naas and Stockbridge, who in a short time died, when Judge Wright took his place on the Bench. Judge Riehl's term is for four years, and expires on the 23d of November, 1899. The Court is now composed of Judges R. E. Wright, Riehl and Naas. All their sketches are in this history.

Judge Riehl is one of our best citizens and stands high for sterling honesty and integrity, which qualities have made him so successful in business and politics, that whilst he has never had the advantages of a collegiate training, he has had a good education, and is a man of fine intelligence and sense and makes a good Judge.

He and his family reside at 2209 Gough street.

LAWRENCE FIELDING LEWIS, City Commissioner of Baltimore, office City Hall, was born in Richmond, Va., September 7, 1864. His father is John Redmond Coxé Lewis and his mother Maria Byrd (Freeland) Lewis. His father was born at

Woodland, the old Lewis homestead, Fairfax county, Va.; his mother in New Orleans. His father was an officer in the United States Navy whose family is one of the oldest in Virginia, the Lewises being related to the Washingtons and the Lees and other notable families in that State. During colonial days and the War of the Revolution, the Lewises figured prominently in high and honorable positions both in State and army affairs. His mother's family, the Freeland, is also an old and honored one. Mr. Lewis's parents still reside in Berryville, Clarke county, Va. His father has five children, three of whom are living: Lawrence Fielding Lewis, the subject of this sketch; Marie Stuart and Duncan Freeland Lewis, both residing with their parents at Berryville.

He was educated and graduated at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va. Soon after quitting school he went into the railroad service, then turned his attention to architecture and civil engineering, and was engaged in this business when, in March, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Malster, City Commissioner, one of the most important and responsible positions under our municipal government. Those who are competent to speak say he has shown marked ability in the discharge of his duties and is making a first-class Commissioner. He was married June 9, 1891, in this city, to Miss Jane Hollins Nicholas, daughter of Sidney Nicholas and Jane (Hollins) Nicholas; her father and mother are descendants of some of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland; Mrs. Lewis is a niece of Commodore Rollins, who distinguished himself both in the United States and Confederate navies. They have one child,

Janet Hollins Lewis. He and his family are members of the P. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Lewis is a gentleman of fine manners and is very popular as an officer of the city government; as a man of character and honor he stands high and has hosts of strong friends. He and his family reside at 1225 N. Calvert street.

DR. WM. TRAVIS HOWARD, 804 Madison avenue.—Few, if any, of the many brilliant men who have added to the lustre of the medical profession of Baltimore have exercised a wider influence for the good of the institutions of medical learning than Dr. William Travis Howard. A self-made man in every respect, he has won his way to affluence from adverse circumstances that would have discouraged a less resolute and talented man, and have made him give up the struggle for more than a mere existence.

Doctor Howard was born in Cumberland county, Va., on January 12, 1821. His father was William A. Howard, a native of Virginia and a noted architect of his day. He died in Warren county, N. C., in April, 1859. His wife, who was Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Travis Anderson, was a woman of many Christian virtues, and of especially fine mental vigor. She survived her husband some seven years. Doctor Howard after primary education in classical schools became a student in Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Va., and also at Randolph-Macon College, then located in Mecklenburg county, Va. After leaving college Doctor Howard began the study of medicine under Dr. John Peter Mettauer, an eminent surgeon in Prince Ed-

ward county, Va., whose father came over with Lafayette as a surgeon, and remained in America after the close of the Revolutionary War. Doctor Howard entered the Jefferson Medical College in the autumn of 1842, and graduated in March, 1844. Between the sessions he was one of the resident students of medicine in Baltimore City and County Alms-House, now the Bay View Asylum, to which Drs. William Power and Thos. H. Buckler were attending physicians. After graduating, Doctor Howard settled in Warren county, N. C., May 1, 1844, where his predecessor had practiced twenty-seven years, never drank or gambled and died insolvent. Doctor Howard was then in poor health, incident to an attack of the Grippe, which impaired his constitution during all subsequent years, leaving a persistent cough, from which he has never been entirely exempt. While in North Carolina, Doctor Howard became involved in a discussion on malarial pneumonia in the North Carolina Medical Journal, with Dr. O. F. Manson, subsequently a professor in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond. This discussion was reviewed in the American Journal of Medical Sciences for October, 1860, by the able and learned Dr. Alfred Stille, afterwards Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Doctor Stille speaks of Doctor Howard's essays as being "in the highest degree interesting and instructive; interesting from the admirable critical spirit which pervades them, and from which none of the errors of his opponent's thesis escape, and instructive from the complete analysis which they present of the descriptions by

a large number of physicians of this modified form of pneumonia."

After the close of the Civil War, owing to the unsettled condition of the country in the South, and having suffered a severe domestic bereavement in the death of his first wife, Doctor Howard removed to Baltimore. The following citation from the Maryland Medical Journal, September 4, 1897, gives an account of his career since.

"The history of every great institution is very closely linked with the names of the men who have made that institution and who by their work and attention have contributed their share towards the perfection of the whole plan.

For this reason the connection of Dr. William T. Howard with the University of Maryland is a matter of interest and a part of the history of that old foundation of learning. His resignation, which was presented last July and accepted with great reluctance and after repeated refusals by the faculty of physic, has caused a change in the chair of diseases of women and children, which has continued for the past thirty years without a break.

When Doctor Howard first came to Baltimore from North Carolina, he was made adjunct to the chair of physiology then held by the late Dr. Frank Donaldson, Sr. There was at that time but one graduate of the University of Maryland from this large Southern State, but his influence was such that he brought eighteen from North Carolina and also eighteen from lower Virginia, and this influence has been so strong and lasting that at a recent commencement there were forty-three graduates from North Carolina. There are, perhaps, few of the professors who showed not only such

great power and influence in his teaching and his personality, but who so remarkably added to the strength of the university by gathering students from all points in the South, as did Doctor Howard.

After he had acted as assistant to Doctor Donaldson for some time he notified the faculty of his intention to resign, when Dr. George W. Miltenberger, then Professor of Obstetrics and also Dean, urged the division of the chair of obstetrics and the appointment of Doctor Howard to a chair which he proposed to call gynecology and diseases of children. Two prominent Baltimore physicians were candidates for this place, but Doctor Howard received every vote and was on January 26, 1867, more than thirty years ago, elected to the chair which he has so lately vacated. It is also an interesting fact that this was the first distinct chair of its kind in any medical school in this country.

That Doctor Howard has always filled his position with untiring energy, ever giving the full number of lectures each session and teaching the students with that strong personality and wonderful memory, all his many students all over the State of Maryland and elsewhere will attest. His lectures were not vain repetitions from the text-books, but were made up almost exclusively of his own large experience and many facts and points given have never appeared in any book. His lectures were considered important enough by the students to be reported and printed in book form, but this book served only as a skeleton, for each year he revised his work and brought it up to date, so that the lectures delivered in the last sessions were more powerful and more valuable than those of any previous year.

The faculty, also, perhaps, unintentionally, bestowed an additional honor upon him when it chose three clever men to fill his vacant place, and three who had all heard his lectures in times past.

Doctor Howard is the author of various lectures, reports, and articles in medical journals, and has invented many gynecological instruments of a highly useful and practical character. Along with the late Dr. H. P. C. Wilson, he founded the Hospital for the Women of Maryland; he was one of the founders of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, of which he was its second president; and he was also one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society; vice-president 1880; member of the Council, 1883, and president 1885; Consulting Gynecologist to the Union Protestant Infirmary; Consulting Physician to the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association of Baltimore City; Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital; honorary member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Washington, D. C.; corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston; honorary member of the State Medical Society of North Carolina, etc.

Doctor Howard has been married three times; first, to Mrs. Lucy M. Fitts, *nee* Davis, a brilliant beauty and wit, of Virginia; second, to Miss Annis L. Waddell, of North Carolina, a lady of varied attainments in belle lettres, and especially proficient in languages, being able to read her Bible fluently in four tongues. Doctor Howard was last married in July, 1893, to Miss Rebecca N. Williams, a Baltimore belle and beauty, and belonging to one of the best Maryland families.

Doctor Howard still retains unusual mental and physical vigor, with clear vision and a steady hand, performs the most difficult operations as well as ever, and his memory is phenomenal in its accuracy. He has endeared himself to all who have enjoyed his tutelage as students, or as colleagues in professional life.

WOODWARD ABRAHAMS was born in the city of Baltimore, October 2, 1814, and comes of good old English parentage. His father, Captain W. Abrahams, after whom he was named, was the son of another Woodward Abrahams, of Marblehead, Mass., an Episcopal minister. He preached the first sermon in his church at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was also postmaster of Marblehead. Captain Abrahams, the father of the Woodward, the subject of this sketch, came to this county in the year ———

He was an experienced and educated sea captain who owned his own vessel and sailed to various ports of Europe. On one of these voyages he was wrecked, losing everything but his clothes and watch. He then purchased a farm in Cecil county, Md., near Port Deposit, which he named "The Lucky Mistake." He subsequently moved to Port Deposit where he died at the age of sixty years.

His son Woodward began life as a printer. At the close of his apprenticeship he went to Petersburg, Va., but returned to Baltimore, where he and James Young published *The Baltimore Express*, which afterwards became *The Kalcidoscope*. He abandoned the paper and embarked in the lumber business on West Falls avenue. In 1850 he engaged in the ice business in

conjunction with Thomas J. Cochran, the only ice dealer in the city at that time. In this business he remained until his death, at which time he was president of the company. Mr. Abrahams was a Mason of high standing, and of great influence in the craft. He was at one time president of the Benjamin Howard Benevolent Society of the Masonic Order.

In politics he was an old time Whig. In religion, a Methodist.

April 30, 1844, he was married to Miss Margaret Littig, daughter of Frederick Littig Schaffer, who was born in 1797. Frederick was the son of George and Rachel Bosley Littig, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1752. They located in Baltimore and engaged in the manufacture of brushes.

Mr. Woodward Abrahams died August 2, 1892, at the age of 77 years.

W. W. Abrahams has succeeded his father in the ice business. The company is now (1897) known under the firm name of Cochran-Oler & Co., of which he is secretary.

JAMES STEVENS GIRWOOD, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, Md., resides at 2021 W. North avenue, Baltimore. He was born in Barbadoes, West Indies, November 14, 1861. He is a son of James and Elizabeth Augusta (King) Girwood. The former was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1830; the latter in Barbadoes, W. I., 1827. Subject's father was a retail dry goods merchant, which occupation was the business of his life. He came to the United States in 1876; he subsequently came to Baltimore. His mother died in 1868. Their family consisted of eight children now living, viz.: first, John, who is a physician;

second, Allan C., who is a teacher; third, Henry D., a salesman of this city; fourth, William L., a New York salesman; fifth Florence A., resides in Hartford, Conn.; sixth, Mary L.; seventh, Christiana, both of whom live in Baltimore.

James Stevens Girwood was educated at Egremont Academy, Liverpool, England, where he was graduated in 1878. He has engaged successfully as a salesman in gentlemen's furnishing business, also a book-keeper, and from 1892 to 1897 he was employed as secretary of the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, Md.

In politics he is a non-partisan. In religion he is a member of the P. E. Church.

SAMUEL WINTER, Capitalist, now deceased, was born in Hopewell township, York county, Pa., October 30, 1800. He was a son of John and Catharine (Meckley) Winter, both of German descent, whose ancestors were natives of Hanover, Germany. They had nine children, all of whom are now deceased; one daughter, Elizabeth Miller, who lived in Morrow county, O., died July 25, 1897, in her ninety-second year. His father was a farmer, blacksmith and distiller; was also a captain of a militia company. It was intended that Samuel should be educated for the profession of a lawyer, his father taking him to the city of York to school at the age of ten years to remain until he was twenty, but being homesick, he persuaded his mother to take him home, and after several unsuccessful attempts to induce him to return, he was allowed to have his own way, an act he often regretted. Until he was seventeen years old, Samuel

worked on the farm in summer, attending school in the winter. At this age he was apprenticed to John Dorkus, a carpenter, and served him for three years, after which he worked as a journeyman for about five years. During that period he enrolled himself with the Washington Blues, a militia company, which went to York to receive General Lafayette. In 1825 he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained and worked at his trade until 1827, and was there when the waters of Lake Erie were first let into the Erie Canal. There being at that time no telegraph, information as to the flow of the waters was conveyed by the firing of cannon, stationed along the whole line within hearing distance of each other.

In 1827 he went to Baltimore and executed his first work on the steamboat Kentucky for Messrs. Ericsson & Page. He afterwards held the position of foreman in the shops where he was thus employed for many years. From 1835 to 1862 he carried on the business of a carpenter on his own account, dealing in lumber a part of the time, purchasing from twenty to fifty thousand feet in rafts, which were generally sent down the Susquehanna river. With carpentering he connected the building business, erecting about two hundred fine dwellings, among which was a factory which he rented to Charles M. Stieff, Sr., for the manufacturing of his first pianos; also a contract to build for William Knabe & Co. a factory in South Baltimore for the manufacture of their instruments. He was also interested in buying town lots, either leasing out, selling or building thereon. By integrity, energy, perseverance and frugality he accumulated an in-



Samuel Winter

dependence. He was brought up in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, his parents having been members thereof. He was a member of the First English Lutheran Church where the family still attend.

Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but a strong Unionist, and afterwards became an Independent. Mr. Winter represented the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore City in the First Branch of the City Council in 1848. In 1867 he traveled in Europe, attending the Paris Exposition and visited London, France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries. Mr. Winter was twice married; first to Miss Sarah Price, daughter of Capt. John Price, by whom he had four children, Amelia, Jerome and Samuel, deceased, and William who is still living. His second wife was Miss Sarah Armstrong, a daughter of Margaret and William Armstrong, Sr., of Wheeling, W. Va. Her father was the owner of a valuable coal mine and an extensive shipper of coal to New Orleans and other Southern cities. By his second wife he had two children, John A., deceased, and Sara A., who is a student at the Women's College. Mr. Winter's widow resides at Washington Heights, corner of Gilmor and Preston streets. From the top of her house is a magnificent view of the city and bay; viewed at night it is a scene of surpassing beauty. Mr. Winter was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. He died May 5th, 1892, from the effects of a cold he contracted two years before, which affected his throat, never entirely recovering from it, yet was able to attend to business until six weeks before his death. He was of a genial disposition and much beloved and respected by his many friends

and acquaintances. The qualities which Mr. Winter possessed in an eminent degree seldom fail to command success in any enterprise. The main object of his life was to do that which was right. Mr. Winter is interred in Greenmount cemetery.

HENRY J. REINHARDT, Plumber, Gas-fitter, Builder and Contractor, was born in Baltimore October 9th, 1850. He is a son of Charles C. and Margaret (Erney) Reinhardt, of German descent. His mother died when he was two years old. He is the youngest of six children: William H., Charles, Edward Lewis, Augustus and a sister who died in infancy. Edward is also deceased. His father was born in Germany, his mother in York, Pa. His father came to this country (Baltimore) in the thirties and engaged in business as an instrument maker; he had a contract with the Government during the war; he died in 1864. Henry's early education was obtained in the public schools; at the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Richard Walzl as junior clerk for five years. Then he was married and went with his father-in-law on his truck farm in Baltimore county in the eastern suburbs; he bought a half interest in this truck farm, one of 105 acres. He was very successful for fourteen years. In 1884 he returned to Baltimore and entered the firm of the Farmers' Fertilizing Company, and at the same time bought half interest in the firm of Gardner & Co., Plumbers, etc. He withdrew from the Farmers' Fertilizing Co. in 1887 and purchased the remaining interest in Gardner & Co. In connection with plumbing he engaged in building operations quite extensively

and has been very successful. He is a Master Mason.

In July, 1871, he married in Philadelphia Miss Lily L. Rienck, daughter of Thomas F. and Mary Rienck, of German descent, who had come from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 1860. They have three children; Thomas, who is engaged successfully in the real estate business; Misses Ada M. and Bessie L., who are students at St. Luke's Academy.

Mr. Reinhardt's wife and family are members of the Episcopal Church. He has been a life long Democrat.

GEORGE R. CINNAMOND, deceased, Attorney-at-Law and Conveyancer, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 29, 1814. He was the son of James and Catharine (Mines) Cinnamond, both of Fountainville, Ireland. His father was Scotch-Irish, and died in Belfast. His mother, a native of the North of Ireland, was lost at sea with four grown sons, James, John, Thomas and Joseph. The subject of this sketch was shipwrecked four times before he reached the age of 25 years.

George Ruthven received his early education at the Royal Academy in Belfast, and was graduated from Trinity College in Dublin. After completing his studies he came to America, where he taught Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He subsequently practiced law and conveyancing in Baltimore. Mr. Cinnamond married on May 3rd, 1840, Lydia Amanda Burdick, sixth daughter of Henry Burdick, of Vermont, and Lydia Ann Hoadley, of New Haven, Conn. By this union eleven children were born to him, seven dying in infancy. The late George Cinnamond

were: Caroline, who married Warfield T. Browning of Washington, D. C. He died June 18, 1894, aged 54 years. Has one child, Clarence A. C. Browning. George R., Jr., who married Christiana Howard of New York, has two children, Ethel and Helen. He died May 2nd, 1888, aged 41 years. Robert Morrison, aged 24 years, unmarried, died April 4th, 1878; and Isabelle Scott, who married T. Ceresca Roseberry of Springfield, Ill., has three children, Howard, Stewart Cinnamond and Blanche.

Mr. Cinnamond was president of the Monumental Chess Club and founder of Patapasco City (now known as Brooklyn, Maryland). He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and was a member of Concordia Lodge, Free Masons. He was an Episcopalian in his religious views and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Cinnamond conducted a large and very important business for many years, honored with the confidence not less of the bar than of his numerous clients, among whom were to be found many of our wealthiest citizens. In that especial branch of his profession to which he devoted himself he had no superiors; he was faithful, reliable and careful, bringing at all times to the discharge of his professional duties a well trained intellect. He was a man of mind, a man of indomitable energy, a man of marked force of character. He was distinguished for the accuracy of his learning and scholarly attainments, no less than for the great executive talent and admirable tact with which he dispatched the laborious and complicated business of his office. Courtesy distinguished his intercourse and honor his dealings. He did not present to

the world a character assumed for the occasion, may he went in and out among us as a Christian man whose words and doings were the necessary and natural outpouring of a true heart. With him to seem and to be were one. In action he had all the noble qualities of manhood. In endurance he possessed all the finer qualities of woman. As a speaker he was gifted above the average of his profession. Possessing great fertility of illustration and facility of utterance, he never failed to improve and enliven with humor and especially with a fit quotation, any subject upon which he essayed to speak. In addition to a general acquaintance with English literature he had made Shakespeare a particular study, and there seemed to be scarcely a limit to his facility of quotation from that great poet. His temperament was cheerful, his manner cordial, his taste artistic, mind quick and appreciative and his memory extraordinary. The wit, sentiment and pathos of his native land commingled in him, and he would alternately amuse you by the one or melt your heart by sympathy with the other. He loved all beautiful things in art, nature and language; was a good elocutionist, read admirably, and made intellectual culture a feature of his domestic and social life.

Judge James L. Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, wrote of him: "It was my privilege to know him at home, at his fireside and my own, and to form one of that little circle where his genial disposition, charming humor and his goodness endeared him so much to every one."

He was called to New York (with Robert J. Brent, Esq.) on business, but was taken ill in Philadelphia, where he died February 9, 1866, in the 52d year of his age. In the

prime of life and in the complete fullness of intellectual vigor he received the summons. At his death the Baltimore City Courts adjourned, and there was a meeting of the members of the bar, many of whom spoke in feeling terms of the deceased and offered resolutions which were sent to his family.

DAVID GENESE, D. D. S., and Inventor. This gentleman was born in London, England, in 1848. He is the son of the late Sampson Genese, whose father was the first of the name to come to England from Spain, and who purchased an estate in the city of London, redeeming at the time the land tax, a custom in vogue 150 years ago. David Genese was one of nine children, four sons and five daughters; two of the latter, together with their parents, are dead. The remainder of the family with the exception of the Doctor still reside in London.

DAVID GENESE, D. D. S. and Inventor. public school in London, after which he was articled to the dental profession, under Walter Blundell, D. D. S. (the first inventor of painless dentistry by congelation), to the Metropolitan Hospital, London, remaining with him during the full term of articleship of three years, and afterwards four years as assistant. He then went into business for himself, practising in London for eight years; at Bournemouth, England, for three years, and at Bordeaux (south of France) one year.

His first visit to America was in June 1876, when he came to Philadelphia on a visit to "A. L. O. E." (a famous authoress) who was his patient during his professional practice in London, and who afterwards became his wife. During his visit he introduced his first invention to the dental

profession of this country, and made acquaintance of Profs. Essig, Darby and Barker, now of the University of Pennsylvania. It was suggested to him by them that he enter the Dental College in Philadelphia, and having left his London practice in competent hands, he decided to do so, and graduated from that institution, returning to London and resuming his practice after his completion of the course.

He again met A. L. O. E. in Paris and London, renewing the friendship that had brought him to the United States, and which culminated in their marriage at Great Malvern, England. The Doctor then sold his practice to Doctor Buller and bought a small estate in Essex, near the famous Audley Court, properly named Ingatestone Hall. From this quiet spot they wandered to Bournemouth in the south of England, remaining there for three years, gaining a large circle of friends and patients. Their next move was to France, where he practiced in Paris, in the Rue de la Faurie de Monbadon, and residing at the Chateau de Tuilleries, in the Medoc. The climate being too warm for Mrs. Genese who had passed most of her time in America, they paid another visit to England, and then (1876) came to Baltimore making it their permanent home.

Shortly after his arrival in this city, the Doctor filled a position in the University of Maryland as clinical instructor, relinquishing it after three years in consequence of his growing practice. He was also a modellor for the University of Maryland in plastic work, reproducing by casts and coloring to nature models for illustration; also engaged in restoring by artificial means prominent features of the face lost

by accident or deformity; his reputation for this work is national.

He is a regular contributor to various medical journals, the most of which are *The Cosmos*, *Items of Interest*, *Southern Dental Magazine* and the *Ohio State Journal*. From 1877 to 1880 he was a member of the Hampshire Yeoman Cavalry, a volunteer regiment for home service under Lord John Mildmay. He is a member of the Inventors' Institute of London and Paris; State Dental Society of Maryland; Southern Dental Association; New Jersey Dental Association and is dentist to St. Mary's Industrial School.

Doctor Genese has been the 201st vice-president and president of the Maryland State Dental Society, and has had the honor of giving clinics before the State Society of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky. He is an inventor of no mean order, having obtained over forty patents on machines for the manufacture of dental and pharmaceutical preparations of great value to the medical and dental professions. The late Wilmington Dental Co. where his representatives in the United States for supplying his inventions to the profession, while Messrs. C. Ash & Son of London and Paris, and Mr. Eiche of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, were his representatives in Europe.

The Doctor was the first person to ship to Africa from this city, sending articles of his own manufacture to Johannesburg and Graffe-Rennett. His last and most important invention connected with pharmacy was sold to Burroughs, Welcome & Co., of London, for a handsome sum, going himself

to London to fit up a laboratory, and to instruct the employes in the manipulation of the work, he retaining control of the American branch with Burroughs Bros. Mfg. Co., Baltimore, as the distributing agents. He has also invented an aceteline lamp which he has under perfect control, a condition hitherto difficult to obtain. He has given considerable employment to the engineers of Baltimore, the Goodman Machine Co., having manufactured the machinery used in the plant that the Doctor established in England for Burroughs & Co. The J. B. Morris Co. has made a great deal of fine dental machinery for him. Such satisfaction did the Goodman machinery give the London house, that within eight months a duplicate set of double the capacity was ordered in Baltimore from the same firm. Keen & Haggerty made all of the copper stills used in that plant, and they also have been duplicated.

As a rest from labor, the Doctor bought a farm in Kent county, Md., near Betterson, where he and Mrs. Genese entertained their friends during the summer, but which he has rented since the death of his wife. The farm afforded an opportunity for indulgence and practical demonstration in the studies of ornithology and experimental agriculture, of which the Doctor is very fond. He has introduced at his place various trees and plants hitherto unknown in that section, importing the seeds from distant lands. He has always taken a deep interest in ornithology, and some time ago wrote a public letter which was extensively copied, in reference to the prevailing idea that the English sparrow destroyed our small plumage birds; he clearly proved this to be fallacious. For several years he has

forbidden the trapping and shooting of birds on his farm, until to-day every bird indigenous to the State of Maryland can be found either in the woods or on the lawn, proving that gunners and trappers, and not the sparrows are responsible for the destruction of the native birds. The Doctor's place is on Chesapeake Bay, and from his porch may be had a magnificent water view, embracing a sight of the Susquehanna, Northeast, Elk and Sassafras rivers.

The lady who became his wife was Miss Annie Woodward, daughter of William Woodward, Esq., Q. C. of London. Mrs. Genese was a literary woman of some prominence, writing under the nom de plume of "A. L. O. E.," for James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*; N. P. Willis, of the *Home Journal*, and others, besides being the author of numerous works of fiction. She died about four years ago. The Doctor resides at Harlem Park, Baltimore, where he enjoys a lucrative practice. In politics he is a Democrat.

REV. CHARLES ERNEST SMITH, D. D., rector of St. Michael and All Angels Church, was born in Cheshire, England, October 24, 1855. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lowe) Smith. His father was a classical master in various colleges and afterwards established a school. He was a classical prize man of Victoria University, of Manchester; he is deceased, but Doctor Smith's mother is still living. Doctor Smith was educated by his father; also at private schools in Chester and at St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Whilst there he obtained the college diploma in 1879, having previously passed the Oxford and Cambridge examinations for holy orders, graduating in the first

class. He was also Ernest Hawkins prize man. Afterwards at Durham University he graduated B. A. from University College, with honors in classical and general literature, 1887. In 1892 St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., conferred the honorary degree of M. A., and since then that of D. D. In 1896 the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., also conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He was ordained deacon by Bishop of Newfoundland in his Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, 1880, and subsequently priest in 1882, in the parish church of Brigus, same diocese. After ordination he was appointed curate of Harbor Grace, where he remained for fifteen months. He then became rector of Heart's Content, where he acted as chaplain of the Anglo-American Cable Company's staff. Seven years later he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's parish, Prince George county, Md., which he held three years. While there he declined several calls to this and other cities. Was called to the rectorship of St. Michael and All Angels March, 1892, in which year Bishop Paret appointed him an examining chaplain of the Diocese of Maryland. The Bishop also appointed him lecturer to the Maryland Theological Class on Old Testament and Dogmatic Theology. Four years ago he published "The Old Church in the New Land," now in its second edition. A year later he published "The Household of Faith," since then he has published a manual for confirmation candidates, entitled "A Call to Confirmation," which is now in its third thousand; also "Readings and Prayers for a Communicants' Class." He is now writing "Early Church History of Maryland." Doctor Smith is also chairman of the Maryland General and Deformed Children. During

Doctor Smith's rectorship the Church of St. Michael and All Angels has had a remarkable growth. From 471 communicants connected with the church in 1892, the number in 1897 had arisen to 1013. In March of the same year the church presented for confirmation eighty persons, being the largest class for this purpose ever presented in Baltimore during the present Episcopate.

In 1897 he was Bishop Paret's special chaplain of the Fourteenth Lambeth Conference meeting under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1882 he was married to Flora, daughter of George and Jean Wood, of Sussex House, East Molesey, England. They have one son, Marcus Harold, and five daughters, Marcella, Monica, Barbara, Helena and Olive. Doctor Smith has one brother, John, who is in Australia, and two sisters, Ada and Gertrude.

WILLIAM HART ALGER, elocutionist, Baltimore. This energetic and enterprising young gentleman has by his pluck and the gifts of nature managed to put himself to the front as an elocutionist in his native city (Baltimore) where he was born February 12, 1871. He is the son of Porter R. and Florence (Brosius) Alger. The former was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1838, of English origin; the latter is a native of Maryland, and was born in 1848 of English and German descent. The family consists of three children, two now living, Louise and William Hart. The father of our subject has spent a considerable part of his life in mercantile business, chiefly in the boot and shoe trade, and has been a commercial traveler in that line for many years; has an extensive acquaintance in Maryland and Kentucky.

He can spin yarns in the style of Abraham Lincoln and is gifted in conversational powers. The latter quality has been transmitted to his son, the subject of this sketch, who is at present in the employ of The New England Life Insurance Company, headquarters in the Herald Building, Baltimore. He spends many pleasant evenings entertaining private parties and is often called upon to give public performances both here and in Washington, D. C. As an elocutionist and an imitator he has few equals in Maryland. On account of ill health he was compelled to leave school when but 17 years old. He is specially gifted in originality and his recitations, etc., are chiefly of his own composition. He is an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and also of the Royal Arcanum. He is non-partisan in politics, and in religion the family is Protestant.

REV. H. M. WHARTON, D. D.—Perhaps there is no man better known in the city of Baltimore, by all denominations and the public generally, than the subject of this sketch. He came to Baltimore the first of January, 1881, as pastor of Lee Street Church, and entered upon his duties by holding a series of meetings and preaching every night for ten weeks, and receiving more than two hundred additions into his church.

Henry Marvin Wharton was born at Western View, Culpeper county, Va., September 11, 1848. He was the son of Malcom H. and Susan R. Wharton, parents noted for their intelligence, piety and influence in the community. He was the youngest of eight children, and as such was the idol of his parents, and his brothers and

sisters. His mother died when he was thirteen years of age, and when he most needed a mother's care, for it was when the storms of war were beating with all their fury upon the land, destroying homes, and driving the scattered members of our happy family circles into situations of danger, and even of demoralization and ruin.

At the age of fifteen young Wharton entered the service of the Confederate States, first as a druggist in the hospital dispensary, then as a member of the Signal Corps, and finally a private soldier under General Lee. He followed him to Appomattox, and laid down his gun on the memorable 9th of April. On his return from the war he went to Mexico, where he remained some months, but soon returned to his native State, and at the age of nineteen entered the practice of law. For five years he practiced, not only with success, but distinction, but at the age of twenty-five being converted to God, he devoted himself to the ministry of the Gospel, and from that time until now he has followed that calling.

When he came to Baltimore he soon learned that there was no denominational paper among his own people in this city. He began a modest little monthly church paper, which soon grew into the *Baltimore Baptist*, and is now the well-known *Evangel*, read in many homes throughout the land. His assistants in this undertaking were Rev. A. C. Barron, D. D., a life-long friend, and Mr. L. M. Cross, also an intimate personal friend.

As Mr. Wharton went about the streets of the city seeing the suffering of those who had walked away in sin and fallen into degradation and disgrace, he conceived the

idea that the proper time to begin to reform the outcast is when they are children. He therefore started a home for these, and began to pick up here and there helpless little waifs, some of whom were taken from the streets, some from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while others were brought by widowed mothers and placed in his care. It was not long until an orphanage was founded which grew very rapidly. In fact, the building at first rented was soon overcrowded, and he was forced to move to larger quarters. The comfortable building now at the corner of Lanvale and Fremont streets is filled with children, and is altogether insufficient for the work.

In addition to this, believing that it would be wise to separate the children as much as possible from their old associations, he secured a farm of more than two hundred acres of land in the valley of Virginia, near Luray, and named it "The Whosoever Farm," where children, without regard to denomination or creed, are all received and cared for. Here they are educated, clothed, fed and taught to work.

With all the demands pressing upon him, he was forced to give up the pastoral care of the Lee Street Church, and devoted himself to the establishment of his paper, and other enterprises. While this was going on a little mission was being formed in the city by a few young people. They asked Doctor Wharton to give some of his spare time and attention to this work. He accepted the invitation, believing it would be merely incidental to his general work, but the little building was soon over-crowded. A large lot was purchased at the corner of Schroeder street and Edmondson avenue, and the Brantly Memorial Church, which

is the largest of any denomination in this city, now stands as a result of the labors of this little congregation. Beginning with thirty-two, they now have about one thousand members, while the congregation overflows the building every Sunday.

Besides this, the large book and publishing house of Wharton, Barron & Company, located at 304 North Howard street, is also one of the enterprises founded by him. He is also president and originator of the National Evangelization Society for the propagation of the gospel among all denominations, and in destitute places where the gospel is not heard.

As may well be supposed, all these enterprises require a great amount of money, and he depends entirely upon the contributions of those whom the Lord has blessed with enough and to spare.

It was during the panic of '93, and the hard winter that followed, that Dr. and Mrs. Wharton, with a number of members from the Brantly Church, would go with two wagons, one carrying the gospel and the other a lot of sandwiches and other good things to eat, among the most destitute of our population. They would stand upon the wagon and sing and preach, while the people would help themselves to something to satisfy their hunger. It was an interesting sight to look down upon the assembled multitude listening to the gospel while eagerly devouring the sandwiches they had taken from the wagon.

Doctor Wharton is an evangelist and preaches in meetings all over this country. He has also visited Europe, Asia and Africa and preached the gospel there. When asked on one occasion with reference to his occupation, as to whether he



Frank H. Sloan

was an evangelist and did pastoral work incidentally, or vice versa, he replied that his work was all one, and if a man could drive a team of six he could carry more than with a single horse. He believes that every talented God has given us should be used for His glory and the good of our fellow-man, and that change of work, not inactivity, is rest.

Doctor Wharton has been twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Rust, of Luray, Va., and the only child. She lived only three and a half years after his marriage, and died just before he came to this city. After thirteen years he married the daughter of Mr. James Pollard, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore.

He is the author of sixteen different works, and is now the president of a woman's college at Luray, Va., where a large and excellent school for young ladies is conducted, under the direction of an excellent set of teachers.

He believes that the happiest life is the busiest when it is lived to make this world better, and to help those who are struggling in the great battle for bread. As will be seen by his photograph he is now in the prime and vigor of life, giving promise of many years of earnest work yet to come. He is devoted to Baltimore, and says there is no city on all the earth where there are better people, greater facilities for the enjoyment of life, or greater opportunities for the highest usefulness.

HIRAM F. STRAUS, Insurance Broker, Baltimore, Md., was born in this city December 17, 1861. He is a son of Joseph and Bettie (Lazarus) Straus. The former was born in 1835, the latter in 1837, both

natives of Germany. In religion the family are members of the Reformed Jewish denomination. Our subject's mother is a niece of Jonas Friedenwald. This family is among the most prominent and wealthy manufacturers and merchants of this city.

In 1843 our subject's parents emigrated from Germany and settled in Baltimore; his father carried on the clothing business here with success until he went to South Carolina, where he continued that business until he was stricken with yellow fever, which caused his death in 1872. Two of their three children are living, Miss Lina, resides with her brother Hiram F., whose name heads this sketch.

He was educated in Baltimore, first in the public schools, and afterwards attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In 1874, two years after his father's death, when he was only fifteen years old, he commenced his business life as an errand boy for Lewis Newman, dry goods merchant of Baltimore; was subsequently apprenticed and learned printing, continuing it until he reached the important position of foreman for Griffin, Curley & Co., Printers, 202 E. Baltimore street. When that firm went out of business in 1892 he then embarked in his present business; his office is at 1611 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, where he can always be found attending to all the minute affairs of his business. He is an active member of the following societies: Treasurer of Star of the West Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; financial secretary of Lord Baltimore Council, National Union; financial secretary and recorder of Rising Star Lodge, Sexennial League; Oriental Lodge, J. O. M.; Oriental Court, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Zeter Conclave, Hepta-

soph. He has the confidence of his brother members and takes an interest in everything connected with the societies.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. In 1890 he was nominated on his party's ticket for the Legislature, and to illustrate his popularity, we point to the fact that he ran ahead of any other candidate on the ticket, receiving the largest vote that had been given for years for any Republican in the First District. In 1896 Governor Lowndes appointed him Tax Assessor.

HARRY PATTERSON HOPKINS, composer, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1873. He is the son of John S. and Mary A. (Lampher) Hopkins. John S. came from Harford county, Md., and entered the service of the B. & O. Railroad as collector, after which he established the wholesale wooden-ware business in Baltimore. In masonry he attained the thirty-third degree, and, prior to his death, was president of the Tax Payers' Association of Baltimore. He was of Quaker parentage, whilst his wife was of English descent. Being a business man, he was anxious to have his son join him in that occupation, but having no such inclination, young Hopkins, with his father's permission, began to study music at an early age. In 1888 the boy entered the Peabody Institute, and during his tuition there he was elected organist of the First Reformed Church; later on he resigned his position for a similar one at Grace M. E. Church, at which latter place he has given a number of organ recitals. In 1897 he accepted the position of organist of the Har Sinai Synagogue. Mr. Hopkins received the diploma of Distinguished Membership from the Society of 1897.

He is the composer of a number of chamber and orchestral works, among which are the following: Four songs, a piano trio, string quartette, two piano quintettes, piano sextette, a comic opera, two organ compositions, female chorus, "A Tragedy," concert overture, "Death's Dance," a suite of piano pieces, and a symphony, "Væther." Whilst at the Peabody Mr. Hopkins studied under Hamerik in composition. In 1896 he was elected a member of both the New York and Chicago Manuscript Societies, and of the Peabody Alumni Association of Baltimore. His works have all been produced either in this country or in Denmark. He is thoroughly American in all his views, and endeavors to make his compositions indicate that independence.

The firm of K. KATZ & SONS, Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, is composed of Kaufmann Katz, Meier Katz and Zadok Katz. Kaufmann Katz, the senior member, was born in Bavaria in 1824. After a meagre early education in his native place, he came to America in 1850; was engaged as a clerk in New York and Baltimore, and in 1857 went into the clothing business on his own account at Port Deposit, Md., where he remained until 1880, at which time he came to Baltimore and established the firm of K. Katz & Co., at the present place of business, 309 E. Baltimore street. After successfully conducting the business until 1887, the firm of Katz & Sackerman was founded, which firm ceased to exist in 1897, after ten years of unvarying prosperity, giving place to the present firm.

March 1, 1857, he was married to Miss Henrietta Sackerman, of Bavaria. As a result of this union nine children were born.

Moses, who is engaged in the dry goods and clothing business at Kissimee, Florida; Esther, wife of L. M. Sackerman, dealer in furnishing goods on N. Gay street, Baltimore; Meier, member of the present firm; Zadok, member of the present firm; Rebecca, unmarried; Carrie, wife of A. J. Weinberg, one of the proprietors of the Baltimore Bargain House; Katie and Sophie, unmarried; Abraham, clerk in the Baltimore Bargain House. During his residence at Port Deposit, Mr. Katz was Coroner of Cecil county for several terms. He is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree; supreme treasurer of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; treasurer of the Oheb Shalom Congregation (Eutaw Place and Lanvale street), and is a member of various other orders. Mr. Katz is a Reformed Hebrew.

Meier Katz, of K. Katz & Sons, was born in 1863 in Port Deposit, Md. Received his early education at the public schools of Port Deposit and Baltimore. He began his business career as clerk for his father, continuing in that capacity until he entered the present firm in 1897. In 1889 he married Miss Sophie Van Leer, daughter of the late Solomon Van Leer (and Hannah Harsh) member of the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co. Three children have been born to them: Z. Morton, Hilda and Esther. Mr. Katz is a member of the Royal Arcanum and other beneficial orders.

Zadok Katz was born at Port Deposit in 1865. He received his early education in the public schools of Port Deposit and Baltimore. After leaving school he went to New York, where for two years he learned the trade of cutter. When he had completed his course in that business he en-

gaged with his father, and although at present a member of the firm, still retains his position as cutter. In 1897 he married Miss Florence Shakman, daughter of Morris Shakman (and Mary Heller Shakman, of Woodstock, Va.) wholesale druggist. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and other orders.

The firm by its upright and honorable dealings has made for itself an enviable reputation among the business houses of this city.

REV. GEORGE W. MILLER, D. D., pastor of Grace M. E. Church of Baltimore, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., April 11, 1845. His early history reads almost like a romance. From his very childhood he was the subject of divine impressions and persuasions, especially in regard to the ministry. His studies and readings were carried forward with sole reference to this work. Before he was seventeen years of age, the flood of patriotism, then sweeping like a tidal wave over the country, caught him and carried him into the army for the preservation of the Union. In May, 1864, he was frightfully wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; for twenty-four hours he remained on the battlefield; the surgeon who examined the wound pronounced it fatal, but he did not allow himself to despair of recovery. His faith found vent in these memorable words to Mr. Whitney, a delegate of the Christian Commission: "I feel that God has a work for me to do; I believe that man is immortal till his work is done." For fifteen months he lay in the hospital in Philadelphia. During this period certain "elect ladies" of that city found him, and learning his tastes and propensities

took turn: in reading theology to him, so that at the close of that period (and he went forth with an unhealed wound), he had traversed nearly the whole field of Biblical learning. He begun his ministry in the East Baltimore Conference in the spring of 1866. His ministry, thus began in obedience to early impressions and persuasions, rather than to force of external influences, gave early promise of unusual success. Under the stimulus of reading and the opportunity to preach, his brilliant mind matured rapidly, and he was soon recognized throughout the conference as a young man of rare powers. His reputation as a deep thinker and finished speaker soon spread beyond the bounds of his own conference.

After having spent thirteen years in his home conference he yielded to earnest solicitations and was transferred to the Wilmington Conference, to serve at Grace M. E. Church in the city of Wilmington, Del. At the close of his time here he was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference to take charge of Spring Garden M. E. Church in that city, after which he served Grace Church, Brooklyn and Independence avenues, Kansas City. These churches rank among the very strongest and most influential in American Methodism. The fact that he served them all with remarkable acceptability and conspicuous efficiency, is the highest commendation that can be awarded. At the close of his term of pastoral service in Kansas City, he was transferred by special request to the New York Conference, to take charge of St. Andrew's where his pastoral labors began in October, 1892. Meanwhile, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., recognized his ability by conferring on him the degree of A. M. and

D. D. As a preacher, Doctor Miller is thoroughly evangelical in doctrine, analytical, illustrative and pictorial. His manner in the pulpit is full of energy and fervor. He has won wide fame for his sermons at Ocean Grove during ten or twelve successive seasons, and on other campmeeting grounds. The Ocean Grove *Record* of August 25, 1894, says: "His name has now for a full decade been connected with the greatest pulpit celebrities on the American Continent. The first sermon he ever preached at Ocean Grove put him where he never could surpass it; but he has come back at our urgent call nearly every year since, and each sermon, according to our best standards of authority, has exceeded the former."

As a pastor he is systematic, faithful and abundant in labors. As a lecturer and platform speaker he is graphic, effective, and at times carries all before him. At Chattanooga and at the anniversary of the Sunday-School Union at St. Paul, Minn., in 1884, on the Mountain Lake Park Assembly platform and many other rostrums, he has shown himself a brilliant, powerful and captivating orator. His lectures on "Martin Luther," "Pluck," "Eyes; or, the Art of Seeing," "Our Country and Some of Its Problems," etc., have won the highest commendation for their thought, diction and delivery.

The *Christian Advocate*, speaking of notable addresses before the conference anniversaries, says: "Doctor Miller addressed the New Jersey Conference on 'Union Extension,' the New York East on 'Temperance,' and the Newark on 'Education,' and on all these three dissimilar topics was equally and remarkably successful.

Thoroughness and warmth are his marked characteristics, and show themselves without any effort. He does not leave a single branch of his subject or work unattended, and his sermons and addresses and lectures make an impression of wide and accurate reading, high intelligence and thorough-going blood earnestness."

DR. JAMES BILLINGSLEA, Physician and Surgeon, Baltimore, Md. This gentleman was born in Harford county, Md., January 21, 1858. His parents were also natives of Harford county, and were descendants of the early settlers of Maryland and of English origin. His father was an enterprising and successful business man and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native county. He subsequently attended the Baltimore City College, also St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He chose medicine and surgery as his profession, and entered the University of Maryland, took the regular course and was graduated from that institution with the degree of M.D. in 1878, and immediately thereafter opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine in Baltimore. He has met with success in his profession. He is a Democrat in politics; served the city of Baltimore as coroner from 1892 to 1896. He is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, and is Regent of the Baltimore City Council of the Royal Arcanum, and Past Counsellor of Columbian Council of the Loyal Additional Society. Doctor Billingslea was united in marriage with the daughter of Edward J. and Mary Snow; her

parents were residents of Baltimore and of English origin. Doctor Billingslea and wife are members of the Broadway Methodist Church, Baltimore, in which church they were married November 16, 1880. They have one child, born March 29, 1884.

REV. ROYAL H. PULLMAN, A. M., D. D. This gentleman was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 30, 1826. He enjoyed good educational advantages; was a most diligent and pains-taking student, graduating with the class of 1844 from the Portland High School, and later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. The same university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1894.

His parents, who were devout members of the Universalist Church, early consecrated him in their hearts to the Christian ministry of that church. He pursued his theological studies under the private instruction of Rev. George W. Montgomery, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., there being at that time no theological school in the denomination to which he belonged. In 1853 he entered the home missionary field with great zeal, preparatory to receiving full ministerial orders. The service of ordination was held in the Clarendon Universalist Church, June, 1854. Immediately thereafter he was given in charge of an extensive field for missionary work in the western part of his native State. He entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm of love which no hardship could chill, and with such courage and Christian faith as gave him the most flattering success. To him Universalism was more than a simple denial of theological errors—more than a mere protest against an endless hell; it was an affirmation of

Christian ethics, and of the great doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind. He understood salvation to be not an escape from the righteous retribution of sin, but Christian character built after the divine ideal of manhood in the life of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The religious fervor of Mr. Pullman's preaching soon gathered a large congregation at Olcott, N. Y., the central station of his missionary work—where he secured the erection of a substantial house of worship. From Olcott he was called to Fulton in the same State. Here, also, after a few years, he erected a new church edifice, the new building far exceeding in cost and beauty the old one which it displaced. In 1867 he accepted a call to Peoria, Ill., where, in the succeeding year, he dedicated the most commodious and beautiful church in that growing city. In 1872 he was elected to the office of general secretary of the Universalist General Convention. This position gave him charge of all the general missionary work of the convention. This is the highest official position in the Universalist denomination. He was re-elected each year for four years, prosecuted his work with tireless energy, and won the most gratifying success. Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the General Convention bear this testimony and express the profoundest regret that overwork compelled the resignation of an officer who was so efficient in the field of high responsibility. Though Mr. Pullman had taken a brief rest in a trip to Europe in the summer of 1875, he felt on his return that he had not the strength to continue the work in a way satisfactory to himself, and that he must seek further rest.

Doctor Pullman was called to the pastoral charge of the Second Universalist Church in this city, and entered upon his work in May, 1877. From the first he impressed himself upon the public as an earnest and devoted Christian, independent in thought, bold in speech, and tireless in zeal for the up-building of the Redeemer's Kingdom. His eloquence attracted large audiences, especially in his Sunday evening lectures on popular themes. His expository sermons were listened to with great interest, and his presentation of the distinguishing doctrines of his church was plain, simple and convincing. His controversial sermons were models of the debater's skill. His controversy with the Rev. Dr. Cox, of the Southern M. E. Church, in 1882, and published in the *Baltimore American*, on the orthodox dogma of hell, created great interest. The lamented death of Doctor Cox cut short a discussion that had promise of the most gracious results. But, however great Doctor Pullman's skill as a controversialist, and however strong in his doctrinal preaching, his real power is evidenced in the later years of his ministry in his masterly handling of practical Christian themes. His power to stir the conscience and move the heart is marked. The helpfulness of his preaching in the work of character-building may be said to be the chief characteristic of his ministry in Baltimore.

The church edifice on East Baltimore street, occupied by Doctor Pullman during the early years of his pastorate, was sold in 1886, and under the inspiration of his efforts a very attractive and beautiful church edifice was erected on Guilford avenue and Lanvale street, and dedicated in 1888. In 1887 Doctor Pullman founded the Young

People's Guild, a strong organization of the young men and women of his church. The Christian Endeavor department of the Guild established a monthly magazine for the furtherance of mission work. Of this magazine Doctor Pullman has editorial charge. It is popular in the city and its circulation is not inconsiderable outside of the city. In 1890 "All Souls Mission" was founded as an outgrowth of the church, and was so prosperous that a site was secured and a neat and convenient chapel was erected in 1892 on Hopkins avenue. Doctor Pullman preached the dedicatory sermon. The occasion was one of great interest and was a celebration of victory—the victory of faith which began the work and sustained it, fulfilling all the promise of God. It was accepted as an evidence of the missionary spirit of the church.

In the winter of 1891, Doctor Pullman made a strong movement in the interests of Christian unity, by arranging for a series of sermons to be preached in his church by representative clergymen of the leading denominations in the city. Each clergyman was asked to give a brief résumé of the history of his church, and to present its distinguishing doctrines. The following clergymen responded to the courteous invitation:

Rev. Dr. Evans, of St. Paul's English Lutheran.

Rev. Dr. Clever, of the Reformed Church.

Rev. Dr. Rowland, of the Franklin Square Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. Van Meter, Dean of the Woman's College, Methodist.

Rev. Dr. Marshall, of the Christian Church.

Rev. Dr. J. Addison Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Congregationalist Church.

Rev. Thomas A. King, of the New Jerusalem Church.

These sermons were all of a high order and were pervaded with the Christian spirit. Large congregations attended; the press of the city spoke in the highest terms of this practical effort to bring the church closer in the fellowship of the Spirit. Doctor Pullman preached the concluding sermon of the series; this was published as a tract and widely circulated.

The demands upon the time and strength of the now venerable pastor were so heavy that he secured Rev. U. S. Milburn as assistant, who, the year following, was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Hall. Doctor Pullman has not confined himself to the work of his church alone, but has always answered calls for help in other fields of usefulness. He has lectured in nearly every part of the city on temperance and other reforms. He always responds to patriotic calls on the Fourth of July, Decoration Day, and other occasions of great public interest. In 1890 he accepted the nomination for Congress from the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District of Maryland. In his speech accepting the nomination he said: "The better the Christian, the better the patriot; even the Christian minister should take a working interest in politics. I put my religion in harness and shall enter the campaign to do all I can to lift politics out of its degradation, by urging honest methods and high patriotic motives." During the campaign he was constantly in the

field. He was defeated, as he expected, but gained everything he aimed to accomplish. Both Democratic and Republican papers commended his noble efforts to raise the standard of politics to a higher moral plane. "Citizens can be, should be, must be, as honest in politics as in anything else" was his constant plea. "American sovereigns should be kingly in every true sense of that word. 'Government of the people, for the people and by the people' are words of the martyred Lincoln that go to the heart of the matter." Doctor Pullman refers to his experiences in his campaign as among the most interesting of his life. He gained knowledge of human nature which added greatly to his pulpit efficiency. He could take better aim and hit the mark when dealing with much of human weakness. He may be considered as one of the most public-spirited of the Baltimore clergy. He is a member of the Reform League; of the Good Government Club; of the Union for Public Good. He is a member of the Maryland State Temperance League, and of the Maryland Academy of Science. He is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

He married Miss Harriet J. Barm April 3, 1845. On April 3, 1895, the happy couple celebrated their golden wedding. The filial reverence and love in which the congregation held their venerable pastor and his faithful wife, moved them to unite with the family in celebrating the golden event. Early in the day Mr. George M. Pullman, brother of the bridegroom, arrived with his private car filled with relatives from the East, West and North. These, with the son and daughter, made up the happy family party at the residence of the distinguished

couple on Guilford avenue. In the evening a reception was given to the committee representing the seven organizations of the parish. Resolutions were presented and felicitous speeches were made by the members of the several committees, all of which were responded to with sentiments of high appreciation by the pastor. Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman said, as he had said at the silver wedding, "The fidelities of the past on your wedded life are accepted on this golden wedding as the pledge of your future faithfulness. God bless and keep you." This simple service concluded, the golden circlet was gallantly placed upon the finger of the bride by the bridegroom. Later the wedding party entered the church, which was crowded by a rejoicing assemblage in which were recognized many of the leading citizens of Baltimore. Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, of New York, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman made an eloquent address, which was responded to by the pastor in behalf of his bride and himself. The Deems Quartette sang tastefully selected numbers, after which an elegant collation was served by the ladies in the social rooms of the church. Fifty years of happy wedded life are eloquent witnesses in behalf of such manly and womanly virtues, without which the golden wedding is impossible.

At the conclusion of a pastorate of twenty years, April 30, 1897, Doctor Pullman, feeling that he could no longer bear the strain of continued service, tendered his resignation, which, after many delays and many conferences, was accepted with profound regret by the parish. He was made Pastor Emeritus by unanimous vote, accompanied with the resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his faithful and successful ser-



Flora A. Brewster, M.D.

vice. He retired from his work covered with honors, revered and loved, not only by his congregation, but by great numbers of people who have been blessed and helped through his faithful ministrations throughout the city.

He will continue to reside in Baltimore, believing, as he says, this city to be "the most healthful and delightful in the country; intelligent, refined and progressive." He will devote himself to public interests as he has strength, and do such things as he can for the public good.

MOSES ROTHSCHILD, President of the Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born July 17, 1863, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He is a son of Z. and Violet (Nusbam) Rothschild, of German ancestry. Moses is the youngest of ten children, nine of whom are still living. Six are in the United States and three are in Germany. Solomon Rothschild is in charge of the Raleigh branch of the I. B. A.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Germany, graduating therein. He came to this country at the age of eighteen and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Richmond and other points South. In January, 1889, he came to Baltimore and engaged in industrial insurance with Mr. F. S. Strawbridge. Started as a solicitor and was finally promoted to be assistant superintendent, etc., remaining in his employ for about a year and a half, when he became one of the incorporators of the Immediate Benefit Insurance Company, being made its secretary and later president.

He was married on April 4, 1894, to Miss Miriam Moses, daughter of Bernard Moses,

a prominent clothing manufacturer of Baltimore; they have one child, Hilda M., born March 9, 1895.

Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company was incorporated June 5, 1890, by Adelbert G. Botts, Wm. A. Casler, Moses Rothschild, Dr. Edward E. Macenzie and Thomas Macenzie. It is conducted on the principle of co-operative insurance, weekly premium plan, paying sick, accident and death benefits. This is the only institution paying full benefits within twenty-four hours. It has grown rapidly in public favor and in consequence enjoys a remarkable prosperity. Its first board of officers was composed of Adelbert G. Botts, president; Wm. A. Casler, vice-president; M. Rothschild, secretary; Doctor Macenzie, medical director. Thomas Macenzie was general counsel until March 1, 1895. Adelbert G. Botts and Mr. Wm. A. Casler retired as president and vice-president respectively, their places being filled by Mr. Moses Rothschild as president, and Doctor Macenzie assuming the office of secretary in addition to that of medical director. Mr. Charles F. Diehl was appointed to the position of assistant secretary and general manager. Owing to its progressive career, due to careful management, the attention of many firms was attracted to it and on January 12, 1897, it was re-incorporated as a stock company, with capital stock of \$15,000 by Mr. Rothschild, Thomas and Edward Macenzie, Solomon Rothschild and Marx H. Iseman, the two last-named gentlemen being residents of Virginia. The field of operations has extended to the District of Columbia and North Carolina, and will open up the Southern States as rapidly as possible.

CHARLES F. DIEHL, Assistant Secretary Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1874. He is a son of Charles H. and Annie Diehl. He was educated in public schools of Baltimore, and afterwards completed a business course at Bryant & Stratton's College. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Old Maryland Steamboat Company as clerk, and afterwards was assistant purser of the steamer Avalon, plying between Baltimore and points in Virginia. This position he resigned after two years to accept a position as clerk with the Immediate Benefit, and by industry and integrity won the confidence of the officers of the company and has been rapidly advanced to important positions.

DR. OLIVER F. GREGORY was born in Charleston, S. C., March 7, 1844. He was baptized in the First Baptist Church of that city May 9, 1858, and was ordained in the same church January 15, 1871. He was educated in the city of Charleston and was a member of the first company (Charleston Zouave Cadets) enlisted in the service of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, December 20, 1860; he was present at the firing on the Star of the West and the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He served in Company H, Hampton Legion, South Carolina Volunteers, Army of Northern Virginia, from May, 1861, to the close of the war. He was wounded and captured in the charge on Fort Saunders at Knoxville, Tenn., December 5, 1863. He was a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Ill., until March 7, 1865.

Doctor Gregory removed to Charleston in the fall of 1869, and was associated with

the *Working Christian*, a prominent Baptist journal of South Carolina, as one of its editors, while completing his theological course. He was licensed to preach October 10, 1870, by the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C., and ordained at the call of the same church January 15, 1871.

His first pastorate was Mt. Pleasant Church, near Charleston, 1871 to 1876. During these years he did much evangelistic work in South Carolina and had charge part of his time of churches in Williamsburg county, S. C. He became pastor of the First Church, Eufaula, Ala., April 1, 1877; Tuscaloosa, Ala., February, 1879, and returned to South Carolina as pastor at Cheraw and Florence in 1880 to 1882. He was pastor at Charlotte, N. C., from 1882 to February 18, 1885. He was pastor at Valence Street Church, New Orleans, from February to September, 1885, when he accepted a call to High Street Church, Baltimore (now Fourth Church), where he still remains. For the past eleven years he has been the secretary of State Missions in Maryland, and has occupied many leading positions in the denomination. He is senior pastor in continuous service with one church in Maryland. He has been instrumental in building seven meeting houses. He was elected one of the secretaries of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1877, again in 1880, and from 1882 to the present time has continued to be re-elected, in company with his colleague, Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia.

Doctor Gregory is also one of the trustees of the Maryland Baptist Home for Colored Children; a director of the Vineyard Association, Cottage City, Mass. Was

the first president of the Maryland Christian Endeavor Union.

Doctor Gregory is a son of the late Ferdinand M. and Sarah A. (Brown-Fuller) Gregory, both of English descent, the former a native of Bridgeport, Conn., the latter of Charleston, South Carolina. Ferdinand M. Gregory was for many years in the clothing business in Charleston, having located in that place about 1840.

Doctor Gregory's early education was obtained in the high school of Charleston, being there prepared for a thorough classical course. When the war broke out the entire class, with the exception of one, enlisted in the service of the Commonwealth of South Carolina. Within an hour after the State had seceded, the Charleston Zouave Cadets were mustered in, December 20, 1860, and January 1, 1861, went on duty at Morris Island; after the siege of Fort Sumter, entered into the Confederacy, helped to build batteries, etc. At the close of the war he was employed on the daily papers of Augusta. At this time he studied at night with a view of entering the ministry under the direction of Rev. E. T. Winkler, who was his pastor for twenty-two years. During the time he was one of the superintendents of Green Street Baptist Sunday-school of Augusta, having in charge, when he was twenty-one, 400 children.

March 6, 1866, was married to Miss Keziah A. Hobson, a daughter of John and Margaret Lawrence (Smith-Lee) Hobson. One child of this union, Oliver P. Gregory, was born in Augusta, November 10, 1867; was married to Miss Anna Belle Bowling, of Baltimore, in 1888, and died February 1, 1897. His wife and three children sur-

vive, Lee Fuller, Edwin R. and Ruth Anabel.

REV. E. W. WROTH, Pastor of Memorial Church of All Saints, 1844 W. Baltimore street. This gentleman was born October 8, 1851, in Kent county, Md. He is the son of Dr. Thomas G. and Mary E. (Wroth) Wroth. He attended public schools of his native county until he reached the age of nineteen when he began his preparatory studies for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. On June 25, 1875, he was ordained deacon, after which he was stationed in Virginia. He then came to the Diocese of Maryland, and was made pastor of St. John's Church, Upper Falls, Baltimore county, where he remained one and a half years. He then went to Darlington, Harford county, Md., as rector of Deer Creek Parish, where he remained for eleven years. He then became pastor of Memorial Church of All Saints, Baltimore City, May 1, 1892, since when he has remained in charge of this congregation.

On May 30, 1882, he was married to Margaret Gilpen Price, daughter of Judge John H. and Mary R. (Parker) Price, of Harford county, Md. To them have been born the following children: John, Edward Pinkney, Mary Parker, Margaret Price, all of whom live at home.

In politics Mr. Wroth is a staunch Democrat.

The father of our subject was a native of Kent county, Md., where he obtained his early education in the common schools. Was graduated from the Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, and practiced his chosen profession until '68 or '69. He then located in Baltimore and engaged in the

mercantile business; he died here in June, 1888, aged about 74 years. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Episcopal Church. His wife died in Baltimore at the age of 66 years. Their children are Martha Page; Peregrine, rector of Church of Messiah, Baltimore; Edward W., the subject of this sketch, and Mary Eugenia L.

Peregrine Wroth, maternal grandfather of Rev. E. W. Wroth, was a native of Kent county, Md. He practiced medicine in Chestertown, Md., for many years, and at one time was professor at Washington College, and succeeded Ezekiel F. Chambers as president of the Board of Visitors. He was married four times. His first wife was Miss Page, by whom he had nine children; by his second wife he had six children; his third and fourth wives had no issue. The Wroths originally came from England, emigrating to America at an early day.

Judge John H. Price, father of Mrs. E. W. Wroth, was a native of Harford county, Md. He studied law in Baltimore, was Circuit Judge when Cecil, Harford and Baltimore counties were one; tried Cooper and Corry, two noted murderers, and was on the Bench when lawlessness and rowdiness reigned supreme, and did much to suppress both. He resided near Darlington, where he owned a magnificent residence. On one occasion, when stepping from his buggy, he was approached by a man, who said, "Judge, I voted for you." "Not another word," said the Judge, "or I will turn you over to the sheriff." He knew the man was trying to influence his decision in a certain case. He never allowed the law to be tampered with. He died at his home near Darlington in 1842, aged 184 years.

His wife still resides at the old place at

the age of 75 years. They had the following children: John Henry, Ann (Mrs. John C. Killingsworth), St. Louis, Mo.; David E., farmer and packer of Harford county, Md.; William W., resides on the old homestead; Mrs. E. W. Wroth, and Isabelle, who resides at home.

The Price family originally came from Wales, England, the name being spelled Aprice.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEKAMP, Piano Manufacturer, was born in 1826 in Westphalen, Prussia. He received his first instruction at home under his father who was a man of scholarly attainments, and a teacher by occupation. Afterwards our subject attended the schools of his native place until the age of fourteen, when he went to learn the trade of cabinet making. Later he took up piano making at which he continued in his native place until the age of twenty. At twenty-three, in the spring of 1848, he embarked for America, taking passage in the staunch sailing vessel "Albert," and after a passage of nine weeks landed in Baltimore with but a few dollars in his pocket. He immediately set out in search of employment, which upon the fifth day after his arrival he secured in a piano manufactory on Hanover street. He remained with this firm until 1861 and then embarked in the business for himself in a small building on Fayette street. His business prospered and in 1863 was forced to seek more commodious quarters. Four years later he built a factory five stories high on the corner of St. Peter and Barre streets. For seven years he was located on Eutaw street opposite the Eutaw House and from there removed to East Baltimore street,

second door from Charles. In 1896 he moved to his present warerooms.

He is a staunch Democrat and an active member of St. Martin's Catholic Church; he is energetic, industrious, kind and affable.

Mr. Heinekamp has been twice married: First in 1852 to Mary Marischen, by Rev. Father Rowland, of St. Alphonsus Church. She was a native of Westphalen Province, Germany, and landed in this country when a young girl. She died in 1881. To this marriage were born the following children:

Elizabeth, married Frederick Walter, a native of Germany, residing in Staunton, Va.; they have nine children.

Molly (Mrs. John Waldeck, Baltimore).

William, Jr., married Miss Laura Riddlemoser and resides in Baltimore.

Annie (Mrs. J. J. Murphy), resides in Staunton, Va.

Charles, married Miss Cowper and resides in New York City.

Katie (Mrs. William A. Carroll), resides in Baltimore.

Mr. Heinekamp remarried one year later Miss Mary Marischen, a native of Germany, and a niece of his first wife. To this marriage have been born three children, all of whom are at home, viz: Mary, aged fourteen, Francis eleven and Rudolph six.

John Heinekamp, father of our subject, was born in Westphalen Province, Prussia, where he received a fine education and took up the profession of school teaching, in which he was engaged nearly all his life. He married Katerina Kloth. Both died in Westphalen. They had five children as follows: William, our subject; John A., piano manufacturer in Baltimore, came to America in 1863; Conrad A., piano manufacturer

in Baltimore; Mary, who resides in Westphalen, and Minna, who also lives there.

John H. Heinekamp, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Westphalen and a teacher by occupation. He had four sons, all of whom were teachers, and also two daughters. Their names were as follows: John H., Conrad, Anton, Ferdinand, Mary and Elizabeth.

For two hundred years the majority of the male members of this family have followed the occupation of teaching.

REV. F. H. HAVENNER, Pastor of East Baltimore Station M. E. Church.

This gentleman was born June 25, 1852, in Washington, D. C. He is a son of Thomas H. and Mary Cornelia (Wilson) Havenner. Mr. Havenner passed his youth in Washington, receiving his preparatory education at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and afterwards entered upon his collegiate course at the same college. He received the degree of B. A. in 1871 and of M. A. in 1873. He was admitted to the Baltimore Conference in the fall of 1872 and was placed in charge of congregations near Hagerstown, Md., for a few months, and was then removed to Frederick county, Md., for one year, and then one year in Prince George's county in the vicinity of Washington. He was pastor of a church in Washington in 1891. In March, 1894, he assumed charge of his present congregation.

November 11, 1879, he married Miss Mary Roberts, of Baltimore county, daughter of Lewis J. and Anne Cornelius, the latter of Baltimore City, the former of same county. Their children are Frank R., Anna Cornelias, and Rev. F. H. Havenner, the

subject of this sketch. He is an independent voter, formerly a Democrat.

His father was born in Washington, D. C., where he received his early education in private schools. He was a man of superior attainments, finely educated in Latin and Greek. He became a member of the Cracker Manufactory which his father had established many years before. He married Miss Mary Cornelia Wilson, and died in 1870. He was a member of the Metropolitan M. E. Church at Washington, and was trustee and steward of same for many years. He was highly esteemed among the best citizens of Washington, a modest, unassuming man, possessing determination and firmness of character. He was a Union Democrat and had received excellent testimonials from the Government for services rendered the Union soldiers and commissary department. He inspected most of the flour sent out by the Government and was offered large bribes by different firms to accept their goods, but he always repelled such overtures.

Since the death of his wife, his mother and sister Cornelia have resided with Mr. Havenner. The other children of his father and mother were Norval, died at seventeen; Harry, died in early manhood; the subject of this sketch; Walter R., who went West and was employed on the Denver and Leadville press; he died in Leadville in 1880.

Thomas H. Havenner, grandfather of subject, was a native of Virginia of English extraction. After the city of Washington was laid out he located there, and became a member of the State militia. He fought against the British at the battle of 1812. In 1834 established a Cracker Manufactory, and was the first to be successful in the

fishments of the kind in the South. He married——and died in Washington in 1872 in his 84th year. His children were, Thomas H.; John F., who died in Washington; Charles W., who died in Washington; Elizabeth (Mrs. Wm. Rowe), who died in Indiana, and Sarah (Mrs. Benj. Charlton), also died in Washington.

DR. ELIAS C. PRICE was born near Priceville, Baltimore county, on a farm owned by his father, in 1826. He now resides at 1012 Madison avenue, Baltimore. He is a son of Samuel and Ann (Cooper) Price. He spent his youth and early manhood on the farm; attended private schools in his native county until he reached the age of eighteen, after which he taught school for one year. During vacations he assisted his father on the farm. During this year he took up the study of medicine, and in October, 1846, he entered the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in March, 1848. He then practiced for seventeen years in Baltimore county, and for nine years was located at Priceville. In 1851 he commenced the study of homeopathy, which he has continued to practice up to the present time. In 1865 he removed to Baltimore, where he is highly esteemed among the leaders of his profession. He was raised a Quaker, and still adheres to that faith. In 1852 he married Martha A. Cowman, of Baltimore, a daughter of John P. Cowman, who was a native of Alexandria, Va. She died in 1888, leaving one child, Dr. Eldridge C. Price, who is connected with the subject of this sketch. Samuel Price, father of Dr. Elias C. Price, was born in Baltimore county, near what is now Priceville. After this family the town was named. This part of the

county was numerously populated with Prices and Matthews, and it is said of a stranger who visited that section, that he extended his hand to a gentleman, saying, "How do, Mr. Price." "My name is not Price, sir." "Oh, I beg pardon. How do, Mr. Matthews?" Samuel Price was reared to farming pursuits, which he followed to within a few years of his death in 1851, at the age of 85 years. He inherited his farm from his father. He was twice married. His first wife was Frances Moore, by whom he has four sons, as follows: Jehu, Jared, John M. and David W., all of whom are deceased. David W. became a tailor and afterwards a store-keeper. He married Hannah Matthews. They raised but one child, who married Enos Tennis. The entire family removed to Kansas, where both parents died several years ago. The first two named were associated in the manufacturing of woolen goods, and for a time John M., the third son, succeeded them in the business, which he later abandoned and became a tanner, and afterwards a store-keeper at Parkton. Their father remained a widower for five years, and then married Anne Cooper, who is the mother of the subject of this sketch. By her he had ten children, viz: Frances, Thomas, Ellen, Esther, Samuel C., and Priscilla, who are deceased; and Katherine, Edward C., Mary C., and Elias C., the subject of this sketch.

DR. G. IRVIN BARWICK, who resides at 2841 Rayner avenue, was born March 28, 1869, in Kent county, Md., on a farm near Massey. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Rose) Barwick, who had two children, and spent his youth on the farm. His parents removed to Cecil county when he was about

one year old. His father located on a farm near Sassafras, and here he attended the country schools. During the summer he assisted on the farm. When he was eleven years of age his parents returned to Kent county, and located on a farm near Kennedyville, where he attended public school in the fall of 1887. He then was in his eighteenth year. He then entered Western Maryland College, where he remained four years, graduating in 1891, taking the degree of A. B. In the fall of 1891 he entered the University of Maryland, graduating in 1894, and the last year of his college course he was resident student of Maryland Hospital. He moved to Calverton and began practice, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

He was married March 25, 1896, to Miss Carrie Mire Bonn, of Richmond, Va., daughter of Henry R. and Caroline (Benson) Bonn, both natives of Virginia, but who now reside in Baltimore. Mrs. Barwick spent ten years in Nova Scotia. She graduated as nurse from the University of Maryland in 1894. Doctor and Mrs. Barwick have one child, Caroline Elizabeth. In politics the Doctor is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The father of the subject was born in Middletown, Del. He began farming in Kent county, Md., when a young man, but returned to near Townsend, Del., where he was married to the mother of this subject. They soon after located in Kent county, Md. He died in 1891, and his wife still survives him. They had two children, Dr. G. Irvin Barwick, the subject of this sketch, and Nellie Rose.

William Barwick, the grandfather of Doc-

ter Barwick, was a native of Delaware, where he married Mary A. Mears. Their children are as follows: William J., merchant in Cecil county; Lizzie (Mrs. Henry Jones), Chesapeake City, Md.; Mary Jane (Mrs. Thomas Scott), of Middleton, Del., and F.

David C. Rose, the father of Mrs. Barwick, is a native of Sussex county, Del. Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rose (nee Ruth Foster), removed to Odessa, Del., where he follows his trade of stone mason. Their children are as follows: Truman, Frank, David C., Jr., and Mrs. Barwick. Mrs. Rose died many years ago. Mr. Rose married again, and lives a retired life. He is eighty years of age.

DR. HENRY J. BERKLEY was born July 17, 1860, and is a son of Edris Berkley, of Baltimore, and grandson of John Walker Berkley, of Fairfax county, Va. He graduated at the University of Maryland in 1882 and afterwards studied at the University of Vienna, Austria. In 1888 he returned to the United States and commenced the practice of medicine at his present residence. Since 1890 he has been connected with the medical department of Johns Hopkins University.

DR. CARY B. GAMBLE was born September 25, 1827, at Grove Hill, Botetourt county, Va., where his mother was residing at that time, their home being in Richmond, Va. He is the grandson of Col. Robert Gamble, of Richmond, Va., a noted officer of the Revolution. He received his primary education in Virginia. He went to college at what is now Washington and Lee University, where he studied for two years, and

then entered the University of Virginia. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland, and then located at Tallahassee, Fla. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate service as surgeon of the First Florida Volunteers. He was a close friend of General Bragg and other leaders in the Southern cause. He began the practice of his profession at the close of the war in Baltimore and has remained here ever since.

He married in 1850 Edunda, daughter of Captain Shaw, deceased, of the regular army, and niece of Commander Shaw, of the United States Navy. Children of the subject are Dr. Cary B., Jr., and Nannie, widow of Charles D. Lowndes.

WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, M. D., an eminent Physician and Surgeon, of Baltimore, has long been successfully engaged in practice in this city. One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life, that of pain and suffering, so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance, it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited.

Doctor Russell was born March 7, 1835, at Peru, St. Mary's county, Md., which place was then called "Dave Jones'



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Locker." The family is of English origin and its members became early settlers of Baltimore, the old homestead being located on Eutaw street, two doors south of Lombard street. In that city the Doctor's grandfather, Thomas Russell, spent his entire life, and as he was a large property owner he followed no particular occupation.

Thomas Russell, Jr., the father of our subject, was also born in Baltimore, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, but in early life removed to St. Mary's county. There he married Elizabeth Combs, whose birth occurred on the same farm where our subject was born, in the house erected by her mother's father, David Jones. Her father, Nathaniel Combs, was also a native of St. Mary's county, born two miles below Peru, of English parentage, and followed the various occupations of farming, blacksmithing and carpentering, as he was a natural mechanic. He served his country in the War of 1812, and was also at one time a member of the State Legislature. Although the family were Roman Catholics in religious faith, he became a Protestant and was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Mary's county, with which his children later became connected.

After his marriage Thomas Russell, Jr., continued to work at his trade in St. Mary's county for a time, and later removed to his wife's old home at Peru, where he followed farming until his return to Baltimore in 1853, where he entered the employ of the B. & O. R. R. At the age of forty-nine he was accidentally killed by being caught between the cars at the depot of that road. His ancestors were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, but, like his wife,

he became a Methodist. In their family were four children: William L., of this review; Thomas Nathaniel, a ship builder, of Baltimore; Isabel Marian, wife of Capt. John Abbott, of the same city, and Charles Wesley, a resident of Baltimore and the captain of a boat.

The Doctor spent his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, where he attended the public schools. On coming to Baltimore with his parents in 1853 he clerked in a wholesale drug house for four years, and for the following fourteen years engaged in the retail drug business. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine, in 1855, under the direction of Prof. J. W. R. Dunbar, and in 1869 graduated at the University of Maryland, with the degree of M. D. He has since successfully engaged in active practice, and is one of the pioneer physicians of Northeast Baltimore, his residence for twenty-six years being at No. 800 N. Broadway. He is not only well posted on everything pertaining to the science of medicine and surgery, but is a man of broad general information and is an excellent conversationalist. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum, and in religious belief is an Episcopalian.

July 10, 1862, at the parsonage of Rev. A. F. Neville Rolfe, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Russell and Miss Cecelia Hall. They became the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: Willie Nathaniel, now engaged in the drug business in Baltimore City; Frank Donaldson, a graduated pharmacist, but on account of ill health is unable to enter any business, and Mary, the youngest, still at home.

Mrs. Russell also belongs to a prominent old family of this State, its founder in the new world being John Hall, known as "Long John" Hall, as he was nearly seven feet in height. He was a native of England and settled near Chesapeake bay, where he became an extensive farmer. His grandson, Nathaniel Hall, grandfather of Mrs. Russell, participated in the storming of Quebec during the French and Indian War, and remained in the service until the scurvy caused the loss of his health. He married Sarah Marriott, and their son, Nathaniel, Mrs. Russell's grandfather, was born in 1787, and married Delila Williams, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Hancock) Williams. In the War of 1812 he took up arms in defense of his country. As a spice manufacturer he was the founder of the Phoenix Spice Mills, of Baltimore, in which city his death occurred in 1862. John W. Hall, the father of Mrs. Russell, was a native of Anne Arundel county, Md., and also became a spice manufacturer, being the founder and proprietor of the Monumental Spice Mills. For many years he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school on Caroline street, Baltimore, and took quite an active and prominent part in all church work. During the Civil War he joined the Union Army and died in the service.

The mother of Mrs. Russell, who bore the maiden name of Almira Cowles, was a daughter of William and Margaret (Hall) Cowles, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Baltimore. Mr. Cowles was the old original city watchman of Baltimore. To John W. and Almira Cowles Hall were born eight children, five still living, viz: Cecelia, now Mrs. Russell, who

has spent her entire life in Baltimore; William A., a book-keeper at Gault's; John W., receiver for the Baltimore Street Passenger Railway; Mrs. Almira Hebron and Mrs. Emily Harrison, both of Baltimore. The mother died when Mrs. Russell was quite young, and the father was again married, his second union being with Caroline T. Cox, by whom he had two children: Delia J., the wife of Rev. C. A. York, of Baltimore, and Caroline G., wife of Lafayette Stewart, of the same city.

J. ARTHUR CLEMENT, Homeopathic Physician, was born in Baltimore in 1871. He attended the Friends' Elementary High School, from which he graduated in 1890. He then began to read medicine at the Southern Homeopathic College, and was graduated therefrom in 1894. He located at his present place and has been successfully practicing ever since. He is a member of the Universalist Church, to which church his father and mother also belong. He is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Clement is the son of James and Sarah Merrill (Pecker). The father of Mr. Clement was born in Houghton, Me., and when little more than a boy he went to Lynn, Mass., and worked for a time at shoe manufacturing. In 1891 he took a trip for his health to San Francisco, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He opened a shoe store there; sold and did custom work for a time, and then went to prospecting for gold in the Sacramento Valley. He remained in that country for two years and then came home on a visit; went back and remained one year, then sold out and returned to Lynn. He next went into the manufacturing of shoes at that place with

Mr. Moore. In 1865 they removed to Baltimore, and the firm was changed to Crane, Moore & Co., he being a partner. It is now known as Clement & Ball, and the firm has a large trade in different States.

Mr. Clement has one child.

DR. GEORGE W. BLANEY.—This gentleman was born in Baltimore May 12, 1853. He is a son of James W., deceased, and grandson of Jeremiah Blaney. He attended the public schools, from which he graduated. At the age of nineteen he began the study of pharmacy and medicine with Doctor Harper, with whom he remained two years, and during which time he took a number of his patients. He has practiced ever since 1870. He handled drugs for eighteen years.

He married Adelaide Lutimer, of New Berne, N. C., in 1885. They had two children, Leon, who died at the age of five, and Myrtle.

Doctor Blaney is a member of the Monroe Street Church, and is an independent voter.

His father was born in Harford county, Md. He came to Baltimore with his parents when he was eleven years old. He was by trade a bricklayer, and afterwards he became a contractor and builder. He died in Baltimore September 8, 1887, aged 84 years.

Doctor Blaney's mother died two years later at the age of 74; she was Lucretia Ann Grimes; their children are as follows: Mary (Mrs. E. C. Smith), residing in Baltimore; Charles, a contractor and builder in Baltimore; John T., a partner of Charles H., contractor and builder of this city; James J., bricklayer in Baltimore; Harry, who

was a bricklayer, died in 1893; Frank M., druggist; the subject of this sketch and Alverta (Mrs. Caleb Hipsley), who resides in Baltimore. Grandfather of subject came from Ireland and settled in Harford county, Md. He died in Baltimore.

DR. A. C. SMINK was born December 17, 1875, in Hebbville, Baltimore county, Md. He is a son of Adolphus and Mary (Shuel) Smink. He attended the schools of his native place until he was seventeen years old. He then entered the office of Doctor Everhart, of Hebbville, under whom he read medicine for one year. At the expiration of this time he became a student of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1896, after which he located for a short time at 2013 W. North avenue. From there he removed to Hebbville, where he established an office, also having one at Powhatan, and making his home with his parents. He is a Republican.

Adolphus Smink, the father of our subject, was born at Hebbville. When a young man he learned the trade of plasterer, and is now a prominent contractor. The children of Adolphus and Mary Smink are M. Clifton, who married Ethel Weideman and resides at Hebbville; A. C., subject of this sketch, and Jessie, who lives at home.

Akert Smink, grandfather of A. C. Smink, was an honorable citizen of Hebbville, where he died in 18 . He married a Miss Macken, a lady of Irish extraction, who is also deceased. The children are as follows: Monterey and Jacob, who reside at Hebbville; Franklin, who resides at Carroll; Laura, who is Mrs. Adam Bupert, of Baltimore, and Adolphus.

MR. C. E. PAUL, 2866 Lanvale street.—This gentleman was born September 19, 1872, in Baltimore. He is a son of Samuel B. and Catherine (Downey) Paul. He received his primary education in the public schools, finishing his studies at the age of eighteen years, after which he read medicine under Doctor Lewis. During this time he entered the University of Maryland and took a two years' course. He abandoned his studies to be married, and will enter upon another two years' course this fall. He married in February, 1895, Miss Isabella Dillon, daughter of William H. Pease, of Baltimore. They have one child, Katharine E.

In January, 1895, he accepted the position of claim agent of the Eureka Insurance Company, which position he still holds. He is a Republican, a member of the Catholic Church.

William H., the father of our subject, is a native of Maryland, and is at present a retail cigar dealer in Baltimore. C. E. Paul, the subject of this sketch, is the only child.

DR. P. F. SAPPINGTON was born in 1866 in Baltimore, Md. He received his early education in St. James College, finishing his studies there at the age of sixteen years. His forefathers for five generations were prominent physicians. After leaving St. James College, he immediately began the study of medicine under Doctor Tiffany at the University of Maryland. He took a five years' course, graduating in 1887, at the age of twenty-one. He first located at Govanstown, Baltimore county, where he continued for a period of eighteen months, after which he practiced for a short time at the New Boundary Line. He returned to Go-

vanstown, but did not remain long before removing to his present location on Arlington and Greenwood avenues.

Doctor Sappington has been prominently connected with the Northeastern Dispensary for eight years, in which institution he is at present senior physician. He is also county health officer. In politics he is a Republican.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Bessie Clare, daughter of John P. Ringgold, a highly esteemed citizen of Govanstown. Their children are Bessie Clare, Louise Aralanta and John Ringgold. While at Maryland University our subject graduated in pharmacy.

REV. F. H. LEWIS, Pastor of Broadway Methodist Protestant Church. Residence 115 S. Washington street.—The subject of this sketch was born November 4, 1870, in Sussex county, Del. One year later his parents removed to Caroline county, Md. He passed through the public schools, graduating at Preston High School in 1880; having determined upon a theological course, he began his studies with such books as the home library afforded, under his pastor. He was devoted to his studies. In 1880 he entered Westminster College, in Carroll county, graduating from the same in 1892. Immediately afterward he was placed in charge of a mission church at Frederica, Kent county, Del., where he remained for two years. He then entered upon his duties as pastor of his present congregation, succeeding Rev. J. L. Straughn. His church was erected in 1860, its first pastor being Rev. Jesse Shreeve, who remained for four years. At the close of his pastorate the church was free of all financial encumbrances, but the

building of a parsonage during the pastorate of Peter L. Wilson, incurred a debt of eight thousand dollars, which resulted in much trouble and Court litigation. Two parties sprung up in the church which caused much bitter feeling in the congregation; one party held service in the basement with J. P. Wilson as pastor, while the other held services in the auditorium and was presided over by Dr. S. B. Sutherland. The affairs of the church became so complicated under this regime that it was finally sold to the Lutheran denomination, Rev. Mr. Wilson severed his connection with the Methodist Protestant Church, became a Methodist Episcopal minister. The Lutherans retained the church for one year and the Methodists once more took possession with Rev. A. D. Murray as pastor.

Our subject was married September 8, 1890, to Miss Maud Bowie, of Baltimore. In politics our subject is devoted to the cause of Prohibition.

Abraham Lewis, father of our subject, was born and reared in Denton, Caroline county, Md. He was a farmer. Married in Sussex county, Del., Miss Lizzie Handy. They resided in Sussex county, Del., seven years after they were married and then removed to Caroline county, where they still reside. Both are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Their children are as follows: William E., farmer, Caroline county, Md.; John B., farmer, Caroline county, Md., and the subject of this sketch.

His paternal ancestors came from Wales and his maternal ancestors from England.

Colonel Handy, the father of Mrs. Abraham Lewis, was an officer in the War of 1812, and a descendant of a soldier of the Revolution.

MR. F. C. STREETT was born in June, 1867, near the village of Jarrettsville, Fourth District or what is known as the Marshall District, Harford county. He attended the public schools of his native place until he was fifteen years of age. His primary education was obtained under somewhat adverse circumstances, having been required to assist with the farm duties at home, which began early in the spring and continued until late in the fall, and at times he was compelled to walk three miles to school. When he reached the age of fifteen he removed to Baltimore, where he continued his studies until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1887 he entered the Baltimore Dental College, from which he graduated in 1890, beginning the practice of his profession at his present location in 1891. It was through pecuniary assistance rendered him by his father that he was enabled to pursue his studies at college.

In politics Doctor Streett is a staunch Democrat, and while he may not be termed an active politician, he takes a deep interest in the success of his party. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he attends church regularly and leans towards Methodism, in which church his parents were active members.

Shadrach Streett, father of Dr. F. C. Streett, was born in 1841 in the Marshall District, Harford county, Md. He received such education as the public schools of his time afforded. He was reared to agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he removed to Baltimore. Soon after he became a member of the police department and was promoted to sergeant, where he remained until 1892, the year of his death. He was married in Harford county, to Julia, daughter of Caleb Wright, of same county. He was

well known for his activity in the Democratic party, and while a member of the police department, he was an able and efficient officer. His wife survives. Their children are John W., farmer in Harford county; Ida Mary, Mrs. Wm. Meise, of Baltimore; F. C., subject of this sketch, and Allie and Laura, who live at home.

John Watkins Streett, grandfather of Dr. F. C. Streett, was an old and respected citizen of Harford county. He came of a prominent family of that county, whose ancestors having immigrated from England at an early day, became identified with the best interests of the county. The majority of the family were tillers of the soil, and others won fame in the medical profession. He married Miss Mary Swaine, of Baltimore City. He died in Harford in 1872, and his wife in 1887. Their children were: Shadrach, father of our subject; Dr. Chas. H., a prominent physician of Harford county; John Franklin, farmer of Harford county; James E., ditto, and Mary Ann, who married a Mr. Owens.

DR. ELIAS JONES was born October 27, 1842, near Fredericksburg, Dorchester county, Md. He attended the public schools and academy in his native county, completing his studies at the latter institution at about the age of twenty. His father was a sea captain and after leaving school he became a hand on his father's vessel. This he continued for one year with the view of becoming master of his own craft, but at the end of a year he abandoned this project and became a clerk in the wholesale and retail mercantile store of Kimberly Bros., at Fortress Monroe, and remained with them during the late war.

He was married March 29, 1864, to Mary B. Nichols, of Dorchester county, Md. Their union was blessed with the following children: Albertis C., graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1890, and was an active practitioner in Dorchester county for nearly three years. He died in 1893. He had married Miss Burke, daughter of Rev. Asbury Burke; she survives him; Harvey, a druggist in Dorchester county, Md.; Silas, died young; Edgar A. P., graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1894, and is now in active practice in Dorchester county; Edith, Ruth and Nellie, living at home.

In 1865-66, Doctor Jones attended his first course at the University of Maryland, and in 1867 began the practice of his profession at Sharpstown, Md., where he remained for one year. He then located in his native county, and was successful in building up a lucrative practice. He later came to Baltimore and attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Owing to confinement and close application to his studies he was taken sick just before the time of graduation, and did not recover his health for one year. He next located at Bishop's Head, Md., and practiced in that place and vicinity until 1890, when he moved to Baltimore and accepted a position as clerk in the Custom House. Since 1890 the Doctor has not been in active practice.

In politics he is a Republican, becoming affiliated with that party about 1877. As a surgeon Doctor Jones has successfully performed many difficult operations and has achieved a high reputation as a physician.

Capt. Elhanan Jones, father of our subject, was born in 1815 in Dorchester county,

Md. When a boy he became enamored of sea life. He sought and found employment on board a vessel, afterwards becoming captain, filling this position for forty-five years. He married Mary Andrew. Both died in 1896. The children are as follows: Elias, subject of this sketch; Zora, who resides in Baltimore; Martha, who is single, and Mary, who married Mr. William Elliott, of Dorchester county.

Henry Jones, grandfather of subject, lived and died in Dorchester county. In his early days he followed the occupation of school teacher and surveyor. He married Nancy Payne, a lady of English descent. Their children deceased are: Elhanan, father of Dr. Elias Jones; John, Silas, Susan, surviving, (widow of Robert Bryan), who resides in Caroline county; Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Caulk, died in Caroline county in 1884, and Mary, who died at fourteen.

Thomas Jones, great-grandfather of Doctor Jones, came to America from England in 1769 and settled in Dorchester county, Md. He was a farmer.

REV. E. FELTON, 910 S. Canton street, Pastor of Canton Street English Lutheran Church, was born August 24, 1857, near the town of Everett, Bedford county, Pa. He attended the public schools of his native place until he was about nineteen years old. His father was a farmer and an extensive lumber dealer. While at home our subject assisted with the farm duties and for a time ran an engine in one of his father's saw-mills. As a boy he was very studious and devoted much of his leisure time to the reading of books on theology, it being his ambition and determina-

tion to prepare himself for the ministry. His education was wholly obtained through his own efforts. He prepared at home for the Freshman year at Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated in 1879, and from the Seminary at Gettysburg in 1882. He was for one year located at West Fairview, four years at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, and then in 1889 he organized his present congregation in King's Hall, on the corner of Patuxent and O'Donnell streets. A church council was formed of three elders and three deacons. Their present church was dedicated February 16, 1890, and their membership now is 350.

He was married at Gettysburg in 1883 to Miss Jane Elizabeth Kerr of that place. His political sympathies are with the Republican party.

Jacob Felton, father of Rev. E. Felton, was born in 1820 in Bedford county, Pa. He began life as a farmer, and subsequently acquired large tracts of timber land on which he erected and operated saw-mills. After a long and useful life he retired to his home near Everhard, on the banks of the Juniata, where he now resides. He is a staunch Republican. He has always been an active worker in the Lutheran Church. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Karnes, departed this life some years ago. Mr. Felton is of German descent, as was also his wife. Their children are, Simon P., who studied for the ministry at Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and who died just before completing his course; Christian K., deceased, who was a farmer and lumber dealer; Rev. Anthony K., pastor of English Lutheran Church, Upper Sandusky, O.; Julia, who died young; Ephraim H., subject of this sketch; Sadie, who died young;

Camilla, who lives at home, and Rebecca, who is now Mrs. Steele.

Jacob Felton, grandfather of Rev. E. Felton, when a young man went from Philadelphia to Bedford county, Pa., took up a farm and died there.

ISAAC H. GARDINER, Physician and Surgeon, 1712 W. Lexington street.

Dr. I. H. Gardiner was born January 27, 1866, in Baltimore, Md. He is the son of Isaac and Julia (Miller) Gardiner. As a boy, Dr. Gardiner attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1885, after which he took special courses under directors in several institutions in the city. He then accepted a professorship of Ancient Languages and Higher Mathematics at New Windsor College, being associated with Thomas Fell, LL. D., president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1886 Doctor Gardiner severed his connection with this institution and accepted a professorship at St. George's College, western Maryland, where he remained for several years. He next became principal of the Panola High School and Teachers' Normal, Sardis, Miss. His health failing, he resigned at the end of three years. His duties as principal were difficult and laborious, having to teach thirteen different studies each day. He returned to Baltimore in 1892-93, took his first course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then spent a year at the University of Illinois, where he was a teacher at Warren (Ill.) Academy, where he remained for two years. At the end of this time he again returned to Baltimore and took his second course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gradu-

ating in the spring of 1897, after which he began the practice of his profession at his present location.

Since Doctor Gardiner was seventeen years old he has been self-supporting. Besides earning sufficient money to pay his tuition, he contributed to the support of the family. During his vacations he worked at the carpenter trade, and for a time was employed in a printing office.

He is an independent voter, liberal in his political views. While in Mississippi he supported the Democratic party and served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On August 22, 1888, he married Miss Mabel Henshaw, of West Virginia. Their two children are Annie and Robert H., both of whom live at home.

Isaac Gardiner, father of our subject, was born in Baltimore in 1827. He acquired a common school education. He was left an orphan at the early age of fifteen. He learned the trade of sail-making with his cousin, Thomas S. Clark, with whom he went to live in his fifteenth year, and was employed by him for forty-five years. When he attained the age of 21, he became foreman of Mr. Clark's business, in which capacity he remained until his retirement in 1882. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is a staunch Democrat. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are as follows: Helen (Mrs. M. C. Mettee), Baltimore; Annie (Mrs. William Turner), Baltimore; William E., in canvas and awning business, Washington, D. C.; Isaac H., subject of this sketch, and Julia (Mrs. Marvin Anderson), of Anne Arundel county, Md.;



W. H. Matthaei

Margaret (Mrs. Ed. O. Wigley), of Anne Arundel county, Md.

Mr. Isaac Gardiner, grandfather of Doctor Gardiner, emigrated from Scotland when a young man. He was a near relative of the Earl of Lovejoy of Western Ireland. In his early youth he was betrothed to a young lady selected by his parents. After reaching manhood, the engagement having become distasteful to him, he broke it off with her. He had previously formed an attachment for Martha Leak, and with her eloped to America, locating in Baltimore. He was one of seven brothers, all of whom but one came to America and settled in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner's children are as follows: James, deceased; Isaac, father of our subject, and Catharine, deceased.

DR. JAMES E. WHITEFORD, 819 Aisquith street.

This gentleman was born June 24, 1848, in Harford county, Md. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the country schools, and in the classical and military institution at Columbia, Pa., having earned the money to pay for his tuition at this school. He began his medical studies in 1874. In the fall of the same year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1877, after which he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore and has been eminently successful.

He was married August 4, 1875, to Miss Anora Porter, of Baltimore; no issue. He is a Democrat.

During the small-pox epidemic of 1882 he treated one hundred and eighteen cases. He is a Presbyterian in faith and a member

of the following orders: Landmark's Lodge, No. 127, of the Masonic Order; Alhambra Castle, No. 7, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Liberty Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, and of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland; Welcome Lodge, No. 15, Order of the Golden Chain; Lord Baltimore Council, No. 2, Legion of the Red Cross; America Council, No. 60, Jr. O. U. A. M.

He is supreme medical examiner of the Golden Eagle and examiner for other orders; also surgeon general in the military branch of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, with rank of brigadier general; also member of the Grand Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of the State of Maryland, and of the Supreme Castle of the United States.

James Whiteford, father of our subject, was born in Harford county, Md., in 1808, and died in 1854; a farmer by occupation, after his marriage with Nancy N. Ramsay, mother of our subject, he bought a farm in Harford county, Md., in Fox's Den, a district noted for its fox hunting, where he died. His wife died March 25, 1892, in her 82d year. They had children as follows: Robert H., killed by accident at the age of 16; Sallie J. (Mrs. John W. Berry), of Baltimore; M. Nelson, retired; James, died young; also Caroline and George, who died young, and James E., subject of this sketch.

Michael Whiteford, grandfather of subject, was a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. When a young man he emigrated to America and settled in Harford county, Md., where he died.

DR. J. CALVIN SCHOFIELD was born August 11, 1864, in the little town of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa. His

primary education was obtained at the public schools. He then entered the Mountain Seminary, one of the oldest seminaries in Pennsylvania, and was trained for college. After a competitive examination for a scholarship in the Pennsylvania State College, he was successful and completed his literary education. He then went to New York City and entered the office of H. H. Brown, author of "Brown's Supreme Court Reports," where he studied law. After wrestling with the legal profession in that great city for over a year, he concluded to take up the study of medicine. Baltimore was chosen as the place of study, which was pursued at the Baltimore University School of Medicine, whence he graduated. While a student Doctor Schofield carried off all the envied prizes. He was appointed assistant professor on nervous diseases and of the throat and chest, holding the position for two years in that school. Then he was placed in charge of the dissecting room as demonstrator of anatomy and associate professor of pathology, positions which he continues to fill. Doctor Schofield has been often before the public as an expert witness in many of the great murder cases which have been tried in the courts of Baltimore City and county. Seven years ago he opened an office at Orangeville on the Philadelphia road, where he has built up an extensive practice. He is also surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Carrie M. Reber, of Orangeville, Baltimore county. They have no children.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Highlandtown; and is a staunch Democrat.

William Schofield, father of subject, was

born in Belfast, Ireland; emigrated to America at the age of 18, and settled in Birmingham; at first he worked at anything he could get to do. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 10th Penna. Vol., and served three years. He was wounded July 9, 1863. He was honorably discharged with rank of sergeant. After his return he accepted the position of superintendent of the Lippincott & Beckwell Axe manufacturing plant. In 1876 he retired to Birmingham, where he now resides. He married Katharine Hall, whose father, John Hall, was a native of Berks county, Pa., and whose grandfather, William Hall, came from Holland in 1803. He died in Berks county.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schofield are as follows: John C. (subject); William, harnessmaker, of Tyrone, Pa.; Dr. James F., Shirleysburg, Pa.; Robert K., student at Baltimore University; Edward, student at Dickinson College, Williamsport, Pa.; Myrtle, at home.

William Schofield, grandfather of our subject, resided in York Road, Belfast, Ireland, where he died in 1897 in his 93d year. He was a book-keeper for a large ship building firm in Belfast. He married twice. His children are: John, retired English Army officer, Belfast, Ireland; William; Robert, served thirty years of his life in India and the British Army; Francis and Allen, are partners in the bakery business in New York City; James, lives at Bellefonte, Pa., a member of the State Legislature; Mrs. Sampson, of Belfast, Ireland; Lizzie, died in New York City; was wife of one Crocket.

JAMES SMITH ROGERS, Treasurer of the J. C. Grafflin Company, 213 South street, resi-

dence 709 W. North avenue, was born in Baltimore, November 12, 1828. His father was Jonathan Rogers, and his mother Maria Smith before her marriage; she was born in Baltimore in 1797, and his father was born in New London, Conn., December 29, 1794. Mr. Rogers comes from old English stock (the founder of this line in this country, James Rogers, born in England, 1615, came to America in 1635, and died in New London, Conn., in 1687, where some of his posterity still reside), his ancestors having lived at New London, Conn., one hundred and fifty years before his father came to Baltimore to live in 1820. Jonathan Rogers was a commission merchant, and carried on business in Baltimore from his arrival here up to the date of his death, which occurred September 10, 1832; Mr. Rogers' mother dying in 1847. His father had five children, all deceased except William P. Rogers, accountant, 323 N. Charles street, Baltimore, and Mr. Rogers the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the private schools of Baltimore and always lived in this city except from 1855 to 1870, when he resided in Virginia. During the Civil War he served the first year in the commissary department of the Confederate States Army in Virginia. Mr. Rogers was twice married; first to Maria Virginia Leef, October 25, 1854, and upon her decease, to her sister, Mary Frances Leef, January 14, 1864; both his wives being daughters of Henry Leef and Isabella Groom, his wife; and all of them being natives and residents of Baltimore. He has four children living: James S., Jr., architect, residing in Detroit, Mich., and who was married June 5, 1895; Caroline; William F., Jr., book-keeper; Norman, electrical engineer. All his children

were educated in the public schools of Baltimore. He and all his family are members of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Mr. Rogers being one of the vestrymen. Up to the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Rogers was a Whig, after that a Democrat, but takes little active interest in politics, and is strictly a business man, devoting all his time to the duties of his high and important office as treasurer of the J. C. Grafflin Company, with whom he has been associated in business for more than twenty years.

DAVID ABERCROMBIE, Manager of The Baltimore News Company, whose place of business is in the Sun Building, was born May 6, 1840, at Grameston, near Falkirk, Scotland. His father was David Abercrombie, and his mother Christian Taylor, both Scotch. His father was a brick burner, which business he was engaged in until he came to Baltimore in 1847, when he connected himself with Henry Taylor in the newspaper business, both of whom continued in that business until Mr. Abercrombie's death in 1864. Mrs. Abercrombie died January 28, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie had ten children, of whom are living: John, who is assistant manager of the Baltimore News Company; William T., a clerk in the same company; Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, of Baltimore; Christine, and Mr. Abercrombie, the immediate subject of this sketch. He had but few opportunities to receive an education when young, and attended the public schools of Baltimore but a short time, as at eight years of age he began life as a newsboy in Baltimore, selling papers on the streets for Henry Taylor, and as he came up in life, educating himself;

next he became a messenger in Mr. Taylor's office; then clerk, salesman, and before he was twenty-one, manager of the entire business, and when in 1863 the firm became Henry Taylor & Co., he was made a partner in the firm; subsequently (1870) the business was carried on under the present name, "The Baltimore News Company." Mr. Abercrombie was made treasurer of the company, and has for years been its manager and cashier. Mr. Abercrombie married when little over twenty-one years old, on October 10, 1861, his wife being Miss Addie, daughter of the late John A. and Mary A. Jenness, both being Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie have no children. They are members of the Methodist Church; he is a Mason and master of St. John's Lodge; an Odd Fellow, member of St. Andrew's Society, a director of the Economy Savings Bank of Baltimore, treasurer of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association, trustee for the Home of the Aged, M. E. Church, and one of the board of managers of the Preachers' Aid Society of the M. E. Church. He is an Independent Democrat. William and Henry Taylor were the founders of the Baltimore News Company in this city and were uncles of Mr. Abercrombie, both natives of Scotland. The business was started on North street in 1840, and in 1852 removed to its present quarters. An incident showing the push of this house and the tact and energy of Mr. Abercrombie occurred in April, 1861, when the war began and when for a time all communication between Baltimore and the North was cut off by the destruction of the railroads, bridges and telegraphs. This house determined, at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, to supply the people with the northern

papers, and thus to keep open communication between Baltimore and the northern cities. To this end they ran wagons, under the direct management of Mr. Abercrombie, to Havre de Grace, day and night, taking Baltimore mail and papers there and bringing back Northern papers and mail. This was done until regular communication was restored. Mr. Abercrombie is very popular; known as a man of strict integrity and sterling worth—a self-mademan. At the termination of his services as foreman of the grand jury (January term of 1892) he was given a banquet at the Hotel Rennett; his fellow jurymen there presented him with a handsome lamp, stand and shade as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his worth as a man and of his able and conscientious performance of his duties as their foreman; and in respect to his principles as a temperance man and a Christian dispensed with wine at the banquet. Mr. Abercrombie resides at 742 West North street.

EDGAR KEMP LEGG, General Manager Baltimore Building and Loan Association of Baltimore City, was born in Winchester, Va., June 22, 1843. His parents were George W. and Eliza (Doughty) Legg, both of whom were born in Alexandria, Va., their ancestors belonging to some of the oldest families of that State. His father was a flour merchant and carried on this business in Georgetown and Winchester, Va., for some years, after which he resided in Berkeley county, Va. (now W. Va.), and represented the county for several sessions in the Legislature of West Virginia. His father and mother are now deceased. Mr. Legg was educated in the Winchester

Academy, at Winchester, Va. When the Civil War came on in 1861, he, at the age of eighteen, joined the Confederate army, and served in the 13th Virginia infantry, Gen. A. P. Hill's troop, and on June 27, 1862, in the seven days' fight around Richmond, was severely wounded; recovering, he returned to the army, where he served until the end of the war. After this he came to Baltimore to reside and was engaged in business for a number of years as a flour and grain merchant, retiring from this business upon the formation of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association. He was appointed to the high and important office of general manager of the Association, and by his management and push it has built up an extensive business, now having assets of more than \$2,000,000 a year, and is one of the leading associations in the country, its place of business being in the Fidelity Building, corner of Charles and Lexington streets. Mr. Legg was married June 8, 1880, at Frederick City, Md., to Ellen Trail Webster, whose parents were George F. Webster and Ellen Trail; both of Mrs. Legg's parents were born in Frederick county, Md., and their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that section of the State. Mr. Legg has five children: Frederick Webster; Edgar Kent, Jr.; Ellen Trail; Charles Trail and Florence Goldsborough Legg; they attend the various institutions of learning in the city. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Legg is a Democrat, but takes no active part except to vote, devoting all his time to his business, and being very domestic in his tastes spends most of his time with his family when not engaged in business. He resides at 112 W.

North avenue. Mr. Legg was active in the reorganization of old North Baltimore Club, and one of the incorporators of its successor, the Commonwealth Club, of which he is now president, after having been a member of the board of governors.

WILLIAM GISRIEL, Brass Manufacturer and Proprietor of the Maryland Brass and Metal Works, at 1527 and 1529 Guilford avenue, with residence at 1135 Johnson Square, was born in Baltimore, March 29, 1853. He is the son of Frederick Gisriel, who was born in Alsace Lorraine in 1826, and came to America in 1840, settling in Albany, N. Y., where he resided a short time, after which he came to Baltimore. Mr. Gisriel's mother was also a German, and came to America from Germany about the time his father did and a short time after their arrival in this country they were married. Mr. Gisriel's father was a baker and soon after coming to Baltimore established a bakery on Greenmount avenue and Eager street, where he built up quite a business and accumulated considerable property; he died in 1868, and his wife in 1894, leaving four children: Sophia, Jennie, John, and William, the subject of this sketch, all of them being residents of Baltimore. Mr. Gisriel attended the public schools of Baltimore until he was about fifteen years of age, when his father dying, his mother apprenticed him to Henry McShane, brass founder, to learn that trade. He served his time out with McShane and, when twenty-one, went to Philadelphia and worked at his trade, but did not remain there long and returned to Baltimore to work at Davis & Watts' foundry on Holliday street, near Saratoga, this foundry being noted as the

one where all the appliances for the Bell telephone were first manufactured and the first manufactured in the world. Mr. Gisriel was the man who had charge of this department. In 1873 Davis & Watts closed their foundry and a short time afterwards Mr. Gisriel took the plant and commenced business for himself. Having no money, but good friends, by push and energy he soon established a good business and prospered, purchasing the property on Holliday street, known as 312, 314, and 316 North Holliday street, where he built a foundry and carried on business for some years, but his business still increasing he was compelled to seek more commodious quarters for his plant, and in 1893 leased the plant of the Maryland Brass Company's foundry, Guilford and Girard avenues, where he is at present located. Mr. Gisriel is the oldest individual brass founder now in the business in Baltimore, and his establishment is known as the Maryland Brass and Metal Works, of Baltimore. In 1872 he was married in Baltimore to Martha Washington Cornelius, daughter of John D. Cornelius, whose wife was Priscilla Parks, both of his wife's parents being Marylanders and born in Baltimore county. He has eight children living in Baltimore, viz: Lilly, William, Emma, Walter, Cora, Edward, Stewart, and Joshua Levering, and two dead—Mary, who died in 1873, and Beulah, who died in 1893. His daughter Emma is the only one of his children married, she having married James Fairbanks. His son William is a brass founder and engaged in business with his father. All of the family are Methodists, attending Madison Square Church. He is president of Summit Grove

Camp Meeting Association, and a member of Phoenix Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and a member of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, which claims to be the oldest commandery in the United States. Mr. Gisriel is independent in politics and votes for those he considers the best men, but was formerly a Democrat.

GUSTAVUS A. DOBLER, Paper Dealer, was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pa., October 16, 1839. He is a son of Daniel Dobler, who was born in Baltimore, April 4, 1804. His mother was Christina Barbara Iehle, born in Kornwestheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 20, 1802, and came to Baltimore in 1816; both resided here until their deaths, his father dying in 1859, his mother in 1867. John Michael Dobler, Mr. G. A. Dobler's grandfather, located in Baltimore from Wurtemberg in 1798, and did patrol duty for Baltimore September 12, 1814, date of the battle of North Point. Mr. Dobler's father was a chemist, physician and teacher; after following these professions for some years he became a manufacturer of paper boxes and carried on this business in Baltimore until 1859. He had seven children, all deceased except the subject of this sketch and a daughter, Paulina Theodora, who is the wife of James R. Shumacher, book-keeper for Dobler & Mudge. Gustavus A. Dobler attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and Baltimore until 1853, when he went to work in his father's factory, subsequently becoming manager. In 1858 he severed that connection and was employed by A. L. Knight, paper dealer. From there he went with Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., same business, and as clerk and partner has been

with the successive firms and is at present senior member of the firm of Dobler & Mudge, paper dealers, one of the largest houses of the kind in the city, doing a large business south, west, etc. Their house is at 113 Hopkins Place. Mr. Dobler has been twice married; first, December 17, 1874, to Catherine, daughter of George Dobler, of Baltimore. On March 10, 1885, to Ida Gertrude, daughter of I. George Gehring, of Baltimore; by his second marriage Mr. Dobler has three children, Martin Luther, Emma Catharine and Mary Christina. Mr. Dobler is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; is a trustee of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Hickory, N. C.; has been a director of the German Orphan Asylum for the past seven years; is a member of the Reform League, the Civil Service Association, and also a member of the German Society of Maryland, the Lutheran Statue Association of Washington, D. C., and a member of the State Senate of Maryland, having been elected on the Republican ticket in 1895. He is a Democrat by inheritance and remained such until 1875, but votes for the best man irrespective of party. Mr. Dobler is noted for his strict integrity and sterling honesty; he is domestic in his habits, spending all his available time with his family; he has at his home, 131 Aisquith street, as fine and well selected a library as any layman east of the Falls. He is much interested in public charities, hospitals, etc., individually caring for the inmates, besides aiding many institutions in various ways. Mr. Dobler never turns a deaf ear to the appeal of the needy, believing that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

MARTIN WAGNER, the subject of this sketch, is one of the pioneers in Baltimore's great oyster and fruit packing industry. He is the founder and president of the Martin Wagner Company, the leading house of its kind on this continent, and has been identified with the packing industry since its infancy. He was born in Baltimore July 24, 1849, and began life as an apprentice in the tinsmithing business when all that work was done by hand. Then as now the making of tin cans was an important feature of local commerce over which Mr. Wagner acquired a perfect mastery and in the development of which he was largely instrumental. Naturally the making of tin cans was very closely allied to the packing business, and Mr. Wagner's quick discernment enabled him to appreciate the splendid opportunities which it offered. He then acquired a complete knowledge of the art of processing—an art at that time shrouded in mystery and accessible only to a very limited few. With this valuable knowledge, together with aggressive methods he began the packing of canned goods, improving upon old methods and bringing about innovations such as the business had not known before. It was then that the now widely known "Martin Wagner" brands were launched out to win popular favor over a formidable array of competition. That they are to-day everywhere known and that a large demand for them proceeds from every quarter of the United States and Canada, extending largely to Europe, may be attributed to the fact that with the packing of the first as well as the last can this fixed rule was laid down: that nothing but superior excellence should appear under the Wagner brand; and it is because this prin-

ciple has never been changed that a uniform merit has always prevailed and a vast and increasing trade developed. In 1872 Mr. Wagner began business in a small way as a manufacturer of tin cans on Luzerne street, and was successful from the beginning, so much so that within a short period his establishment had grown to be one of the largest plants for the manufacture of tin cans in Baltimore. The methods of the business have been revolutionized and the output of the large tin can making department of the Martin Wagner Company many times multiplies what was considered an exceedingly large output in the other days. In 1880, however, with characteristic energy, a prominent trait, Mr. Wagner set aside the making of cans as an exclusive business and made it an auxiliary to his new venture in the packing of oysters and fruits. Thus from a small beginning the establishment has reached its present great proportions. In 1889 the Martin Wagner Company was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. The officers of the company are Mr. Martin Wagner, president and general manager; Mr. M. J. Wagner, vice-president; Mr. W. A. Wagner, treasurer; Mr. George J. Wagner and Mr. John G. Schorr, superintendents respectively of the can manufacturing and packing department.

At that time they occupied commodious quarters at 2315-2317 Boston street, comprising a four-story building, 120x300 feet in dimensions, with wide area of sheds and wharves that afforded facility in the discharging of vessels. Mr. Wagner long ago foresaw the conditions which to-day attach to the great enterprise of which he is the head and shrewdly bought an extensive but

unimproved tract of land at Curtis Bay, Anne Arundel county, to which place has been moved the entire plant which had for years made the old location a center of unceasing activity. To-day the unimproved land of other days is now Wagner's Point and immediately contiguous is the uninteresting town of East Brooklyn, both places owned and controlled by the Martin Wagner Company. At the former place is located the packing establishment of the company with largely increased capacity and embracing every device known to this business. Immediately adjoining is the can-making department, the output of which has recently been increased from 20,000,000 cans per year to 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 cans. Nearby and a striking figure in this great group of buildings is the box manufacturing establishment; thus it is seen that in one center is combined all the various departments of the packing industry. Large warehouses line the water front, affording easy access to shipping on the one side and to rail transportation on the other. Splendidly built docks and bulk-heads extending into deep water admit of the presence of a large number of draught vessels at one time. An electric plant supplies illumination to the establishment, adding another to the conveniences that facilitate the handling of a really enormous business. In carrying the plant from Baltimore to Wagner's Point—about four miles distant from Baltimore—they likewise carried the operatives who form a happy and prosperous community, to the now busy little town of East Brooklyn, with its hundred two and three-story finely built brick dwellings, a post-office whither comes and goes the mail three times a day, a largely attended country



Ferris W. Knapp

public school, drug store, bakery, shoe store and restaurant, it has every claim to the dignity of a town many times older and larger. The town enjoys the presence of a well conducted grocery and provision store at which goods are sold at city prices. A fire engine company with splendid quarters is a feature of East Brooklyn and a fine chemical engine truck and accessories to their organization. Whilst serving a very distinctively practical purpose the social feature is not inconsiderable and the engine house is a place of great local importance. To the north of East Brooklyn is Masonville, a town of growing importance and named for the great cracker baker of Baltimore; nearby is Fairfield indicating its activity by a number of factories and numerous pretty dwellings; to the west is the old town of Brooklyn and lying at the extreme southerly end is South Baltimore, with its churches and schools, mills and car shops and one of the finest sugar refineries in the country. These growing towns have a combined population of about 10,000 people, and dot the landscape of one of the most successful vegetable sections in the United States—far famed Anne Arundel county. Baltimore lies heavily banked against the north and is easily reached by the electric cars which penetrate these towns.

Hand in hand Wagner's Point and East Brooklyn grow together, for there is never any cessation in the march of improvements. New buildings are constantly going up and a strong building association makes it possible for every family to own its own dwelling, a convenience largely availed of. Altogether the buildings of the Martin Wagner Company used exclusively in their packing business cover acres.

The subject of our narrative has not yet reached the half century mark and yet there has been crowded into his life the activities and results of a much longer period. Looking back over the past twenty-five years there is reason for much elation and gratification. The now towering proportions of the company dwarf into insignificance the place of beginning—a meagre and unpretentious place that lives again the embodiment of a town and a town's people. Mr. Wagner is as actively present in the concerns of the establishment as ever he was. He laid the foundation of the business and moulded its policy from which there has been no deviation. Every department is under his watchful eye—even the veriest details of the business do not escape him. The past of the Martin Wagner Company's plant has been prolific of great results and indications point to a long continuance of prosperity.

GEORGE W. KNAPP, member of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., manufacturers of tinware and sheet metal goods, a son of the late John K. and Harriet Anne (Ford) Knapp, was born in Baltimore county, Md., July 18, 1847. His father was a chemist and both his parents descended from Americans, being colonial settlers of the country. The former was a native of Connecticut, the latter of Maryland. Mr. John Knapp died in 1857; his wife in 1895. They had four children, all deceased except John T. Knapp, civil engineer, of Baltimore, and Mr. George W. Knapp, the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter was educated at the public schools of Baltimore and by private tutors. He was married February 28, 1878, to Emma Kate, daughter of the late Nicholas and Susan (Gray) Boone, of

Bucks county, Pa. Mrs. Knapp's parents were Americans and descendants of the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have four children: George Wroth, Alfred Marion, William Gideon, and Emma Kate; his sons are students at Johns Hopkins University and Professor Lamb's School. The family are Episcopalians and in politics Mr. Knapp is a Democrat. He is a member of the Maryland Club, Catonsville Country Club and the Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Knapp has full charge of the practical part of the business of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., of which he is a member, having been connected with it from its beginning. Through his wise management and mechanical skill and inventive genius the business has become one of the most important of its kind in the world. The warerooms are at 109, 111 and 113 Hanover street. Mr. Knapp is a genial gentleman and stands high with our people. He resides with his family at 1232 Lafayette avenue, West.

COL. JAMES FRANKLIN SUPPLEE, member of the firm of Hodges Bros., importers and jobbers of dress goods, hosiery and notions, 23 Hanover street, is the son of Franklin and Harriet (Lee) Supplee, and was born in Wilmington, Del., March 22, 1850, but has resided in Baltimore since 1851. Colonel Supplee's father was born December 27, 1811, at the "Supplee Homestead," Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pa., twenty miles northwest of Philadelphia. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, February 21, 1809, Colonel Supplee's father and mother being of American descent for five generations. His father's first ancestor in this country was

a Frenchman, Hance Supplee, who was a soldier and died at the "Supplee Homestead" in 1767; his son Abraham Supplee, his grandson Nathan and great-grandson Franklin Supplee were all born at this old homestead. Colonel Supplee's father came to Baltimore to reside in 1851; he was an attorney-at-law and Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore for eight years. Both parents are now deceased, his father dying in 1886 and his mother in 1870; they had eight children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Joshua P. Reynolds, Mrs. Eva S. Megraw and Mrs. Howard Miller, of Baltimore; Mrs. W. Frank Hart, of Bridgeton, N. J., and Col. Frank Supplee. Colonel Supplee was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and is a graduate of the Baltimore City College. He was married November 22, 1874, to Miss Kate, daughter of James Edward Cochran, of Maryland; both her parents are deceased. Colonel Supplee has six children: Bessie Cochran, James Franklin, Jr., Henry Clay Miller, Daisy Kate, Albert Cummings and Cochran Supplee. Bessie was educated at the Woman's College, Baltimore; James Franklin, Jr., at Princeton University and Henry Clay Miller at Baltimore City College. Colonel Supplee and family are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., O. G. C., U. S. B. F., Royal Arcanum, Jr. O. U. A. M., Sons of the Revolution, Merchants' Club and other organizations; is lieutenant colonel Fourth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard. He is a Republican and takes an active part in politics. Was elected City Register by the City Council, February, 1898, for two years. As a public speaker has achieved quite a reputation; is also a noted singer. Colonel

Supplee is an active business man and was connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Daniel Miller & Co. from 1868 to 1890, being buyer and manager of the notion department for seventeen years, and for thirteen years a member of the firm. He organized the Chesapeake Shirt Company in 1887 and was for ten years its president, an enterprise giving employment to 600 operatives and having a capital of \$100,000. Upon the death of Mr. James Hodges in 1895 he re-organized the firm of Hodges Bros., as the head of the concern. This house was founded in 1846 and is the oldest and largest of its kind in Baltimore. Colonel Supplee also organized the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company in 1895, one of the most important companies in the State; he is now its vice-president. He is a director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and a director of the Monumental Savings and Loan Association, a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and was a director on the part of the city in the B. & O. R. R. from 1884 to 1887 and served in the second branch of the City Council from 1889 to 1893. In all municipal celebrations or anything that conduces to the city's interest, Colonel Supplee always takes a prominent and active part. He was organizer, chairman of the committee and chief marshal of the great Civic and Trades' Display in Baltimore in 1889. Colonel Supplee stands high among all classes and is one of the most popular and best known men in Baltimore. He resides at 1625 Eutaw Place, one of the most beautiful residence portions of the city.

ERNST SCHMEISSER, Tobacco Manufacturer, formerly of the firm of G. W. Gail & Ax (1 to 19 Barre street), Baltimore, now G. W. Gail & Ax, branch of the American Tobacco Company, is a son of Christian and Marianne (Dresler) Schmeisser, of Siegen, Westphalia. Both of his parents were of German nativity and descent, his father (now deceased) having been a prominent physician of Siegen and his mother being still a resident of that city. They had six children, two daughters who are still living, and four sons, Adolph, Ernst, Heinrich and Karl. Adolph and Heinrich died. Karl is Ober-Bergrath in the service of the German Empire. In the interests of his Government he made extensive investigations of the African gold fields, and subsequently visited the Australasian fields on behalf of an English syndicate. Ernst Schmeisser was born in Siegen in 1851. Quitting school there in the fall of 1868 he came to America and located in Baltimore. For three years he was in the employ of the banking house of Kummer & Becker. From 1871 to 1876 he clerked and traveled for the tobacco manufacturing firm of G. W. Gail & Ax. From April 2, 1876, to April 2, 1882, he was in partnership association with Mr. Henry Lauts, carrying on the export leaf and general commission business under the firm name of Lauts & Schmeisser. During this latter period, September 30, 1879, Mr. Schmeisser married Miss Louise, daughter of G. W. Gail, Sr., founder of the well-known firm of G. W. Gail & Ax, and a member thereof until its dissolution in 1892, when the business was sold out to the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Schmeisser is now manager of

this branch. Mr. and Mrs. Schmeisser have four children, Wilhelm C., Ernst Gail, Heinrich C. and Gerhard Lauts Schmeisser. The family are Lutherans, and reside at 2401 Eutaw Place. Mr. Schmeisser is a valued and valuable factor in the business growth of Baltimore, and is identified with a number of the institutions and an active member of many of the prominent societies and clubs of the city. He is president of the General German Orphan Asylum of Baltimore; vice-president of the Germania Club; vice-president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore; vice-president of the Patapsco Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and one of the directors of Hopkins Place Savings Bank. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Lincoln and Union League Clubs.

CHARLES O. SCULL, Baltimore, was born in Somerset county, Pa., November 27, 1851. He is a son of Edward and Louise (Ogle) Scull, both Pennsylvanians, their ancestors being among the early settlers of that State; his father is an attorney and both of his parents reside in Somerset county, Pa. Mr. Scull was educated at Newell Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., and graduated therefrom in 1869. He entered the railway service at Columbus, O., in January, 1870, and continued with the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg until 1886, when he entered the service of the B. & O. R. R. as their general passenger agent, which position he held until April, 1897. The intricate and onerous duties of this office Mr. Scull discharged with signal ability and he was regarded as one of the most efficient general passenger agents in the country. The severance of his connection with railroad interests was

regretted generally by his professional colleagues and associates. February 1, 1898, Mr. Scull was appointed general manager of the railway department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore. He is unmarried and resides in Baltimore.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MOORE, Oyster and Fruit Packer, place of business foot of Montgomery street, was born in Somerset county, Md., November 11, 1842. His father was Jonathan W. Moore, a sea captain of Scotch descent, born and raised in Delaware. He came to Maryland to reside, settling in Somerset county, and married Rebecca E. Shores, of that county, her ancestors being of English descent and among the earliest settlers of Maryland. Her father served in the War of 1812. Mr. Moore's ancestors were early settlers in Delaware. Capt. Jonathan W. Moore had four children, all deceased except the subject of this sketch and his brother Jonathan W. Moore, who lives in this State and is also a sea captain; both their parents are deceased. Mr. Moore was educated in the public schools of Somerset county, but early in life he went to Annapolis to live and started in life as a clerk in a small grocery store, after which he went into the oyster business, beginning in a very modest way, but by hard work, energy and attention to business gradually increased it until he established a good business; then wishing to still further increase it, he came to Baltimore in 1872 to reside and opened a place here as oyster and fruit packer under the name of George W. Moore & Co., until 1875, when the firm of Moore & Brady was formed, which is now one of the leading

houses of the kind in the city, doing one of the largest businesses. The firm of Moore & Brady was one of the originators of the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore. Mr. Moore served twice as first vice-president and is now serving his second term as president; he is also president of the National Canned Goods Association of the United States. Mr. Moore has been married twice, first in 1862 to Lutia Evans, daughter of Samuel Evans and Jane Norman, all of Maryland, and after the death of his first wife, to Alice Brown, daughter of Jacob Brown, of Baltimore, and Alice Owens, of Matthews county, Va. Mr. Moore has eight children: George N., Laura, Harvey, Brady, Alice, Carrie, Catherine, and Jacob Carson Moore. He and his family are Methodists; he is also a Mason, Odd Fellow and belongs to the order of Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1866 held a position as an officer in the Legislature of Maryland, and has been a member of the Harbor Board of Baltimore. Mr. Moore stands high as a business man and citizen, noted for his kind disposition and liberality, always contributing to deserving charities and taking pleasure in doing good to others. He and his family reside at their beautiful home, 1806 Eutaw Place.

JAMES H. BRADY, Oyster and Fruit Packer, member of the firm of Moore & Brady, whose place of business is the foot of Montgomery street, is the son of Patrick Brady and Catherine O'Rourke, and was born in Ireland in January, 1848; in 1853 came with his parents to this country, landing in Philadelphia, and settling in Steubenville, O., where his mother still resides, his

father being deceased. He resided with his parents at Steubenville until 1871, when he came to Baltimore to live and was with James E. Stansberry as salesman, who was engaged in the oyster business, until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Mr. George W. Moore and they formed the firm of Moore & Brady, oyster and fruit packers, now one of the leading houses in that line in our city, Mr. Brady through his activity, push and business qualification having assisted his partner, Mr. Moore, very much in bringing the house and its business to the present high standard and great business. Mr. Brady is married and has six children. He and his family are Protestants and reside at No. 100 East North avenue, Baltimore.

GEORGE WILLIAM GAIL, JR., Tobacco Manufacturer, place of business Gail & Ax Building, Nos. 1 to 19 E. Barre street, is the son of Georg Wilhelm Gail, founder of the well-known house of Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers, and was born in Baltimore the 14th of October, 1864. His father, Georg Wilhelm Gail, was born in Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the 8th of July, 1828, and came to this country in 1847, locating in Baltimore; his mother was Mary E. Felgner, and was born in Baltimore, February 8, 1837, her parents both having located in Baltimore from Germany. Georg Wilhelm Gail, after settling here, started in a small way in the tobacco business and continued in this business until 1860, when he and Mr. Ax formed a partnership and established the house of Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers; his father is still living, but his mother is deceased, she dying the 9th of March, 1891, leaving one

son and four daughters. Mr. Gail married a second time and has one son by this marriage. Mr. George W. Gail, Jr., has a fine education, having attended the public and private schools of Baltimore and also had the advantages of private tutors.

After attaining his education, his father desiring to make a business man of him, put him with the wholesale tobacco house of Bendheim Brothers & Co., then of Baltimore, where he served in the capacity of clerk, after which his father in February, 1885, took him into business in the house of Gail & Ax, of which firm he became a member January 1, 1888. Mr. Gail was married the 5th of December, 1888, in Richmond, Va., to Helen Christiana Bauch, who was born in Richmond, she being the daughter of Charles Bauch and Olga Von Bucholtz, both born in Germany, and on coming to this country, settling in Richmond, Va., where the family resided up to the decease of Mr. Bauch in the spring of 1897, since which time they have resided in Baltimore with Mr. Gail. Mr. Gail has four children, Helen Maria, George William, Nanny Louisa and Olga Elise. Mr. Gail and his family attend St. Peter's Episcopal Church. In politics he is independent and votes for those he considers the best men and best fitted for the positions they run for.

Mr. Gail is one of our coming young business men, noted for his high character, both in business and as a citizen, and devotes his time strictly to his business and the large interests he has under his charge, of the Gail & Ax factory and as assistant manager of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Gail is a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore City, an active member of the Maryland Bicycle Club,

Maryland Bicycle County Club, the Merchants' Club, a director in the Mt. Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and various local organizations. In local affairs Mr. Gail's especial interest has been in the Fire Department and in so far as opportunity has been afforded he has assisted toward its growth, development and efficiency. He resides on the Pimlico Road in the Annex.

HARVEY G. SKINNER, Ship Builder, whose place of business is at the foot of Cross street, is the son of William H. Skinner and Martha A. Wilson, and was born in Baltimore December 17, 1858. Both his parents were Americans, their ancestors being among the early settlers of the country; his father was a ship builder and died April 9, 1891; his mother is still living and resides at 1603 Eutaw Place. His father had seven children. Mr. Skinner was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and quitting school in 1875 he was apprenticed to William Skinner & Sons, his father's firm, to learn the business, and on the death of his father in 1891, as a partner with his uncle, George W. Skinner, he managed and conducted the business of the firm of Wm. Skinner & Sons, until in January, 1894, when his uncle died, he succeeded to the business and now carries it on at the old shipyard, foot of Cross street, under the same firm name of Wm. Skinner & Sons that his grandfather, William Skinner, adopted when he first founded the business at that point early in the forties, the business being carried on continuously at the same place and under the same firm name for three generations, by father, grandfather and now by him, for over fifty years, and

this firm having in these years built some of the finest ships and steamers that have sailed from the port of Baltimore, and being now, as it has been in the past, one of the leading ship building concerns in Baltimore. Mr. Skinner was married in Baltimore, April 7, 1885, his wife being Miss Gertrude Thompson, daughter of John C. Thompson and Elizabeth C. Price. Both Mrs. Skinner's parents are Americans and came from families of the old settlers of Maryland. He has four children living. He and his family are Protestants and attend the Methodist and Episcopal Churches. He is a Mason. Mr. Skinner is a fine business man and stands high among all people as a man of sterling worth. He and his family reside at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county.

WINFIELD SCOTT CAHILL, President and Treasurer of the James Clark Company, marine engine and boiler builders and repairers of steamships, and president of the South Baltimore Bank, is the son of the late John and Mary Ann (Gallagher) Cahill, and was born in Baltimore November 2, 1861; both parents were of Irish descent, but born in America. John Cahill, his father, was a marine engine and boiler builder, and president of the James Clark Company. Mr. Cahill, at the death of his father, succeeded him as president of the company. His father had six children, three of whom are living, Mr. Cahill, his sister Mary, a Religieuse in the Convent at Short Hill, N. J., and Carrie Cahill, who resides at 1124 W. North avenue, Baltimore. During the Civil War his father served in the United States Navy as acting chief engineer on the steamer Underwriter. Particular mention is made of his gallantry

in assisting at the guns in battle, by Lieutenant Commander Jeffers, commanding the steamer, to the Secretary of the Navy, and by the Secretary of the Navy in his report in 1862 about the battle. His father and mother are deceased, the former dying in 1896, the latter in 1866. Mr. Cahill was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, St. Charles College, Howard county, Md., and Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md. He is also a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Baltimore, having graduated therefrom about 1878. After quitting school he served an apprenticeship of two years at marine pattern making; was eight years an apprentice in the machine shops of the James Clark Company and ten years with the same company as time-keeper, book-keeper, treasurer and secretary, until at his father's death in 1896 he became president of the company and is also still its treasurer. Mr. Cahill was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Geo. W. Voyce, in Baltimore, September 26, 1883. Mr. Voyce was a brick manufacturer, born in this city of Scotch parents; her mother was of German descent; both are deceased. Mr. Cahill has no children. He is liberal in his religious views, having been educated a Catholic, but attends the Methodist Church with his wife. He is a Knight Templar. Mr. Cahill is an active business man standing high in the community, and besides his positions already mentioned, he is treasurer of the People's Marine Railway, a director of the Baltimore Dredging Company and manager of large tow boat interests. His place of business is at the south side of the Basin, foot of Webster street; his residence is at 204 Warren avenue, Baltimore. Mr. Cahill is one of the promoters of the Blue Ridge Power and

Electric Railway Company, which is operated on electric road between Pen-Mar and Waynesboro.

GEORGE FREDERICK PATTERSON, of the firm of Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Steamship Agents, was born in Bristol, England, in 1840, his father being a prominent ship builder, who lived in England until his death. Mr. Patterson was educated in private schools in England and was married in that country in 1864; he came to Baltimore in 1880. He has six children, two of whom reside in South Carolina, one in Norfolk, Va., one in Boston and the other two in Baltimore. Mr. Patterson and his family are Episcopalians. On coming to Baltimore in 1880 the firm of Patterson, Ramsay & Co. was formed and is now one of the leading firms of that business in the city; their office is in the O'Donnell Building. Mr. Patterson resides at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county, Md.

ROBERT RAMSAY, member of the firm of Ramsay & Co., Steamship Agents and Brokers, O'Donnell Building, Baltimore, is the son of Robert and Margaret (Winton) Ramsay, of Melbourne, Australia, and was born in Melbourne, August 11, 1851. His parents were Scotch, his father being a ship-master of Melbourne until his decease. They had five children, three of whom are living, David Winton and Mary Sproule, who reside in Melbourne, and Robert, the subject of this sketch, whose mother still lives in Melbourne. Robert Ramsay was educated at the High School and the Athenaeum, Glasgow, Scotland. After finishing his education he went into the office of Curle & Co., ship-builders, Glasgow, after which

he entered the service of the Allen Line at Liverpool, England, becoming assistant freight manager of their lines. On leaving this company he went to London in the service of the William, Johnston & Co., limited, of London, and was with them as manager of their lines of steamships for two years, when he left their service, and came, in 1880, to Baltimore, and with Mr. George F. Patterson formed the partnership of Patterson, Ramsay & Co., steamship agents and brokers. He was married in England, August 25, 1881, to Emily Easton Boulton, whose parents were English. They have three children, Amy Isabel, Margery Winton and Dorothy. He and his family are Episcopalians and reside at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county. Mr. Ramsay is a director of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and was elected its president in 1896, and re-elected in 1897, under its new name, the Chamber of Commerce. He is noted as a first-class business man, and is very popular among his business associates. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. HEYWARD, formerly General Manager of the City and Suburban Railway Company, with headquarters at the company's office, Waverly, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 19, 1856. He comes of old English stock, his ancestors on both sides having been distinguished people in England before any of the family came to this country, as well as being distinguished in the civil and military history of this country.

Daniel Heyward, one of the ancestors, emigrated to this country in 1669 and settled in South Carolina, the family being among the earliest settlers of the country,



W. H. H. H.

participating in the Spanish, French, Indian and Revolutionary Wars, and distinguishing themselves and holding high positions in the service of their country; among them was his great-grandfather, Thomas Heyward, Jr., who was a member of the First Continental Congress from South Carolina, also captain of artillery in the War of the Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; after the Revolution he was Judge of the Court of General Jurisdiction of South Carolina. His father was James E. Heyward, a prominent physician, of Wilmington, Del., whose father, James Hamilton Heyward, was a planter of South Carolina, and died in that State, when his widow, Decima (Schubrich) Heyward, with her children removed to and settled in Wilmington, Del., where Mr. Heyward's father was reared. His mother was Maria Prestman, a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Wilson Prestman, a South Carolinian, who, before going into the ministry, was an ensign in the United States Navy, and distinguished himself in the service of his country in the War of 1812, on Lake Erie, when having command of a number of men he boarded and carried off two British vessels under the guns of Fort Erie, then held by the British. After the war closed Ensign Prestman, Mrs. Heyward's father, though a youth, was retained in the service, but resigned his commission in the navy, and exhibiting a higher and nobler courage, which he ever after evinced, in the year 1823, enlisted under the standard of the Cross and was admitted to holy orders of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Moore, of Virginia. Doctor Heyward, his father, is dead, but his mother is still living and resides with him

in this city. His father had four children, three of whom are living: Mr. Heyward, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Decima Taylor, wife of Winfield S. Taylor, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, and W. P. Heyward, all of whom reside in this city.

One notable instance in connection with Mr. Heyward's family, and proving that the blood is not degenerating, is that in the Civil War there were *twenty-three* Heywards relatives of his, who entered the Confederate Army, many of whom were killed in battle and died in hospitals from wounds received in battle and diseases contracted from exposure in the service. In addition to these, his mother's only brother, Col. S. Wilson Prestman, who was in the engineer corps of the Confederate Army with Beauregard and Hardee, after serving during the entire struggle, was killed in a railroad accident on his way home from the war. This record of the Heyward family is unprecedented and unequalled by any family on either the Confederate or Union side during the Civil War. Many of these young Heywards were in their teens when they entered the service, and some as young as eleven, thirteen and fifteen years of age. Their devotion to a cause which they believed to be right, and offering their fortunes liberally and lives in behalf of it, demonstrates clearly, as I have said, that the Heyward blood has not degenerated, and that these young men "were worthy sons of illustrious sires," and such devotion to a cause in one family, no matter which side was espoused in that contest, is worthy of special mention in this book.

Mr. Heyward was educated in the private schools of Wilmington, for a time attending Rugby Academy, of that place, and for

a short time attending Sadtler's Business College in this city. He was not permitted, however, to devote much of his younger life to education, but was compelled to start out in life to make a living, and in March, 1874, at the age of eighteen, he entered the service of the Baltimore Hall Springs Passenger Railway Company, as clerk at \$3.75 per week, serving in this capacity for some years and advancing by degrees until he became superintendent of the company. He was with this company for about ten years, when he dissolved his connection with it to take a position with the Equitable Gas Company, of this city, during its construction, as time-keeper and pay-master, and later on when his work was completed here, he accepted similar positions with this company in the construction of their plant in Chicago, in 1886; after which he went into the service of the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, and was in their service about four years, part of the time stationed at Omaha, Neb., as agent of the Omaha Gas Company, which was owned and operated by the United Gas Improvement Company. On severing his connection with this company, he returned to Wilmington, Del., and accepted a clerical position with the Repanno Chemical Company, of that city, manufacturers of dynamite; he remained in their service about eight months, when he dissolved his connection with the company and went to Alabama to take charge of the Montgomery Street and Terminal Railway Company as superintendent, with headquarters in Montgomery, which company he managed for a time, when he resigned his position and went to New York to reside and accept a position as assistant secretary of the Anaconda Min-

ing Company, of that city, remaining in New York awhile in the service of this company; he severed his connection with it and returned to Baltimore to reside, where he was appointed purchasing agent for the Union Passenger Railroad Company, which position he held until about five years since, when he resigned and was appointed general manager of the City and Suburban Railway of this city, which position he held until June 17, 1897, when the City and Suburban Railway Company consolidated with the Baltimore Traction Company, under the name of the Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company, when he was promoted to the high and important position as secretary of the Consolidated Company. Thus it will be seen, after starting in life as a clerk with the small salary of \$3.75 per week, and the varied and important positions he has since held, and the number of places at which he has operated, he is back to his first love, the business of street railways, and back to the city in which he started life twenty-three years ago, but he has been going forward all the time, and under his management for the last five years, and mostly by his ability, energy and push, the City and Suburban Railway Company had grown to be one of the best regulated and best paying of the kind in the city; and now that it has been consolidated with the Baltimore Traction Company, and Mr. Heyward is retained in the service of the consolidation, with his abilities and experience as a railway man, the new company must grow as did the City and Suburban under his management, as he is considered and looked upon by railway officials and people interested in the progress of street railway business, as a coming

man in this business, and as one of the most efficient street railway officers in this city. He is pleasant and affable in his intercourse with the people, and popular with the public and the hundreds of men he has had under him in the service of his company and all like him.

He is not married; is a Protestant and attends the Episcopal Church. He resides with his mother, brother and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, his sister, at the corner of Thirtieth and St. Paul streets.

HENRY KEIDEL, of Henry Keidel & Co., Importers and Manufacturers' Representatives of Hardware and Cutlery, with place of business at 32 Hopkins Place, is an illustration of the self-made man and what can be done by diligent application to business and hard work.

Mr. Keidel commenced business in 1866 as a member of the firm of Moritz & Keidel, their business being hardware and cutlery. Their beginning, on account of limited means, was very small, they being able to occupy only half of the second floor of No. 33 S. Charles street. Being determined to succeed, they worked hard—late and early, and their business increasing they removed to larger quarters, No. 10 S. Charles street, also occupying No. 8. Still growing, they moved to Nos. 8 and 10 W. German street, where they were later compelled to vacate on account of increasing business, and removed to No. 25 Hanover street, and finally they took the large and commodious warehouse they now occupy, No. 32 Hopkins Place. Mr. Moritz died in 1886 and Mr. Keidel continued the business under the firm name of Henry Keidel & Co.

Mr. Keidel is very Democratic in his

ways, and success in life has not spoiled him as it does many; he is plain and unassuming and the humblest person can approach him and always receive a kind and polite hearing.

He and his family reside at Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md.

FRANCIS X. GANTER, Manufacturer of Show Cases, Bar Fixtures, Billiard and Pool Tables, Bank, Store and Office Fixtures, whose place of business is 9, 11 and 13 W. Pratt street, was born December 25, 1849, at Freiburg, Briesgau, Baden, Germany, and is the son of Peter Ganter and Christina Georgii, whose home was at Freiburg until they came to this country and settled in 1872.

In Freiburg his father carried on the cabinet and glacier making business, having a large establishment and doing an extensive business. He had two children, a daughter, now deceased, and Mr. Ganter, the subject of this sketch. His father died in this city in 1888 and his mother is still living and resides with him in this city.

Mr. Ganter came to this country in 1870, two years before his parents. He located in Baltimore and in 1876 began business for himself in a small way on Hanover street, at that time confining his operations to manufacturing show cases mainly, but by extraordinary energy and enterprise, also by adding the different branches of industry to his business, enlarged his workings from time to time, and to-day in the extent of his operations and the reputation of his productions, he stands without a peer in his line in the United States.

His main factory is a spacious building, and by his recent purchase at the Wilkins

Tobacco Factory adjoining, he still further increased its size, both buildings covering a working space of 86,000 square feet, and this factory, built according to the ideas and under the supervision of Mr. Ganter himself, is regarded as better equipped in his line of business, for manufacturing first-class goods, than any factory in the country. Besides paying the strictest attention to the management of his large business, the minutest details of which he understands and looks after as well as the larger ones, Mr. Ganter also is constantly studying out new ideas in connection with his business. He is the sole inventor and patentee of twenty-four inventions, some of which are exclusively by himself in his factory, thus enabling him by his genius to manufacture goods not in the power of other concerns to produce. Mr. Ganter, besides his business here, has branches at 351 Canal street, New York; 40 N. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and 446 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and altogether furnishes the greatest number of cases used in the North, East and South, also doing a large export business to all civilized countries of the world through his New York house.

Mr. Ganter is married and has four children, Charles F. W. and Arthur Ganter, who are in the service of their father at his factory; Josephine, and Mrs. Victoria Josephine Ulrich, wife of Mr. Henry A. Ulrich, of the Baltimore bar. Mr. Ganter and family are Protestants; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a plain, unassuming man, pleasant in manner and of a kindly disposition. He has many friends, and in business circles stands high for honor and honesty. He and his family reside at 632 N. Gilmor street, Baltimore.

ROGER WILLIAM BARRON, Produce Merchant, whose place of business is 17 W. Pratt street, is a son of the late John Barron and Eleanor (Oremm) Barron and was born in Baltimore, May 3, 1851. His father was of Irish and Welsh descent and born March 25, 1820, in Springfield, Mass.; his mother was born in Baltimore, Md., and was of Irish descent. Both his parents belonged to families who came to this country in the early days. His father for many years followed huckstering and marketing in Baltimore from early manhood up to the time of his death. During the Civil War he was an uncompromising Union man and a Republican in politics; in the sixties served two terms in the Legislature as a representative from Baltimore, and several terms in the First and Second Branches of the City Council of Baltimore; was a close friend of John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, in the early sixties. His father had five children: Mary E., wife of Robert Wellsleger; Clara Virginia Putts, wife of Thomas Putts; Eleanor, John Barron, and the subject of this sketch, all residents of Baltimore. His parents are now dead, his father dying in 1879 and his mother in 1886. Mr. Barron was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and at the age of fifteen he had to quit school and go to work. He followed in the steps of his father, and young as he was, commenced the business of a huckster in the markets of Baltimore, which business he continued for some time, and by push and energy made a success of it, prospered and when he went into his present business as a produce merchant, as a partner in the firm of Stewart & Barron, this being the pioneer in that kind of business in Baltimore; in 1884 they dissolved partnership, Mr. Bar-

ron succeeding to and carrying on the business himself at the stand 105 W. Pratt street until 1891, when he purchased the ground and built his present commodious warehouse at 17 W. Pratt street, where he continues to do business; he has also a branch store at 117 W. Pratt street, where he also does a large business which extends to Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout Maryland, to all of which States he ships large quantities of fruit and produce, his house being one of the leading houses in this business in the city and doing the largest business. As will be seen, Mr. Barron started the world when a boy of fifteen, and his success in life and present position are due to his untiring energy and upright dealing. Among his business associates and the public generally no one stands higher than Mr. Barron. In politics he is a Republican; is a member of the Elks and a Knight Templar. He is married and has two children, Lizzie S. and Edna E. Barron. He and his family attend Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and reside at 1042 Edmondson avenue, corner of Arlington. Mr. Barron is one of the Board of Directors of the South Baltimore Bank.

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDGE TAYLOR, General Agent Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, whose place of business is in the Fidelity Building, Charles and Lexington streets, this city, was born in Loudoun county, Va., September 3, 1838. He is a son of the late Jonathan and Lydia (Brown) Taylor, who were also born in Loudoun county, the former in 1797, the latter in 1803. Both parents were of English descent, their ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania and re-

moving thence to Virginia. Jonathan Taylor, Sr., was in early manhood a teacher and in later life and up to the time of his decease (1846) a prominent farmer of Virginia. His wife died in 1878. Their children were eight in number, four sons and four daughters, viz: William H. Taylor, B. Fenelon Taylor (both farmers), Caroline Taylor and L. Alice Pancoast, who reside in Loudoun county, Va.; Hannah B. Stabler, Montgomery county, Md., and the subject of this sketch. Of the deceased children, T. Clarkson Taylor was a prominent educator, of Wilmington, Del, and was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and Susanna C. Taylor was a teacher in Loudoun county, Va. Jonathan K. Taylor completed his education at Allen's Normal School, West Chester, Pa., in 1861, and then followed in the footsteps of his father by adopting the profession of an educator, establishing the Chester Valley Academy at Coatesville, Pa., of which he was principal and proprietor. He was one of the most successful teachers Coatesville ever had and many young men look back with pride and pleasure upon their course of instruction under him. Chester Valley Academy was started with one boarder and ten day scholars. Six years later, when the academy was closed by Mr. Taylor because of very serious weakness of sight from over-taxation, there were enrolled 125 students, representing seven States. The excellent reputation of this institution was widespread and for many years after it had been closed strangers inquired after Chester Valley Academy. For two years subsequent to closing his Coatesville school Mr. Taylor engaged in mercantile pursuits at Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va. Then being wedded to his vocation as an

educator he established Loudon Valley Academy for the education of both sexes, he being proprietor and principal. Under his management a flourishing school was soon built up and in the latter years of his connection therewith he added to it the normal idea for the training of teachers and it was thereafter known as the Virginia Normal Institute. He remained as principal of this school until 1873, when the call to a wider sphere in which to employ his splendid ability as a teacher came through his purchase in the latter part of that year of the old Taylor and Jackson Academy building, Eighth and Wollaston streets, Wilmington, Del., an institution of learning that had been established by his brother, the late T. Clarkson Taylor. The building was materially improved by Mr. Taylor and he established therein a school of high grade for both sexes, which was called the Taylor Academy. The first session of this institution began September 7, 1874, and it eventually became one of the most popular and successful schools of its kind in Delaware, the reputation of its principal as an educator at Coatesville and Hamilton having preceded him and assured the success of his school from its inception. While engaged here Mr. Taylor met with a disability which destroyed all his hopes, ambitions and plans as an educator. His eyesight became so seriously impaired that his retirement from the profession of teaching was enforced and he sold his school property to the city of Wilmington. Being a man of indomitable will, indefatigable energy and untiring industry, Mr. Taylor could not and did not remain long idle. On January 1, 1878, he became a special agent of the Provident Life and

Trust Company, of Philadelphia, at Wilmington, Del., where a great business success attended his efforts. November 6, 1879, Mr. Taylor, in partnership association with Mr. E. H. Walker, opened an office on German street near South, this city, as general agents of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and on the completion of the Fidelity Building May 1, 1894, moved to their suite of rooms on the second floor of that structure. The firm has offices also in the Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del., and have over \$12,000,000 of life insurance in force. Mr. Taylor was married July 15, 1863, to Emma L., daughter of the late Joseph and Mary (Cloud) Pyle, residents of Chester county, Pa., of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Society of Friends, of which Mr. Taylor is chairman of the Board of Trustees; of the School Committee; Historical Committee, and First Day School Committee. In addition to his business connection as above Mr. Taylor is vice-president of the Guardian Security, Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore. Mr. Taylor has never held office other than the postmastership at Hamilton, Va., during two administrations. During the war he was an unconditional Union man and was nominated by the Republican party for the State Senate at the first election following the surrender of Lee. The campaign was an extremely lively one, Mr. Taylor canvassing five or six counties (the then district) in a joint debate in opposition to Edgar A. Snowden and Thomas E. Taylor. He was defeated by a few hundred votes, running far ahead of his ticket. Mr. Taylor has been a popular lec-

turer on the natural sciences, his travels in Europe and this country and on temperance. For a number of years he was a member of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor is a most zealous advocate of the cause of temperance. He is vice-president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance and a most valued and valuable member of that organization as witness the following extract from the annual report of President Henry Branch, D. D., to the Convention held in Baltimore May 26, 27 and 28, 1896:

"The purchase of permanent headquarters, itself the dream of a vivid imagination, became the settled purpose of one of the most untiring, as he is one of the most intelligent of our consecrated workers, and the story will be told to you by the man whose clear head and generous heart have heretofore so largely shaped the destiny of this body and whose loyalty with unswerving devotion, has been a tower of defense to this cause. For wisdom in counsel, skill in management, and patient continuance in well doing Prof. J. K. Taylor excites our highest admiration and should receive our most grateful recognition."

Rev. W. G. Herbert in his annual report to the same convention paid the following tribute to Mr. Taylor:

"To my friend, and the friend of every man and cause that has merit, whose life of unostentatious benevolence has blessed, and shall ever bless the world, in whose fertile brain was born the thought of a permanent place where the work of the Alliance might be carried on, and who in the midst of bodily suffering still thought, and prayed, and gave of his means, and by dint of personal effort, has made that conception

a glorious reality, to Prof. Jonathan K. Taylor, I make my bow of appreciation."

ALEXANDER M. BRISCOE, Conveyancer and Builder, whose office is at 11 East Fayette street, was born in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., (now West Virginia) on the 16th of May, 1843. He is a son of John Thomas Briscoe and Henrietta E. Little. His father was born in Fairfax county, Va., and his mother in Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, having emigrated from Crofton Hall, Cumberland county, England, in the year 1722. The family coat of arms is: Arms argent, three greyhounds, current in pale sable, crest greyhound current sable seizing a hare. Crofton Hall, County Cumberland, England.

His father was a farmer and stock raiser and died at Little River, Kansas, in 1895, and his mother died in Baltimore in April, 1882.

Mr. Briscoe was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, but did not have much opportunity for an education in his early days, as at the age of nine years he started life selling pop-corn; at twelve years of age he went to Kent county, Md., to learn farming. He returned to Baltimore after a year and began to learn the trade of carpentering, and in 1861 started in this business for himself on Paca near Lexington street, and carried on this business until 1863, when he enlisted as a private in the Union Army, Company F, First Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Cavalry, known as Cole's cavalry. From private he was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, then to second lieutenant, Company I, same regiment, then to first lieutenant, same com-

pany and regiment. He was in most of the battles fought by this cavalry, and was noted for his bravery and gallantry. In a fight at Hagerstown, Md., July 29, 1864, he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates and imprisoned at Columbia, S. C., until February, 1865, when he made his escape from prison, worked his way successfully through the South and the Confederate lines, and returned to Maryland. He then rejoined his regiment in Virginia and served with it until the war closed and they were mustered out of service. After the war he worked at his trade as carpenter in Baltimore for one year, when he was appointed letter-carrier in the Baltimore post-office, and was in that service three years. In 1870 he was appointed enrolling officer of the Maryland Militia; was register of voters during 1872-73; was appointed justice of the peace for Baltimore in 1875 and occupied that position until May, 1880, when he commenced the business he is now in, that of conveyancer and builder. He was clerk of the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

Mr. Briscoe has been married twice; first on May 22, 1865, to Christiana S. Barth, and after his decease was, on May 14, 1868, married to Alvira Toland. He has four children: Charles A. Briscoe, attorney-at-law; Fenton H. Briscoe, traveling advance theatrical agent; Henrietta E. and Alexena McLane Briscoe. All reside with him at his home, 734 W. Hamburg street, Baltimore, except the eldest, who is married and lives at 2316 Ruskin avenue. He and his family are Episcopalians. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, also of Gem Conclave, No. 3, Heptasophs, and of

American Flag Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 90. In politics he is a Democrat and takes quite an active part in party matters. He was secretary of the first Democratic organization in 1867. He always engages in a campaign when it takes place—making speeches and working hard for the success of his party. Mr. Briscoe is a genial and pleasant gentleman, stands well in the community and has hosts of friends.

CHARLES E. BAKER, of Baker Bros., Manufacturers of Glass, 26 and 38 S. Charles street, is a son of Charles J. Baker and Elizabeth (Basserman) Baker, and was born in Baltimore, February 5, 1845. His father and mother were both of German descent, their ancestors coming to this country from Germany in the early days of the settlement of the country. His father, Charles J. Baker was a glass manufacturer and banker, one of the most prominent and well-known business men of his day in Baltimore, and identified with large business enterprises of various kinds, and a successful man in everything he engaged in. He had nine children, eight of whom are living, William, Jr., George B., president of the Third National Bank; Bernard N., Richard J., Frank M., Ashby Lee Baker, who resides in Raleigh, N. C., and is a cotton manufacturer, and Mrs. Mary H. Bradenbaugh, wife of Rev. A. E. Bradenbaugh, and the subject of this sketch; all reside in Baltimore except Ashby Lee. Mr. Baker's father and mother are deceased. Mr. Baker was educated in the private schools of Baltimore, but quit school at thirteen years of age, when he went into the service of the firm of Baker Bros., glass manufacturers, working for one dollar a week. This firm was founded in

1857 by Mr. Baker's father and uncle and has continued to do business under that firm name up to the present time, forty years. Mr. Baker, after working with the firm as clerk, salesman, etc., in 1865 became a partner in the firm, and to-day is the head of the house of Baker Bros., and has the chief management of their large business, not only at their glass factory, but at their warehouse and general offices, 36 and 38 S. Charles street. Mr. Baker has been married twice, having married sisters, the daughters of Benjamin Whitely and Elizabeth W. Stone, whose great-grandfather was one of the most distinguished gentlemen of that day, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His first wife was Mary E. Whitely, and his second Hattie Stone Whitely, and he was first married February 5, 1867, and on the decease of his first wife married again; he had ten children, nine of whom are living: William H., who is secretary of the Chemical Company, Canton; Charles J., Jr.; Mary E.; Benjamin W., who is in business in Raleigh, N. C.; Hattie S., Florence L., Edith M., Emma R. and Virginia Baker. Mr. Baker and his family are Protestants and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but takes no part in such matters, only to vote, he being strictly a business man, and his large business matters requiring all his attention. With the public and among his business associates he stands high and is noted as a man of fine business qualities and sterling honesty and worth. He is, besides being identified with his own business enterprises, president of the Chemical Company, of Canton, treasurer of the Baltimore Guano Company, treasurer and member of

the Board of Managers of the Baltimore General Dispensary, one of the oldest charities of the State of Maryland. His home is at 1405 Eutaw Place.

WILLIAM R. HAMMOND of the firm of Hammond & Snyder, Grain Exporters and Receivers, Nos. 49 and 51 Chamber of Commerce Building, was born March 4, 1864, at Berlin, Worcester county, Md. He is the son of William K. Hammond and Myra G. Hammond *nee* Marshall. His father was born in Worcester county, Md., and his mother in Georgetown, Del. Both his parents' ancestors were old settlers of Maryland and Delaware. His father was a boot and shoe merchant, and died in Baltimore in 1887; his mother is still living and resides in this city. His parents had five children: Eleanor, who is the wife of Mr. Robert A. Lynch; Thomas T.; Harry M., and Bessie Hammond, all of whom reside in Baltimore.

Mr. Hammond was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, but commenced his business career early in life, and in 1879, when 15 years of age, left school and went into the office as office boy of the firm of J. S. J. Gordon & Co., flour and grain merchants of this city. After a short time he severed his connection with this firm and entered the service of Charles D. Fenhagen as a clerk, Mr. Fenhagen being in the flour and grain business. Now Mr. Fenhagen is City Comptroller of Baltimore. After being in the service of Mr. Fenhagen a short time Mr. Hammond was made a partner in the business. Dissolving his connection with the firm of Fenhagen & Co., he and Mr. John W. Snyder, formerly of Martinsburg, W. Va., formed a partnership under the name of Hammond & Snyder, grain exporters and receivers, and it is under this firm

name that Messrs. Hammond & Snyder are now doing business.

Mr. Hammond was married in Baltimore November 13, 1888, to Mrs. Fannie Frost (Pomp). Her father is Mr. ——— Pomp, and her mother Mrs. ——— (Frost) Pomp. Mr. Hammond has one daughter, Audrey Frost Hammond. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

The firm of which Mr. Hammond is the head is a young firm, both he and Mr. Snyder being young men, but they are full of push, energy and business; they do a large business, exporting grain to all parts of the world. They are very popular among their business associates and stand high for integrity and fair dealing. Mr. Hammond is regarded as one of the best and most successful grain merchants on the Atlantic seaboard.

He and his family live at 1533 Linden avenue.

SAMUEL BUDD SEXTON, JR., Manufacturer of Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Baltimore City April 25, 1853; his father was Samuel Budd Sexton, of Burlington county, New Jersey, who commenced business in Baltimore in the year 1839 and established the well known house of S. B. Sexton & Co., which has since been succeeded by the firm of S. B. Sexton & Son. He was the inventor and patentee of the celebrated Baltimore fireplace heater, which has won fame for the firm throughout the country.

Mr. Sexton, Sr., retired from the business in the year 1889, after celebrating the fiftieth anniversary in business, and died July 30, 1890, aged 79 years. Mr. Sexton's mother

was Elizabeth Ann Sexton, *nee* Elbert, and was born in Easton, Talbot county, Md., and died in Baltimore December 26, 1883, aged 64 years. Mr. Sexton had one brother and two sisters, of whom there is only one now living—Mrs. Sarah E. Kiefer, wife of George T. Kieffer, of Baltimore, Md.

He was educated in Baltimore, attending the public schools for a number of years and finished his studies at the Friends' High School; he afterwards graduated from Bryant, Stratton & Sadtler Business College, of Baltimore, July 8, 1871. In August, 1871, he was taken into the office of S. B. Sexton & Co., and from March, 1872, to 1874, was given charge of the management of the manufacturing department of the business. In 1874 he became a partner with his father, and the style of the firm changed to S. B. Sexton & Son, the business continuing under that style ever since. In 1889 he bought out his father's interest in the firm and has since been the sole proprietor of the business, which has been gradually increasing, necessitating the acquirement of other property and also a considerable enlargement of the plant and warehouse, which are situated in the following parts of the city, viz: The foundry, factory and warehouse buildings are on West Conway street, Nos. 511 to 527, inclusive. Warehouse on Wayne street; store and salesroom No. 23 E. Lombard street.

Within a recent date Mr. Sexton has purchased three large warehouses four stories in height, with iron fronts, known as Nos. 5, 7 and 9 S. Gay street, which he intends to use in connection with his business.

Mr. Sexton is married and his family consists of his wife and six children, two daughters and four sons. They reside in Balti-

more City during the winter, at 1914 Eutaw Place; in the summer at their country seat, "The Cedars," at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county. He and his family are connected with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of a number of fraternal and benevolent associations. He is very conservative in his views on political matters, but adheres firmly to his convictions on any subject when he believes he is right. He was president of the Builders' Exchange, one of the principal organizations of the city, during the year 1895, when the National Association of Builders of the United States held their convention in Baltimore, and were the guests of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore. Last year he was elected delegate at large to represent the Baltimore Builders' Exchange in the National Association of Builders; he is also a director in the last named association. He has been connected with a number of local enterprises and has given much of his time to the advancement of the city, so as to make it one of the principal commercial centres of the country.

Mr. Sexton has the full confidence of the public; is an active man of untiring energy, full of progress and a generous, public-spirited citizen.

GEORGE SMITH KIEFFER, son of the Rev. Moses Kieffer, D. D., and Catherine Ann Kieffer (*nee* Smith), was born in Hagerstown, Md., September 23, 1844. After growing up in the bosom of a pious family he started, at the age of eleven years, to the preparatory school at Heidelberg College, in Tiffin, O., and afterwards entered the college, where he studied until the age of fif-

teen, with a view to graduate and afterwards make law his profession, but owing to circumstances he went into business, developing land, which he successfully operated for a time. In 1869 he came to Baltimore; in 1871 married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Sexton, daughter of Samuel Budd Sexton (the inventor of the celebrated Baltimore fire-place heater) and Elizabeth Ann Sexton (*nee* Elbert, of Easton, Md.). Three children were born to them, viz: Bessie Kate, Mary Sexton and George Samuel M., all of whom are living in Baltimore. In 1881 he was commissioned a justice of the peace for the Thirteenth election district of Baltimore county, and retained the position until May, 1896. From 1879, in connection with this position of magistrate, he has assisted the well known firm of S. B. Sexton & Son, stove manufacturers of Baltimore, in their business as their accountant. In 1894 he was elected a Democratic member of the Maryland Legislature; while a member of that body he became noted for his efforts to secure protection to motormen on our electric cars, from October to April of every year, from the cold and storms, by having them enclosed in glass. The committee to whom the bill was assigned brought in an unfavorable report; he substituted the bill for the report, and in an extended speech, succeeded. It passed the second reading, and was finally killed by a great effort of the lobby, after (according to the records) the bill was before the House six times, showing with what persistency and determination he espoused the cause of those he claimed as the bread winners of the corporation they serve. He also had a charter granted to the South Baltimore Company, to construct a bridge across the upper portions of

Spring Gardens, to connect Baltimore county with Baltimore City, in order that electric cars could be run from Ridgley street, along the Annapolis road and around the Spring Gardens, thus developing on the Baltimore county side the most beautiful resorts for the weary toilers of our great city and increasing the taxable basis of the county, and thus gradually enhancing the value of all the surrounding land. By this act of Assembly, brought about by his indefatigable efforts in the face of much opposition, thousands of citizens with their families during the hot months avail themselves of a cool and refreshing trip to the beautiful groves and around the water's edge, where the poor mothers and their sick children are benefited, as the Baltimore Traction Company has given them a five cent fare, thus putting within the reach of all health and happiness. Mr. Kieffer, although a self-made man (so far as this phrase can be sensibly quoted), has inherited from his father, the Rev. M. Kieffer, a gift of oratory, quite natural, being a pleasant and edifying speaker, always in demand during a political canvass. His views are, as a rule, consistently held, logically developed and clearly presented; he holds his audience by what he says and also by his manner of saying it. He is a Democrat and firmly believes that the only hope of our country, for its betterment, is that the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and William Jennings Bryan (on whom rest their mantles) shall be carried out. Reared by a pious father and mother of Protestant faith, he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, yet he has charity for all denominations, believing there exists truth enough in them all to keep them alive. Although an Episcopalian, he has been for more than

eighteen years, superintendent of a Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at Sextonville, in Baltimore county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Royal Arcanum. He looks back upon the days of youth and holds in sacred reverence his father, the Rev. M. Kieffer, D. D., president of Heidelberg College and professor of Theology, at Tiffin, O., for a number of years, and remembers how his father labored for years in writing a book of "Dogmatic Theology," and when completed he took the MSS. to Chambersburg, Pa., with a view of having it published. The next day after he had left it with the publishers, the Confederate soldiers burned Chambersburg, and his labor of years went up in smoke. His father died in Sandusky, O., February 3, 1888, and his mother in Tiffin, September 14, 1867. Four children were born to them, two dying in infancy, the other, the Rev. Augustin Rauch Kieffer, is an Episcopal minister, now residing at Bradford, McKean county, Pa., a graduate of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., and of the Theological Seminary of Gambier, O. He married Miss Lena Hall, daughter of the celebrated Doctor Hall, now of New York City. The subject of this sketch resides on Spence avenue, Thirteenth District, Baltimore county, Md., during the summer, and his city home during the winter is 1414 Mt. Royal avenue, where with his family blessed of God, a welcome hearty hand is extended to those many friends who for nearly thirty years of close personal and endearing memories are held in sweet recollection. Truly can it be said, "The good man's steps are ordered by the Lord." Mr. Kieffer's place of business is 521 W. Conway street.

EDWARD J. CODD, Engineer and Machinist, whose place of business is at 700-708 South Caroline street, was born in Baltimore, August 6, 1833. He is the son of Pilkington Codd and Eliza Anna Cowpland. His father was an Irishman, and was born in Ireland and came to this country when a youth and settled in Baltimore. He was a lawyer and practiced in the courts of Baltimore and the adjoining counties. His mother was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was the daughter of Capt. William S. Cowpland, whose family was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. During the War of 1812 and 1814 with England, he commanded the privateer *Revenge*, distinguishing himself by the number of merchantmen he captured and destroyed. He became such a terror that the English Government determined to capture Captain Cowpland and his cruiser, "*The Revenge*," and finally in a severe battle with him, they succeeded in doing so, taking him and his crew prisoners and destroying his ship. They held him captive two years, confining him in the Dartmouth prison. The cruel treatment and suffering of the prisoners at that prison were a notable event in the history of our country. After his release he returned to this country, and settled in Baltimore, where he resided for some years until his death.

Mr. Codd's father had five children, all deceased except the subject of this sketch. One of his sons, William H. Codd, and brother to Mr. E. J. Codd, went south when the Civil War commenced, entered the Confederate Army (infantry), and was noted for his gallantry. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Manassas. On his recovery he was transferred to the Confederate Navy and assigned to the position of first

assistant engineer on the famous Confederate cruiser "*Shenandoah*," Capt. James Iredell Waddell commanding, and was with the "*Shenandoah*" in all its exciting cruises around the world, capturing and destroying United States' merchantmen, until November 6, 1865, when Captain Waddell ran his ship into Liverpool and delivered her up to the English Government, Capt. Waddell not hearing that the war had ended until the 2d of August, which information he received from a British bark, when on his way to the California coast. On turning his ship over to the English Government, Assistant Engineer Codd and his men were discharged, and he returned to Baltimore, where for some years he was in business with his brother, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Codd's father died in 1842, and his mother on the 4th of July, 1891. Both died in Baltimore.

Mr. Codd was educated in the public schools and St. Patrick's parochial school of this city. He left school at the age of 15. He was apprenticed to Wells & Miller, well known machinists of that day. He was with this firm five years, when he severed his connection with it and served on a steamship for two years as engineer. He then started in his present business in a small way, until today it is one of the largest establishments of its kind in our city, employing an average of one hundred and fifty men annually.

He started in business by himself, then with his brother, William H. Codd, as a partner, and then with his son, William C., until 1888, when he formed and incorporated the E. J. Codd Co., he being the president of the company, and J. W. Mohler, Jr., the secretary and treasurer, their business being engine, machine, boiler builders and millwrights.

In 1850—when 26 years of age—he married Avarilla Hooper, daughter of James Hooper and Marianna Hooper. Mr. Hooper was a prominent and well-known merchant in this city of that day, and he and his wife's family descended from one of Maryland's oldest families. He has eight children: Mary Stella, William C., Charles, Edward J., Eugene, Vernon, Clarence and Clinton, all residents of this city. He and his family belong to the Catholic faith. In politics he says he is a Jeffersonian Democrat. He has never held any public office except that of a member of the Harbor Board a few years ago.

He is treasurer of the Dolan Aid Society, member Board of Protectors St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, trustee St. Mary's Industrial School, and is a director of Canton National Bank, Economy Savings Bank, East Baltimore Business Men's Association, Assurance Building Association, Equitable Building Association, Friendly Inn, Baltimore Poor Association, Baltimore Mutual Life Insurance Company, American Banking and Trust Company and the Mutual Guarantee Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Codd is one of our most prominent business men and is well known throughout the city, but is more particularly known in the eastern section, being clearly identified with everything that goes to build up and develop that vicinity, always ready to assist with his means and in every way to accomplish this end. Besides business matters, as will be seen, he is identified with the charities of the city, and it is his greatest pleasure to help the needy and do what he can to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, the unfortunate and destitute. He is

of a kindly disposition, pleasant in his intercourse with his fellow men, everybody loves him, and for sterling honesty and integrity none stand higher in our city than he. He and his family reside at 506 North Broadway.

WILLIAM H. HOFFMAN, Leather Merchant, 112 E. Lombard street, was born in Baltimore, May 27, 1839. He is the son of George Lockman Hoffman and Mary Drusilla Lyeth, both of whom were born in Baltimore, their ancestors being among the early settlers of the country, and on both sides serving as soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father's business was that of a tanner and currier, and in his early life he was in the service of the Defords of this city, well-known tanners and leather merchants of that day, dissolving his connection with them in 1856. He then went into the leather business himself and became a partner in the firm of Stansbury & Hoffman, he being the principal manager and conductor of the business of this firm. They carried on the leather business until 1858, when the firm was changed and became the firm of Hoffman & Deford, and continued under this name and style until 1868, when it was dissolved and his father succeeded to the business and formed the firm of G. L. Hoffman & Co., his eldest son, John M. Hoffman, being the company in this firm. It continued until November, 1881, when his son, John M. Hoffman, died, and in 1890 Mr. Wm. H. Hoffman was taken into the firm as a partner with his father under the same firm name of G. L. Hoffman & Co. His father died June 18, 1891, and he succeeded to the business which he still conducts under the old firm name at the same warehouse

at 112 E. Lombard street, where his father commenced the business forty years ago. His mother died April 28, 1883.

His parents had seven children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mr. Hoffman, the subject of this sketch, and his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Keister, wife of W. H. Keister, a commission merchant of this city.

Mr. Hoffman was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. After leaving school in 1837, he went to Berkeley county, Va., to live, and was engaged in looking after some farming interests of his relatives in that county until 1862, when he located at Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkeley county, Va., now West Virginia, and engaged in the general merchandise business at that place until 1870, when at the instance of his father he closed out his business and took charge of his father's tannery, known as the Union Tannery, at Uniontown, Carroll county, Md., and continued in charge of this until 1890, when as we have said he was made a partner in his father's business in Baltimore, and came to this city to reside.

Mr. Hoffman was married in Hagerstown, Md., December 23, 1862, to Laura Virginia Mead, the daughter of Stephen Barton Mead and Sarah Elizabeth Bennett. Her father was born in New York and her mother in Pennsylvania. Both of them are descendants of old and prominent families of their respective States. After her parents' marriage in Pennsylvania, they went to Martinsburg, Va., to reside, where Mrs. Hoffman was born. Her father is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have eight children: Sallie; John William, whose wife was Miss Sadie O. Anderson, of this city; Mary

Drusilla, wife of Norman Paduzzi; Frank, Howard, whose wife was Miss Blanche Dehoff, of Carroll county, Md.; Laura Virginia, wife of Charles Rooke; Benjamin Albert and Bertha Edna. All his children reside in Baltimore with the exception of Howard, who resides in Baltimore county. Mr. Hoffman and his family attend the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Republican. He is a fine business man, and does a large business. Among his associates he stands high for honest and fair dealing, and his word is considered as good as his bond. He is very domestic, loves and is devoted to his home, where he spends all his spare time with his family. He is of a very kindly disposition, always ready to help those in need and is liked by all who know him. His home is at 627 North Calhoun street, fronting Harlem Square.

BERNARD WIESENFELD, Attorney-at-Law, office 706 Fidelity Building, N. W. corner Charles and Lexington streets, was born in Baltimore December 29, 1857. His father was Moses Wiesenfeld, born in the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in the year 1819 and settled in Baltimore in 1837. His mother was Betsey Friedenwald, daughter of the late Jonas Friedenwald, and sister of Joseph Friedenwald and Dr. A. Friedenwald. She was born in Giessen, Germany, in 1825 and came to Baltimore with her parents in 1832. Her father was the founder and head of the firm of Wiesenfeld & Co., manufacturers of clothing, who were the pioneers in this business in the United States, doing a very large business for years in this city and amassing a large fortune. He had nine children, five sons, David, Hiram, Robert S., Joseph and Mr.

Wiesenfeld, the subject of this sketch; also four daughters, Caroline, the wife of Michael Rosenfeld, a member of the firm of Rosenfeld Bros., proprietors of the New York clothing house of this city; Rebecca, wife of Abram Altemayer; Amelia, wife of Joseph Miller, retired merchant; and Rose, wife of Goody Rosenfeld, one of the firm of Rosenfeld Bros. All of them reside in Baltimore, except Mr. and Mrs. Altemayer, who live in San Francisco, Cal. Both of Mr. Wiesenfeld's parents are deceased, his father dying in 1871 and his mother in 1894.

Mr. Wiesenfeld was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and is a graduate of Baltimore City College; he also attended Harvard College, Johns Hopkins University, and graduated in law at the University of Maryland in 1889, previous to which he was a clerk with the firm of Wiesenfeld & Co. Since his graduating at the University Law School, he has been practicing law in the courts of Baltimore. Mr. Wiesenfeld is married and has one child, Elizabeth Wiesenfeld. He was married in Baltimore March 26, 1895, and his wife, Blanche Friedenwald, is the daughter of Isaac Friedenwald, who was born in Giessen, Germany, and Eugenie Dalsheimer, who was born in Vicksburg, Miss. He and his family are orthodox Hebrews. In politics he is a Sound Money Democrat. He is an alumnus of Baltimore City College, Johns Hopkins University, Law School of the University of Maryland; also a member of Phoenix Club and connected with a number of charitable institutions of our city, being like his ancestors on both sides, the Wiesenfelds and Friedenwalds, devoted to charity and helping the needy and destitute. He stands high with his brother members of the bar for ster-

ling integrity and honor. He is of a kindly and genial disposition and liked by all who know him. He and his family reside at 1926 Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

EDWARD S. JUDGE, Editor and Publisher, also Secretary of the National Food Packers' Association, office 38 S. Holliday street, Baltimore; residence, Winston avenue, Govanstown, Baltimore county, Md.

This gentleman was born in Baltimore on the 25th of June, 1842. His father was Henry Judge and his mother's maiden name was Anne McNulty; his father was a native of Ireland, born on Easter Sunday in the year 1809. His mother was born in Dublin of English and Irish parentage in the year 1819. At sixteen years of age his father settled in the island of Jamaica, W. I., where he was connected with a firm dealing largely in music and musical instruments. He left there in 1840, coming to Baltimore. His mother died in January, 1866, and his father in August, 1871.

Mr. Henry Judge, who was very well known in Baltimore, was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be over forty years of age. Of these, eight were sons and three daughters. The latter all went into religious life and became nuns. Two of the sons also entered the religious life, one of whom is Rev. Charles J. Judge, professor in the College of St. Charles, near Ellicott City, Md., and the other, Rev. William H. Judge, is at present a Jesuit missionary in Alaska, located among the miners at Forty Miles.

The subject of this article was educated partly at Calvert Hall and partly in the public schools of Baltimore; but at fifteen years of age, being well grown, he found himself

occupation with the gilding firm of Barrett & Bros., where he remained until the outbreak of the war. In June, 1862, near the close of his nineteenth year, he ran the blockade to Richmond and entered the Southern Army, joining Captain (afterwards Colonel) Herbert's company; and from that until his capture at Hatcher's Run on the 2d of April, 1865, he was steadily with the command, having had neither sickness nor furlough. In May, 1863, while in camp at Lacey's Springs, in the valley of Virginia, he was appointed by Colonel Herbert as assistant commissary of subsistence to Capt. J. Edgar Howard, who was regimental commissary. After the Gettysburg campaign, shortly after the command reached Warrenton, he was appointed by Captain Crane, then in command of the battalion, commissary sergeant, under the new law of the Confederate Congress which had abolished the office of captain commissary, and substituted that of commissary sergeant. As stated, he remained with the regiment through all its experiences until captured at Hatcher's Run on April 2, 1865. Thence he was sent as prisoner to Point Lookout, where he remained until June 9th following, when he returned to Baltimore. Here he went into the provision business for two years, but later gave his attention to ornamental architectural work, which his previous knowledge in the gilding and ornamental business specially fitted him for. At this time he took out a patent for Papier-mache and Carton-Pierre work, and shortly afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he sold the right to use the same to some large manufacturers of ornamental work in that city. While superintending that branch of their business, he established a factory for

the manufacture of Moll heads, on his own account; but receiving favorable offers from some capitalists there for the general working of his patents, they formed a company for its manufacture. Success and loss marked the course of the next ten years; the six years following 1873 being continuously disastrous. In 1880 he dismissed his working force, closed up his business and went West to start life afresh. He went to St. Louis, where he remained but two years, and then returned to Baltimore to take charge of a weekly paper which had been started in the interests of the Canned Goods Packers, known as *The Trade*, of which he was editor and publisher. He soon succeeded in making it the organ of the canning interests and gave his attention to the building up of the influence of the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore, of which he was for five years secretary. He resigned that position in 1889, after having organized the canned goods packers in various parts of the United States, and consolidated them in the National Canned Food Packers' Association, of which he was made secretary, an office which he still retains.

From his earliest years Mr. Judge had a literary inclination, and about 1887 he bought out the *Labor Free Press of Baltimore* and several other weekly publications, including the *Commercial Index*, *The Market Journal*, *The Farmers' Alliance Journal*. Later on he purchased the *Fifth Regiment Gazette*, his purpose being to keep in touch with the Southern military movement.

In 1870, in Philadelphia, he married Miss Therese M. C. Leahy, the daughter of an officer of the Federal Army and a native of Philadelphia. Her father was Mr. James Leahy, a merchant of Philadelphia, of Irish

descent; her mother had been Rebecca Fox, a lineal descendant of the Fox who came over with William Penn.

Mr. Judge has eight children living, five sons and three daughters; the three elder boys are connected with his business in the office in one way or another. As can be seen, he was born and raised in the Roman Catholic faith, and at 55 years of age says he cannot see that any other creed will make better men or women, if it is only properly lived up to by a liberal American mind. Some years ago he joined the Knights of Labor for the purpose of studying their views, and he believes the principles of the Order the best of any he knows of, and finds fault only with the fact that instead of championing the cause of the idle they ostracize them as "scabs." While a member of this Order he was an urgent pleader for the idle man, maintaining that the only solution of our labor difficulties is for the employes in each of the industries to divide the work that is to be done among all those who need to work to live by it; that it is of no consequence to body-politic whether a day's work is five hours or fifteen; that the only necessity is that the man shall be in demand and the rates of wages will adjust and fix themselves satisfactorily.

As editor of the *Farmers' Alliance Journal*, he was a foremost and fearless advocate of an increase of the currency, preferring greenbacks even to silver, and maintaining that while an increase of currency of any kind whatever will cause an inflation and a depreciation of the currency, unless the country is producing an amount of real value in equal proportion to the currency increase; it is equally true that an increase of the products of the country, the real ma-

terial wealth of the country, with no increase of the currency, will cause such an inflation and depreciation in value of the products as will ruin all producers, especially in a country that is as heavily in debt as ours, for the conveniences of public and private life which always maintain their face value and do not depreciate as products do. He sums up his political views by saying that no republic can exist unless it cares primarily for its producers.

Mr. Judge is a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, and of the James R. Herbert Camp of Confederate Veterans of Baltimore. While all his present occupation is literary work, it is mainly of a commercial character; he has done but little in the line of fiction and that only for his own private use.

MR. GEORGE C. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, offices 949 Equitable Building, was born in Baltimore June 13, 1869. He is the son of F. D. Morrison and Mary A. (Patrick) Morrison. His parents are Americans of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born in Harford county, Md., in 1837 and his mother in New Hampshire in 1830, both of them coming from families who were among the early settlers of this country, their ancestors immigrating in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Morrison was educated in Baltimore, first attending for several years the school of Mr. George G. Carey. Subsequently he entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he graduated in 1890, and took the degree of A. B. After graduation he taught school in this city from 1891 to 1893, at the same time attending the Law School of the University

of Maryland. In 1893 he graduated from this university with the degree of L. B. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Morrison commenced the practice of his profession in Baltimore City, practicing in both the United States and State Courts. He has also given considerable attention to the study of co-operative banking systems so common in Europe, and is at present a director of the Co-operative Savings and Loan Association of Baltimore City. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Alumni Association of the Johns Hopkins University, and of the University of Maryland. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Morrison stands well at the bar as a young lawyer, and painstaking and careful attorney and counsellor, and is regarded as having a promising future before him in his profession. He is genial and pleasant in his manners and is popular among his friends.

MR. JAMES H. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, whose office is at 11 East Lexington street, was born in Howard county, Md., March 17, 1841. He is the son of Henry Smith and Sarah Ayler. His father was born in the north of Ireland and immigrated to this country in 1835, when eighteen years of age, and settled in Baltimore. His mother was a native of Maryland, and a resident of Baltimore. His father's profession was that of an accountant, and he followed his profession in Baltimore until his death in 1880. His mother died in 1858. His parents had four children: James H. Smith, the subject of this sketch; Joseph M. Smith,

merchant; William O. Smith, clerk, and Sarah E. Smith; all of them reside in Baltimore. Mr. Smith was educated in the public and private schools of Baltimore. On finishing his education in 1858 he was employed for five years in the machine works of Pool & Hunt, of Baltimore. Afterwards, for several years, he was in the mercantile business. He then studied law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Towson, Baltimore county, and also was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and he practices in the courts of both Baltimore county and city.

On the 27th of May, 1872, he was married to Miss Frances R. Gibson, the daughter of James F. Gibson and Araminta (Sanders) Gibson. Mrs. Smith's father and mother were Marylanders and descended from old Maryland families. They have three children, two sons and four daughters. He and his family are Protestants and attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and takes quite an active part in politics. He has been elected a number of times by the Democratic party to the Baltimore City Council, as a representative from the Twenty-second ward, serving as follows: In 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and again in 1896, and was chairman of the important Committee of Ways and Means in 1890, 1891 and 1892; was a member of the same committee in 1896 and '97, and was president of the Second Branch, City Council, in 1893 and '94. Mr. Smith has always taken a prominent part in public affairs, and has been very active in the development of the annexed section of the city, the people of which section have kept him in the Council because of his abilities and great usefulness to them and to the city, as he is con-

sidered by people of all political parties as a model councilman, and a representative of whom the people of Baltimore can be proud. He stands high in his profession among the people, and as a man of sterling worth and honesty. He has been favorably and prominently mentioned a number of times for the nomination as Mayor of the city by the Democratic party. He is president of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and takes great interest in charity, and is ever active in looking after and helping those in need. He is president of the Citizens' Association of North Baltimore. Mr. Smith is very pleasant in manner and of a kindly disposition and is very popular with all classes of people. His home is 2455 Maryland avenue.

WALTER ROBEY TOWNSEND, Attorney-at-Law, offices 17 St. Paul street, was born in Baltimore county, July 20, 1857. He is the son of Wilson and Mary L. (Robey) Townsend. His father was born in Baltimore City, February 18, 1829, and his mother in Prince George's county, Md., October 14, 1838, both being descended from early English colonial settlers of Maryland.

Wilson Townsend, a very prominent and popular man of his day, was a farmer and a large real estate owner, and for over thirty-eight years was connected in a confidential capacity as special agent with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. He also represented Baltimore county in the Legislature of Maryland, being a member of the House of Delegates in the session of 1878, elected to this position on the Democratic ticket. He

had three children, two of whom are living, Walter R. Townsend, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Elizabeth T. Douglas, wife of Mr. James M. Douglas, a prominent civil engineer of this city. They have one child, Malcolm Townsend Douglas. The deceased child, Addie C., married Dr. Sidney O. Henkell, quarantine physician of Baltimore. She died February 26, 1885. Mr. Townsend's mother resides at the old Townsend homestead, "Sunny Side," Rossville, Baltimore county, Md. His father died March 7, 1893.

Mr. Townsend was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City and county, and attended the Baltimore City College for three years. He then entered the law offices of the late Thales A. Linthicum and Julian J. Alexander, reading law with them, and in 1881, after passing a very creditable examination, was admitted to the bars of Baltimore City and Baltimore county to practice, since which time he has been practicing his profession in the courts of the city and county, and has by his energy and ability built up a good practice.

Mr. Townsend was married in Philadelphia, May 30, 1888, to Miss Cora, daughter of Mayer Farmer, an agriculturist of Chesterfield county, Va. Both her parents are Virginians of English descent, and are descendants of some of the oldest families of that State. Mr. Townsend and his family are Protestants and Episcopalians. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order United Workmen, and an alumnus of the Baltimore City College. He is a Democrat and takes an active part in politics. In 1885 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the Maryland Legislature to represent Baltimore county,

and served in the House of Delegates in the session of 1886. He was also elected by the House of Delegates of Maryland reading clerk for the legislative sessions of 1888, 1890, 1892 and 1894, and in all these positions he has the reputation of having filled them, with ability, general satisfaction and credit to himself, his constituency and the members of the Legislature. He is pleasant in his manner, has many friends and is popular in his county as well as our city, also stands well at the Towson and Baltimore bars as a lawyer.

He has no children, and he and his wife reside with his mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, at their old family homestead, "Sunny Side," Rossville, Baltimore county.

RICHARD BEAUREGARD TIPPETT, Attorney-at-Law, 603 Law Building, southwest corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., January 14, 1862. He is a son of Robert Bruce Tippet and Susan E. Payne, of St. Mary's county, Md., where his father is a prominent farmer. Mr. Tippet's father is of Scotch and his mother of English descent, and both belong to families that were among the early settlers of Maryland. His parents have nine children as follows: Mr. Tippet, the subject of this sketch; Mary B., wife of Bernard Long; Jennie, wife of T. Webster Mattingly; Nora, wife of A. Kingsley Love, attorney-at-law; Robert Lee Tippet, merchant; William T. Tippet, merchant and farmer; Bruce G. Tippet, merchant; James E. Tippet, attorney-at-law and junior member of the firm of R. B. Tippet & Bro., and J. Preston Tippet, merchant. His father and mother are both living and reside at Chaptico, St. Mary's county.

Mr. Tippet was educated at Charlotte Hall Military Academy, in St. Mary's county, Md., and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He graduated from the latter in the class of 1884 and delivered the valedictory address of the graduating class. While attending St. John's College, in addition to his studies, he read law under the instruction of Mr. James Revell, of the Annapolis bar, and now one of the judges of the Circuit Court of that Judicial District. In 1885 he took his examination in law and was admitted at Upper Marlboro, Prince George's county, Md., to practice law. A short time thereafter he came to Baltimore to reside and practice his profession in this city. Subsequently his brother, James E. Tippet, graduated in law at the University of Maryland, with whom he formed the law firm of R. B. Tippet & Bro. He and his brother have built up a large and lucrative practice and both hold prominent positions at the bar as able and reliable attorneys.

Mr. Tippet was married April 7, 1885, to Miss Margaret F. Thornton, of Baltimore. Her father was James M. Thornton, of this city, now deceased. Both of Mrs. Tippet's parents were residents of Baltimore. Mr. Tippet has four children: James Royal, Mary Helen, Richard Edgar and Margaret Natalie Tippet. He and his family are Catholics, and in politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Tippet resides at Walbrook and has a charming country cottage there, where he resides the year around and is said to be the leading spirit in improving and making Walbrook the pleasant suburb that it now is. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and is the orator of

Maryland State Council of the C. B. L., and a member of the Catholic Club.

He is a large owner of real estate and is connected with many enterprises and industries of this city. Mr. Tippet is pleasant in his manners, a forcible and fluent speaker, of a kindly disposition, and besides standing well as a lawyer, is popular as a man, and has hosts of friends.

EUGENE N. BELT, whose place of business is 606 E. Lombard Street, was born in Baltimore and is a son of Thomas Walter Belt and Louisa Ann (Steever) Belt. His father was of English and his mother of German descent, and on both sides his ancestors were among the early settlers of the country, his mother's parents and ancestors first settling in Pennsylvania and his father's in Prince George's county, Md., in 1647. Beltsville in this county took its name from his ancestors. His father was born in Baltimore; engaged first in business as a merchant and then as a banker, being among the most prominent merchants and bankers of that day. The father died in 1840, the mother in 1881.

Mr. Belt was educated by private tutors in Baltimore, and in Louisville, Ky. After finishing his education he went to New Orleans in 1841 and began life as a clerk in a mercantile business. After remaining there awhile he returned to Baltimore and was engaged as clerk in the insurance business. From this he went into the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and from there to the Bank of Baltimore as clerk, after which, in 1859, he formed a partnership with P. C. Martin and conducted a commission and liquor business under the name of Martin, Belt & Co., until the Civil War in 1861, when this firm

went into liquidation. In 1868 Mr. Belt resumed business, and became a member of the firm Cahn, Belt & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and is still a member of that firm.

Mr. Belt attends the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Historical Society, the Archaeological Society, Merchants' Club, Maryland Club, and Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club. In politics he is a Democrat, but takes no active part being strictly a business man. Mr. Belt is one of our leading business men and stands high as a man of the strictest integrity; has many warm friends and is noted for his kindly and generous disposition. His home is at 816 N. Charles street.

HON. FRANK BROWN, Ex-Governor of the State of Maryland. Offices No. 230 N. Charles street, Baltimore.—This gentleman was born on "Brown's Inheritance," an estate of his father, the late Stephen T. C. Brown, near Sykesville, Carroll county, Md., August 8, 1844. His mother was Susan A. Bennett, daughter of Wesley Bennett, a prominent farmer of Carroll county, Md. Both his father's and mother's ancestors were among the early settlers of the country, and prominent people in Maryland in their day; they were Scotch-Irish. His father, Stephen T. C. Brown, was one of the most prominent farmers of his time in Carroll county, and a large land owner in that county. The farm called "Brown's Inheritance," where the Governor was born, he inherited from his father, and in addition to another farm of over 2,000 acres called "Springfield," inherited from an uncle; he thus became one of the largest land owners in the State. His father had

two children, the Governor being the only one living. His mother still lives.

He sold the greater part of his land a few years ago to the State of Maryland, as the most suitable location for the new State Insane Asylum, which has recently been finished.

Governor Brown was educated in the private schools of Carroll and Howard counties and in Baltimore, but early in life was put to work on the farm, his father's ambition being to make him a first-class farmer, which ambition was gratified as Mr. Brown is considered one of the best farmers in the State, and up to the time of severing this large farm of 2,000 acres by the sale of a portion of it to the State, it was regarded in all its appointments as one of the finest farms in Maryland, it having been brought up to this high state of perfection by the Governor's exertions and individual attention, he being a great lover of agricultural pursuits. For some time Mr. Brown was employed in the agricultural implement and seed house of R. Sinclair & Co., of this city. A few years later he made his first political appearance as clerk in the State tobacco warehouse in this city. In 1875 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Legislature in his county, and was elected to the House of Delegates to represent Carroll county; in 1877 he was re-elected to the same position. After serving out his term he declined further election.

During the campaign of 1885 the Governor was treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee and took an active part in the campaign, and it was considered as being largely due to his skillful management that the party achieved such a marked

success at the polls as they did at this election. During this time and for several years he was a director of the B. & O. R. R. on the part of the State. This position he resigned when he was appointed postmaster of Baltimore by President Cleveland during his first term. He held the office four years, and during his term he introduced in the postoffice many reforms which were adopted by the Government at Washington.

In 1881 he was elected president of the State Agricultural Association and during his occupancy of this position new life and energy were imparted to agricultural pursuits in Maryland, owing to his knowledge of the subject, coupled with his unusual energy. The State Fairs held afterwards were remarkable for their success. Under his management, but for the unfavorable weather, the Exposition of the Agricultural Society in 1889 would have been one of the most successful events of its kind ever held in the United States.

During this time Mr. Brown was making an enviable reputation as a man of push, sterling integrity and faithfulness to any duty he was assigned to, and in 1891, when the question as to who should be the next Governor of the State arose, the people throughout Maryland at once centered upon him as the man best suited for the position, and when the Democratic State Convention met at Ford's Opera House in this city, July 30, 1891, Frank Brown was nominated for Governor, and on the following 3d of November he was elected, carrying the State by one of the largest majorities given for years. His Republican opponent for this office was Mr. William J. Vannort, of Chestertown, Kent county, Md. There was a good deal of what is called "ring politics"

in the Democratic party of the State at this time, and the ring generally dictated the nominations and was not favorable to the nomination of Frank Brown, preferring one who would be more subservient to their will than they knew Mr. Brown would be. But the latter had taken such a strong hold upon the confidence of the people that his nomination was demanded and the ring was compelled to yield. He was inaugurated at Annapolis on January 13, 1892. His term was for four years, when he was succeeded by Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, who was elected on the Republican ticket and is the present Governor of the State.

Governor Brown's administration was a complete success and he is considered the best Governor the State has had for years, and he came out of office as popular as when he went in, which is a very unusual fact. When his name was presented in the Convention in a nominating speech by his friend Doctor Shaw, of Carroll county, (and at present United State Collector at the Port of Baltimore) the Doctor said, among other complimentary things, that Frank Brown would make one of the best Governors the State ever had, because besides other qualifications, he was noted as having plenty of "good old cornfield horse sense," a trait of character often exhibited by him during his administration when handling the many difficult matters that came before him, and when he would break off from all precedent, to take the bit in his mouth and decide these questions in his own way and according to the rules of "good old cornfield horse sense," or in everyday parlance, *common sense*, and always to the satisfaction of the people of the State. Among the many acts showing how the Governor decided matters and in

illustration of the character of the man, was his action in the case of the eight negroes convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Chestertown, for the murder of Doctor Hill, a crime which at that time created such an excitement throughout the State. It was by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities these negroes were not lynched. Among these eight negroes were some who were mere boys and who, it was demonstrated at the trial, were not the ring-leaders in the murder, but through drink and in other ways were lured by the older ones and actual murderers into the matter, and were more by-standers in it than anything else; but they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged with the balance. The matter was brought to the attention of the Governor by their friends, and some of the best people of the county, who thought it unjust to punish these boys in the same manner as the actual murderers. The Governor made a quiet examination into the matter, but was not satisfied; he kept his counsel, however, and exhibiting that "good old cornfield horse sense" determined to see these men himself, and went to Kent county to investigate the matter, spending a day at the jail in Chestertown and having all these negroes brought before him. After making this investigation he said nothing to indicate what course he would pursue, but to disarm suspicion of his interference, directed the sheriff, who was also the jailer, to proceed with his preparations for the execution of the eight negroes, and returned to Baltimore. He then had a conference with the police commissioners, announcing to them his intention to commute the sentences of four of the eight men to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, and direct-

ing them, with the utmost secrecy, to take Captain Cadwallader, of the Baltimore police, with a squad of policemen, and proceed on the State ice-boat "Latrobe" to Chestertown and bring the four men he designated to Baltimore. The boat left here in the afternoon and in order to get to Chestertown had to break ice fifteen inches thick in the Chester river. The people in the vicinity thought she was sent to break a channel in the river, one of the impressions the Governor wished to make. If the people had known his real intentions they would have lynched these men before the boat arrived at Chestertown. The boat arrived at Chestertown about 2 o'clock in the morning, when Captain Cadwallader and his squad proceeded quietly to the jail, awakened the sheriff, were admitted, and on the order of the Governor he delivered to them the four men, whom they took to the boat and brought to Baltimore. They were well on their return trip before the good people of Chestertown were aware that the Governor's people had been to the jail and taken away the four prisoners. When it became known what was done the people became highly incensed at the Governor and it was by the greatest efforts that the authorities prevented them from taking the other four from the jail and lynching them. The people quieted down, however, and the other four were executed at the appointed time. Governor Brown was at the time severely criticized by the people of Kent county, but as time rolled on and the excitement died away all saw the wisdom and justice of his act. To-day he has no stronger friends than those in Kent county.

Another exhibition of his firmness and wisdom during his administration was when

the coal strike took place in Allegany county and he was called upon to send the military to Frostburg to protect the lives and property of the county. After carefully considering the application for troops it did not take him long to decide what to do and when he did it was not long before he had the Fourth and Fifth Maryland Regiments, of Baltimore, in Frostburg, himself accompanying them, the effect of which was at once to restore order, to save many lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property. About the close of the Governor's term he was elected president of the Baltimore Traction Company, one of the largest street railway companies in the city, and under his administration the business of the company improved very much. He held this position until a few years since, when, to give attention to his own private matters and manage his large estate, he resigned, and although often solicited to take charge of many large interests here in the city, he has been compelled to decline. Since his term as Governor ended, he has made several trips to Europe, traveling all over the world with his family. He is a very close observer.

On the 23d of December, 1879, Mr. Brown was married in Baltimore to Mrs. Mary Ridgely Preston, widow of Mr. Horatio Preston, of Boston. She was the daughter of Mr. David Ridgely, of this city, who belonged to a noted Maryland family. Mrs. Brown died in 1895; her death was a severe blow to the Governor as she was a most estimable lady, noted for her charities and kindness and loved by all who knew her. Mr. Brown has two children, Frank Snowden and Mary Ridgely Brown. He and his family attend the Protestant

Episcopal Church. He is a member of several of our leading clubs, a director in many large business enterprises. He is a man of genial temperament, approachable by the most humble.

WILLIAM FLETCHER EDWARDS, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court, of Baltimore, Drug-gist, 1800 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore, was born at Jones's Neck, Kent county, Del., May 1, 1843, and is the son of George Edwards and Margaret Ann (Allaband) Edwards. George Edwards was born in Kent county, Del., near what is now Felton, in 1817, being for many years a farmer, but at the time of his death, when he was thirty-six years of age, was proprietor of the Washington House, Dover, Del. The mother of our subject was born in Kent county, Del., in 1820, being of English descent and at the time of writing, still living. William F. Edwards was raised in Kent county, Del., and educated in the public schools of the county, District Twenty-one, farming during busy seasons and attending school in session. April 19, 1858, he entered the drug business at Dover, Del., with James Cowgill & Son as clerk, remaining in Dover until 1864, when he went to Philadelphia as clerk for Isaac H. Kay, Eleventh and Arch streets. While in Philadelphia he was clerk in turn for Samuel Chapman, Eighth and Coates streets, and Dr. Samuel Creadick, Fifth and Wharton streets. On June 23, 1877, he came to Baltimore, locating at his present stand. In 1882 he was made commissioner of City Springs Square, Pratt and Eden streets; elected to the City Council from Third ward October, 1885, re-elected 1886, and in September, 1890, appointed one of the judges of the Orphans' Court to fill the

vancancy caused by the death of Chas. E. Jenkins; elected to the same position in 1892. He became a member of the Royal Arcanum July 16, 1879, charter member of Baltimore City Council, 357; in 1882 Judge Edwards was made regent of his Council, then collector of said Council in 1889, which position he still retains. In 1883 he was representative to Grand Council of Maryland and in 1893 appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Willard Howard, as Grand Guide of the Grand Council of Maryland. In 1894 he was elected Grand Orator; 1895 Grand Vice-Regent; 1896 Grand Regent of Grand Council of Maryland. As a Mason he is Past Master of Warren Lodge, A. F. and A. M., having passed through all minor chairs to this point. He is a member of St. John's Royal Arch Chapter and Concordia Council of Royal and Select Masters. He is a member also of the Finance Committee of Supreme Camp, Fraternal Legion, Past Archon of Improved Order of Heptasophs; Past Chancellor Knights of Pythias, (passed through all chairs to this point); Past Master Shield of Honor; member Committee of Appeals of Grand Council, Legion of the Red Cross; life member of the Most Excellent Assembly of the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection. Judge Edwards was married January 11, 1876, to Miss Mary W. Davis, daughter of Alexander D. and Mary H. (Walton) Davis, of English descent. Our subject has one child, Susan May, born 1889. Judge Edwards and his wife are members of East Baltimore Street Methodist Church, he being trustee and agent of Church Cemetery on the Philadelphia road, and his wife president of the Ladies' Guild. Judge Edwards is also a

member of the East Baltimore Business Men's Association and East End Improvement Association, being director and vice-president of the first mentioned. He was one of the incorporators of Economy Savings Bank, of Baltimore.

COLUMBUS CLARK ISAACS, Cigar Manufacturer and Dealer, of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, September 20, 1831, and is the son of William Creighton and Caroline Dorothy (Knight) Isaacs, the former of Prince George's county, and the latter of Frederick county, Md. Columbus Clark is the eldest of four children. His sister, Rebecca C., married Mr. Andrew J. Yeager, of an old and representative Maryland family; the other children are now deceased. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of this city until thirteen years of age, at which time he took up the trade of cigar making, and in 1856 commenced business on his own account at the present ware-rooms, 40 and 42 South street, as cigar manufacturer and dealer, under the firm name of C. C. Isaacs. In 1882, his sons being admitted, the firm was changed to C. C. Isaacs & Sons, which is among the best known and most highly respected of Baltimore's business houses. Not only is he most creditably identified with Baltimore's business interests, but also along other lines equally important. He was a Master Mason in Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 109, in 1859, while it was still working under dispensation, and was elected master in 1872, serving in that capacity two terms; in 1878 he was elected its treasurer and since then has been continuously elected to the same position. In 1865 he was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 9, elected its high priest in 1879, serv-

ing four successive terms and was re-elected in 1885 and 1886; in 1887 was elected grand high priest and in 1891 again elected high priest of his Chapter. He received degrees of Royal and Select Master under the old system, and after the organization of Jerusalem Council, No. 2, he served as Thrice Ill. Master for a number of years and was deputy grand master of the Grand Council in 1888, and at present is deputy grand master of the Grand Council of Maryland, as well as Thrice Ill. Master of Council. Was dubbed a Knight Templar in Maryland Commandery, No. 1, April 26, 1867; was elected its Eminent Commander in 1877 and in 1885 was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maryland. In 1879 he was elected one of the Board of Managers of Masonic Temple, Baltimore, which honor he still enjoys. In November, 1890, he was elected Junior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of Maryland. He received the degree of Scottish Rite to the Thirty-second degree in Grand Consistory of Maryland, under its Southern Jurisdiction, and was the Grand Treasurer of that Body at the time of the surrender of charter, after which he assisted in the organization for Maryland of the Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States of America, their Territories and dependencies, the Corean bodies of his city, from which he withdrew in 1889. Aside from this most commendable Masonic record he is a member of the following: Ancient Order of United Workmen; Improved Order of Hep-tasophs; Royal Arcanum; American Legion of Honor; Knights of Honor; National Union; U. S. Benevolent Fraternity; Masonic Aid Association and National Life Association. In May, 1858, he married Miss

Annie Blythe Rogers, of Baltimore, daughter of William Rogers, of Irish descent, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; three children now deceased; Annie Blythe died November 30, 1882. In October, 1885, he married his second wife, Mrs. Catharine L. Hastings. During the late war Columbus C. Isaacs was a member of Union Relief Association and was a liberal contributor to the same. Mr. Isaacs is a member of the Public School Board of Baltimore City, Twenty-eighth ward, elected March, 1897.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN JENNESS, of Baltimore, was born March 10, 1850, at Abingdon, Harford county, Md., and is the son of John A. and Mary A. (Hutton) Jenness. John A. was a merchant of Baltimore, in the produce business on Hillen street. He was of English descent, his parents having settled in Rye, N. H., in 1665. He was born in 1815 and died March, 1888. The mother of the subject of this sketch was of Welsh descent. William C. was the youngest of seven children, six of whom were daughters and all are deceased except Mrs. Addie H. Abercrombie, wife of the manager of the Baltimore News Company; Mrs. Rudolph, of Baltimore, and William C. Jenness. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, leaving the City College in 1867 to accept a clerkship in the National Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, where he arose to his present position as president of the company. Mr. Jenness is well identified along Masonic, Odd Fellow and Royal Arcanum lines.

REV. CONRAD CLEVER, D. D., Pastor of Third Reformed Church, Baltimore, was born at Cleversburg, Cumberland county,

Pa., February 11, 1848, and is the son of George and Isabella (Kelso) Clever, both of Cumberland county. His father was a well-known merchant of his county and of German descent, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Conrad C. was the second son of eight children, four of whom were boys; one son and three daughters are deceased. His early youth was spent in the fields and on the mountains, which life was naturally conducive to a healthy constitution and has served him well in the performance of his clerical duties. In the spring of 1865 Doctor Clever entered the preparatory department of Gettysburg (Pa.) College and in the beginning of the scholastic year of 1866 entered the Freshman Class of the same college and completed the Sophomore year. In 1868 he joined the Junior class of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., at which he graduated with the class of 1870. He afterwards entered the Theological Seminary located at the same place, at which he took the full three years' course. On the 26th of June, 1873, he was ordained and installed as pastor of Trinity Reformed Church at Columbia, Pa. His pastoral relations at this church continued for nearly six years, during which time the church debt was cancelled and its membership so increased that what was for a long time a mission became almost a self-supporting church under his charge. In 1880 Doctor Clever was called to the Third Reformed Church of Baltimore, where, under his guidance and direction, the church has been blessed by a steady growth. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon our subject by Ursinus College, of Collegeville, Pa. Doctor Clever is a most pleasant writer and

frequently contributes to the magazines and papers of his city as well as of other communities. It is needless to state that Doctor Clever is highly esteemed and respected by every one whose good fortune it is to make his acquaintance. Doctor Clever was married June 7, 1889, to Miss Mary L. Everhart, daughter of the late David L. Everhart, of Baltimore City.

WILLIAM MORGAN JETT, Salesman, of Baltimore, was born in Virginia, June 3, 1862, and is the son of Robert E. and Sarah A. (Covington) Jett, of Virginia, of English descent. William had three brothers and three sisters, two of the latter being deceased. Those living are Mrs. R. D. Carter, R. Arthur Jett, J. C. Jett and R. Storke Jett. Robert E. was a farmer and stock raiser, of Northumberland county, Va., until his decease some twenty years ago. William began his education in the public schools of Virginia and completed the same at Eaton and Burnett's Business College, in Baltimore. He took his first position in 1884 with Louis Israel, gentlemen's furnisher and clothier, Baltimore and Gay streets. Next with A. Mandlebaum & Co., retail clothiers, a prominent Baltimore firm, and from there to the New York Clothing House, September, 1888, as salesman, which position he has held since, ranking among its best representatives and commanding a large trade. He was married March 7, 1888, to Miss M. Louise Bangs, daughter of W. H. Bangs, of Baltimore. His wife was of the Killingsworths, a prominent and wealthy Delaware family. Three sons and one daughter are the fruits of this union: Owen W., M. Vernon, W. Melvin and Vera Louise. Both Mr. Jett and his wife are members of the Lafay-

ette Avenue M. P. Church, and he takes an active part in all the departments of his church and was granted a license by it in 1896 to preach the gospel. Our subject is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order United Workmen and Junior Order United American Mechanics.

JOSEPH ST. CLAIR NEAL, Clergyman, of Baltimore, was born in Winchester, Va., February 17, 1849, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Sloat) Neal, of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, being of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Joseph Neal, was a manufacturer of tin-ware at Winchester, Va. J. St. Clair attended the Valley Academy of Winchester until seventeen years of age. He entered the Baltimore Conference of Methodist Church in 1870. His first charge was South Branch Circuit, Hampshire and Mineral counties, W. Va. From there he went to Hancock, Md., Circuit; next Mt. Savage Station, Md.; Long Green, Baltimore county Circuit; West River, Anne Arundel county Circuit; First Church, Woodberry, Md.; Columbia Avenue Methodist Church; Grace Methodist Church; Broadway Methodist Church, and was finally made presiding elder West Baltimore District, 1891; Harford Avenue Methodist Church, Baltimore, 1897. His wife was Miss Lizzie Brosius, of Maryland.

DR. AUGUSTUS PENNINGTON BADGER, Dentist, of Baltimore, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 4, 1863, and is the son of David E. and Adelia (Lee) Badger, of English-French descent. His father was born in Charleston, S. C., August 8, 1834, being for many years a builder in his native city. During the late war he was stationed at

Fort Sumter, serving in the engineer department, and occupies a conspicuous place in history on account of his nailing the Confederate flag to its staff in the heat of an engagement after its having been shot down by Union soldiers. (See Johnson's Defense of Charleston Harbor.) David E. died in 1886, leaving four children, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Graves, of Baltimore; Mrs. G. W. Rice, of New York, and our subject, (five children being deceased at the time of this sketch). Doctor Badger came to Baltimore in 1863 and attended the public and private schools of the city, graduating from the Maryland Institute with honorable mention in the architectural division of 1885. After this he took up the study of dentistry, graduating from the University of Maryland March 13, 1889, entering at once upon his practice in Baltimore, where he still continues with marked success, having been repeatedly appointed assistant demonstrator at the University of Maryland. He has filled the various chairs in Golden Chain and Fraternal Legion of Baltimore, and is also a member of Baltimore City Dental Club and Maryland State Dental Association. October 13, 1886, he married Miss Matilda Phillips Jones, of Baltimore, daughter of Charles and Ozelah M. (Linthicum) Jones. Mrs. Badger is descended on her mother's side from John Linthicum, who came from England 133 years ago. Her great-uncle, Abner Linthicum, then nineteen years of age, fired the signal gun at Annapolis, announcing the approach of the British up the bay. On her father's side she is descended from the Lush, Jones and Dickison families, of Baltimore county. Mrs. Badger's great-grandfather, Charles Jones, came from Prince George's county in the latter

half of the eighteenth century, with a large following of slaves and bought an immense tract of land in the vicinity of Woodensburg, which has now been divided into many farms, one of them still remaining in the possession of one of the family, Mrs. Margaret Henkle, who lives at the old homestead, and is more than a hundred years of age. They have two children, Robert Vernon and Mollie Ozelah. Doctor Badger is a member of Columbia Avenue Methodist Church and has been for the last twenty-four years, besides being one of the trustees. His wife is a member of Starr M. P. Church, Baltimore.

DR. THOMAS SOLLERS WATERS, of Baltimore, was born in Montgomery county, Md., near Brookville, May 11, 1842. He is the son of Rev. Ignatius Waters, a farmer of Montgomery county, Md., being at the time of his death in 1870 a local minister of the Methodist Church, South, but for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Waters' mother was Miss Mary D. Sollers, a descendant of the family which settled Sollers' Point, Md., opposite Fort Carroll (Fort Carroll being at one time called Fort Sollers after that family). Doctor Waters is of Scotch and English descent. He is the third of five children. Our subject was educated at Brookville Academy and Calvert College, New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. After leaving college he had conferred upon him an honorary degree. He farmed for several years, coming to Baltimore in 1863 and began to study dentistry under the late Philip H. Austin; attended Baltimore College of Dental Surgery two years, graduating March, 1865, beginning practice at once in

Baltimore. Immediately upon receipt of his diploma he was appointed demonstrator of mechanical or prosthetic dentistry, which position was retained for eight years consecutively, and at the present time Doctor Waters has entire charge of the clinical work of the institution, being Chief of Clinics. At the beginning of his practice, in connection with Doctor Gorgas, Doctor Waters succeeded the late Dr. William Stinson at 43 Hanover street (1865) under the firm name of Gorgas & Waters. This partnership lasted five years and at its dissolution Doctor Waters continued to practice at the old stand for several years, when he removed to Eutaw street, near Saratoga street, where he remained for seventeen years, removing to his present location, 756 N. Eutaw street, in 1894. In 1868 he married Miss Amanda P. Grafflin, of Baltimore; they have one child, Thomas Stephen. Doctor Waters is a member of the American Dental Association, Southern Dental Association, honorary member New Jersey State Dental Society, honorary member First District Dental Society of New York, honorary member Central Dental Association of New Jersey, president Maryland State Dental Association. He was one of the first members of the Board of Dental Examiners, having been a member for eight years; was one of a committee to have the first dental law passed, and succeeded in the last Legislature (as chairman of committee) in having dental law re-enacted. Doctor Waters was president of the National Association of Dental Examiners for two years, being now honorary member of the same. As a Mason we find the following record: Past Master Blue Lodge; Past High Priest Chapter; Past Officer Royal and Select Masters;

member of Council High Priests; Past Officer Adherence Lodge, No. 88; Past High Priest Druid Lodge, No. 28; member of Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons and member of Grand Lodge Masons; Past Officer of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. Doctor Waters and wife are members of Grace M. E. Church, the Doctor being one of the official board and his wife a member of the Ladies' Aid and other church societies.

JOHN PENTLAND BROWN.—Among the many nations that have contributed to the prosperity of our national life, none have been more potent than the hardy race of Scotchmen who for a few generations made their home in the north of Ireland before emigrating to America. From ancestors of Scotch-Irish birth the subject of this sketch has sprung. His father, Matthew J. Brown, was born in Baltimore, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Gault) Brown, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Matthew J. Brown was in early life interested in oil properties in the firm of Brown, Hamil & Co., which they sold to the Standard Oil Company about 1870, and immediately established a pottery business under the firm name of Hamil, Brown & Co. In 1885 they incorporated under the name of Maryland Pottery Company of Baltimore, Mr. Brown becoming president, which office he held until his death October 13, 1895. Mr. Brown was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics. He was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Pentland, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of John and Margaret (Findlay) Pentland, natives of the north of Ireland. John Pentland was a designer of patterns for tex-

tile fabrics and an expert in his profession.

Of nine children born to his parents, John Pentland Brown is second. Of these four survive: Clara Findlay, wife of William J. King, Jr., of Baltimore, is third; Matthew J., Jr., secretary of Pottery Company, is sixth, and Alice Bradbury Brown, is the youngest.

John Pentland Brown was born October 2, 1857, in Baltimore City. His education was secured in the schools of Baltimore, and his legal knowledge in the University of Maryland, where he graduated in the law department in the class of 1879, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession. Since the death of his father Mr. Brown has served as president of the Maryland Pottery Company, which claims the distinction of being the only company to first make all vitrous sanitary ware. He is manager and director of the Patapsco Title Company. He is a member of the Reform League and also on the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Commission. In all national affairs he is a staunch Democrat, but in local questions is strictly independent. He is a member of Asquith Street Presbyterian Church.

HON. D. HOPPER EMORY.—The Emory family is descended from the earliest colonials, dating back to the immigration of Arthur Emory (first), who left Old England for the wilds of America between the years 1680 and 1690. He was followed by a son and grandson, named for himself, and to Arthur E. Emory (third) were born two sons. The family was of no little prominence as John, the elder of the two brothers, was appointed surveyor to his Majesty, King George. The second Thomas was the

father of Jno. K. Emory, whose son, Judge D. C. H. Emory, so long occupied with much dignity and credit a seat on the bench of the courts of the State of Maryland.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Judge D. C. H. Emory, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., in 1841, and was an infant when his parents moved to the city of Baltimore, where he attended private schools, Newton Academy, Rugby Institute, Mt. Washington private school, and the school of Dr. Edwin Arnold. After completing his literary courses, Mr. Emory began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1871 in the Superior Court. For fifteen years he was commissioner of Chancery in the Baltimore county court, and was at times candidate for Judge and State's Attorney. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate by a handsome majority in a district usually giving fifteen hundred majority to the opposition. Mr. Emory held a prominent place on the committees of the session of 1896, serving on those of education, engrossing bills, library, public buildings, Annapolis, committee on Article III, section 24 of the Constitution, and re-valuation and assessment. In the session of 1898 Mr. Emory was on committees as follows, viz: corporations; education; railroads and canals; insurance, fidelity, security and loan companies; re-valuation and assessments, and was chairman of the committee on education.

Mr. Emory and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with the Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 116, of Towson, and Jerusalem Chapter and Maryland Commandery, No. 1, of Baltimore, and Past Grand Master of Towson Lodge of In-

dependent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Emory is one of the board of directors of the Female House of Refuge and is secretary of that board. He is secretary of the board of beneficence of St. John's Independent Methodist Protestant Church.

WILLIAM PENN LEWIS.—This family, as the Christian name indicates, is of Quaker origin. William Penn Lewis, Sr., was born in Philadelphia May 13, 1829, and was educated there. Already interested in mercantile pursuits, he came to Baltimore in 1852 and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Hodges Brothers. He was for many years one of the best known merchants in the trade, and crossed the ocean one hundred and twenty times as European buyer for his firm. He retired from business in 1888 and died October 8, 1897. He married in Philadelphia June 24, 1852, Miss Janie Macferran, who died September 17, 1895. They left surviving them, a son William Penn Lewis, and a daughter, the wife of Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson.

William Penn Lewis, Jr., was born in Baltimore September 2, 1856; and was educated in the private schools of the city, and at the Institution Sillig, Vevey, Switzerland. For about four years he held a position in the house of Hodges Brothers under his father, and in 1880 began the study of law in the offices of Hinkley & Morris. While reading there, he entered the law department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1882. He practiced law in the offices of Hinkley & Morris until 1894, when he removed to the Builders' Exchange Building and opened offices with Mr. Frederick W. Story. On the 2d

of July, 1890, Mr. Lewis was married to Mary Claytor, daughter of J. Rogers Woollen, of West River, Anne Arundel county. They have one child, William Penn Woollen Lewis.

DANIEL GANS, Attorney-at-Law, 300 Equitable Building, was born near Waynesboro, Pa., in the year 1822. His father, Samuel Gans, who attained the age of 67 or 68, was of German descent, though the family has been American for many generations, his ancestors having been amongst the early colonists. The wife of Samuel Gans was Miss Mary Linn, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Of six children born to them, Daniel was fifth and youngest of the three sons. His education was secured in Marshall College, in the preparatory department of which he was taught the rudimentary branches. After completing the literary course he entered the theological seminary, a department of his Alma Mater, and on completing his course was ordained minister of the German Reformed Church of America. His first charge was at Bloomfield, Pa., where he remained two years. Thence he was called to Hagerstown and six years later accepted the pulpit at Harrisburg, where he remained nine years. Morristown, near Philadelphia, was his next charge, whence, after four or five years, he came to Baltimore, preaching some eight years until he experienced a change of faith, abandoned the pulpit, and became a communicant of the Catholic Church under the spiritual direction of Father Clark of Loyola.

Having abandoned the ministry, Mr. Gans began the study of law in the office of his distinguished son Edward H. Gans, and

in 1882 was admitted to the bar. Shortly after he was elected to the judgeship of the Orphans' Court, which position he filled with honor until 1896 when he went out with the overturning of the political wheel. During his long term of service his administration was such that his descendants in after years may look upon it with pride.

Mr. Gans was twice married; first to Miss Sarah Duncan, daughter of Judge Duncan, an associate on the bench of Perry county, Pa. Of the two children born of this marriage, the only survivor is Mary, a Sister of Charity in Richmond, Va. Mr. Gans was married the second time to Miss Schwartz, Hagerstown, and she is the mother of six children, of whom five survive. The eldest of these, Edgar H. Gans, for eight years the distinguished Deputy State's Attorney under Hon. Chas. G. Kerr, is mentioned more at length in this work.

Mr. Daniel Gans has always been a staunch supporter of Democratic doctrines, placing patriotism and principle above party. So firm a believer is he in the principles and traditions of his party that in the political revolution of 1896 he cast his ballot for the candidate who stood for sound money and a stable government, although the ticket bore another name. Its principles were those of true Democracy and he felt he was honoring his party by giving that ticket his support. Mr. Gans was never a member of any of the fraternal orders, not being in sympathy with secret societies of any kind. During the days of his ministry there was conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the college of the city of Tiffin, State of Ohio.

At the Synod of the ~~Church~~ Reformed Church convened at Hagerstown, Md.,

1868, Mr. Gans, then pastor at Morristown, Pa., was elected to the chair of Biblical History and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., but as the endowment of this chair was not entirely completed, the position was not accepted.

For many years he was an extensive contributor to the columns of the weekly paper of the church, called the *Reformed Church Messenger*.

He also furnished quite a number of heavier articles for *The Mercersburg Review*, then a very lively periodical. The subjects here were mainly theological and controversial.

At the Tercentenary Jubilee, held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1863, he was chosen to furnish one of the leading essays of the occasion. The theme given was: The Educational System of Religion Underlying the Heidelberg Catechism.

In the year 1869 he prepared two small volumes of questions and answers on the Church Year, one on the gospels and the other on the epistles, adapted especially to Bible Classes and Sunday-schools.

Throughout his ministerial career Mr. Gans was an active advocate of what was then called High-Churchism, over against the strong tendency to regard the church, with all its admitted virtues, as on a level practically with any other merely human organization. Amid all his practical care as pastor, Mr. G. never seemed to lose sight of the higher intellectual work of the Christian minister.

ROBERT TAYLOR, Investment and Stock Broker, 15 South street, a native of Baltimore county, was born at Cloud Capped in the year 1853. His great-grandfather, Jo-

seph Taylor, came with a brother from Pennsylvania, making Baltimore his home. His son, Robert Taylor, a leading wholesale grocer of Baltimore, lived for many years at the corner of Charles and Mulberry streets, until retiring from business, when he purchased Cloud Capped from James Cox, and the estate descended to Talbert J. Taylor, father of our subject. Under its roof four generations of the Taylor family made their homes. Mr. Taylor disposed of the estate in 1886.

Mr. Taylor's education was secured at St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, in which he completed the course. Mr. Taylor very early began business life, becoming a member of the firm of J. S. Yeaton & Co., dealers in coal at 3 West Saratoga street. Mr. Taylor is at the head of the firm of Robert Taylor & Co., investment and stock brokers, at 15 South street. Mr. Taylor holds a membership in the Stock Exchange of Baltimore. Mr. Robert Taylor, his grandfather, married Miss Easor Jones, daughter of Mr. Talbert Jones, a prominent business man, member of the firm of Andrew D. Jones & Co. Mr. Talbert J. Taylor was never actively engaged in business, giving his entire time to the management of his estates. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Alexander Kirkland, of the well-known firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co. A more extended account of this family will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Taylor is a member of St. Timothy's Church at Catonsville. In politics he is a Democrat, but of the sound money type. He is not blindly partisan, but casts his vote with a view to the merits of the men and measures before the public.

FREDERICK STORY, Attorney-at-Law, 11 Builders Exchange, of well-known New England family, was born at Boston, on January 5, 1852. His great-great-grandfather, William Story (son of Elisha), was Register of the Admiralty at Boston during the turbulent days prior to the Revolution; as such he was custodian of the "stamps," which created so much of the popular discontent, and it was from his office that the mob took them to burn them before his door. Nevertheless his eldest son (by Elizabeth Marion, his first wife), Dr. Elisha Story was an ardent patriot from first to last. He was the original president of the Sons of Liberty and one of the three commanders who led them to the Boston Tea Party. He served at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill (where he was surgeon in charge the night following), and was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware. Four of his younger brothers also won commissions in the Continental Army, of whom John died unmarried, a major in the regular army, after the peace. Doctor Story was very eminent in his profession, was twice married and had many children—Capt. John Patten Story, U. S. A., being a great-grandson by the first wife. His second wife was Meheta-bel Pedrick, daughter of Col. John Pedrick, of Marblehead, who prudently contrived "Leslie's Retreat" in 1774, and so put off the war one year. She also was an ardent patriot and refused the hand of the British Lieut. Col. McGraw, who afterwards fell at Bunker Hill at the head of his men. The eldest child of that second wife was Joseph Story, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the author of "Story's Equity Jurisprudence," father of

William Westmore Story, sculptor, poet and author, father of Julian Russell Story, painter; the second son by the second wife was Isaac Story, captain of Marblehead Light Infantry when the frigate "Constitution" sought refuge there in the War of 1812, father of Isaac Story, one of the oldest living members of the Massachusetts bar and Justice of the Court at Somerville these twenty-five years last past, now in his eightieth year. Among the younger sons by the second wife are Capt. Horace Cullen Story, U. S. A., and Frederick Washington Cathan Story, U. S. N., both of whom served in the War of 1812, and afterward died unmarried. Isaac Story last above named married his first cousin, Elizabeth Bowen Woodberry, whose father served in the War of 1812, and her grandfather in the Revolution, and they had ten children, of whom but the third, fourth and sixth survived childhood, viz: Wm. Edward Story, Harvard, 1871, Ph. D., Leipzig, formerly Associate Professor in Johns Hopkins University and now Professor of Mathematics in Clark University at Worcester, Mass; Frederick Story, of Baltimore, and Isaac Marion Story, C. E., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now living at Somerville.

Frederick W. Story, Harvard 1873, learned to read very early at his mother's knee, and was graduated with distinction from the Somerville High School in 1869. He read law under his father and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Boston in July, 1875. After teaching private school in Ohio, he came to Baltimore December 8, 1876, and for a time taught private pupils here. In September, 1879, he entered the office of Hinkley & Morris, where he con-

tinued the study of law, and was admitted on certificate to practice in Maryland in the spring of 1880, making the law of real estate a specialty.

In August, 1894, Mr. Story left the office of Hinkley & Morris, in company with William Penn Lewis, Jr. (who had been there the same time), removing to the Builders Exchange, where they are still located.

In February, 1896, Mr. Story was appointed to the office of Examiner of Titles for the city of Baltimore by Mayor Hooper, and was unanimously confirmed by the City Council. April 15, 1896, Governor Lowndes appointed him on the "Torren's Plan" commission and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is first vice-president of the Harvard Club of Maryland. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of that denomination. He is a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and of the Harford County Historical Society, and an active member of the Maryland Historical Society, a recognized authority in the heralding of genealogy. He is a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore, and of the Maryland State Bar Association. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican, in shade and in sunshine.

On June 17, 1885, the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, he married Mary Aline, daughter of Richard Blakistone Keys by his wife Rachel Jackson Mary Barker, daughter of Maj. James Nelson Barker, appointed Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury by President Andrew Jackson, for whose wife (Rachel Jackson) Mrs. Keys was named. Major Barker, also well known as a poet

and author, served in the War of 1812, as did his father, Gen. John Barker, of Pennsylvania, in the Revolution. Father and son was each in his time Mayor of Philadelphia. The paternal grandfather of Richard B. Keys likewise served as an officer in the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Story have an only child, Frederick Washington Marion Story, now in his eleventh year.

MR. EDWIN J. FARBER, Attorney-at-Law, 207 St. Paul street, Baltimore, is a native of Baltimore City. His ancestors are of English, French and German origin, his paternal grandfather coming from Bavaria, Germany, his paternal grandmother from France, and in the maternal line he descended in part from the English people and from Hanoverian stock, and some of his kindred still reside in Hanover. One branch of the family, the Klares, have been well known bankers in the city of Bremen and another branch, the Mayors, also of the city of Bavaria. The father of our subject, Henry J. Farber, came from Germany and was during his business career a leading commission merchant and also a bank director in the city of Baltimore. Through his indefatigable energy he amassed a competency. He was one of the earliest of those families who built up handsome estates in the vicinity of Catonsville, where he and his family have resided for forty years on one estate. Edwin J. Farber is the oldest son, born December 22, 1856. He first attended Newton Academy, and subsequently entered Pennsylvania College as a member of the class of '77, where he took the Freshman prize for best general scholarship, leading his class. He then went to Lafayette

College at Easton, Pa., where he graduated in 1877 as the youngest member in a class of over one hundred; was selected class historian of his class for class day and was awarded one of the honorary orations on the occasion of his graduation. In 1877 on his graduation he received the degree of A. B. and in 1880 the college conferred on him the degree of A. M. Previous to his collegiate course Mr. Farber was also a student of music at the Peabody Conservatory of Music. He is the author of a number of musical compositions, some of which have been published. On returning to Baltimore upon his graduation he entered the law office of Mr. Orville Horwitz as a student and also the law department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1879 as one of the youngest members of his class with the degree of LL. B. He was also elected class historian of his class in the University of Maryland. He was immediately admitted as a member of the bar of Baltimore City. After completing his college course Mr. Farber spent several months in the mercantile establishment of H. J. Farber & Co. to familiarize himself with practical business principles for use in later life. In 1881 he was elected to the lower branch of the Maryland Legislature and although the youngest Democrat in the House has the distinction of having more bills passed than any member of the House with the exception of one. He took a prominent part in the proceedings and was instrumental in pushing through much needed legislation. One bill that might be mentioned was that excusing the executors of wills from giving bond, saving to many estates thousands of dollars. During his term there Mr. Farber served on the Com-

mittees on Engrossing, Library, Judiciary and the special committee on Edmondson avenue, of which he was chairman, and was instrumental in having that thoroughfare promptly and economically completed. Mr. Farber was admitted to practice in the Courts of the United States on motion of Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General under the administration of President Cleveland.

Of many business enterprises of Baltimore City and county Mr. Farber has been a principal promoter. With several colleagues he was instrumental in having the railroad built to Catonsville, making that suburb what it now is. He is president of the Daily Record Building Company, and vice-president of the Daily Record Publishing Company, president of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, president of the Argus Printing Company and president of the Economy Novelty Manufacturing Company, and director in and counsel for the First National Bank of Catonsville, and for most of them is attorney and counsellor, as well as several corporations of which he is director. When time permits Mr. Farber is an occasional contributor to the various publications with which he is connected, but as much of the business management falls upon him, little time is given for the use of his versatile pen. One of the most interesting cases with which Mr. Farber has been connected in his professional experience was the famous will case of John McCaffery, of Chicago, a case that rivals a novel in romantic features. During two years of the litigation, Mr. Farber traveled over fifty thousand miles, securing evidence and adjusting the claims of his clients.

In politics Mr. Farber has always been a

staunch Democrat, and was a delegate of his constituency in the State Convention of 1895, and has frequently represented them in the County Conventions.

Socially, he is a member of the college fraternity Phi Kappa Psi. Mr. Farber has probably a wider acquaintance with the leading men in various walks of life of his day than any man of his age, and has many communications from them attesting their friendship and interest.

GEORGE R. CARTER, D. D. S., is a representative of one of the oldest Virginia families, dating back into earliest colonial times. He is descended from Mr. Robert Carter, the first American ancestor of the family, who was known in colonial days as "King Carter," one of the most influential and wealthy men of his State, whose descendants intermarried with the Lees, Pages and other prominent families of Virginia. Doctor Carter is a great-grandson of Richard Carter, of Westmoreland county, Va., who married Agnes Rutledge, of South Carolina, a daughter of Justice Rutledge, of the United States Supreme Court.

Doctor Carter is a son of Francis M. Carter, whose wife, Miss Pritchard, like himself, was a native of the Old Dominion. Mr. Francis M. Carter was born in Loudoun county, where he cultivated a fine estate. He has served his county as magistrate and supervisor. He is also a director in the local insurance company. During the Civil War he did no active service in the field after the first battle of Manassas, owing to bad health. He was commissioned by the State to look after the Confederate soldiers families, which he did most faithfully, not only distributing the State funds, but most liberally of his

own. Two of his brothers, Col. George W. and Capt. John R. Carter, served in the Confederate Army.

Doctor Carter was born in Loudoun county, Va., in October, 1855, attending private schools at an early period, and later was under the instruction of a private tutor in his father's house. When a young man Doctor Carter clerked in a store for a few years, and for a longer period followed farming. Preferring a professional career he came to Baltimore and matriculated in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated in the spring of 1889, and immediately opened an office in his present location, where he has built up a comfortable practice.

Doctor Carter was married to Miss Katharine Gordon McCoy, February 22, 1892, daughter of Mr. Robert H. McCoy, of Baltimore. They have one child, George Pritchard Carter, born September, 1894. The Doctor and his wife are regular attendants of the Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Carter is a member. Doctor Carter is not connected with any of the social clubs or fraternal orders. In politics he is a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type.

GEORGE EDWARD HARDY, M. D., D. D. S., 716 Park avenue, is a native of Brunswick county, Va., and was born July 12, 1868. His early education was secured in public and private schools of his native county. In 1886 he came to Baltimore and began his studies in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating in March, 1888. Continuing his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Doctor Hardy passed the final examinations and

was licensed to practice medicine in March, 1889. Beginning the practice of dentistry in the office of his preceptor, Dr. R. B. Winder, Doctor Hardy continued that association until the death of the former, since which time he has continued the practice where he began, having held the elder Doctor's patronage and added much of his own. In 1894 Doctor Hardy was appointed senior demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry of his Alma Mater, which position he now fills.

Doctor Hardy is a son of Dr. George E. Hardy, Sr., who during his lifetime, was a leading physician and surgeon of Lunenburg county, Va., where he died in 1894, at the age of seventy-two. He was a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, serving with Pickett in the army of Virginia. He married Miss M. Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Irby, of Virginia.

The father of Doctor Hardy, Sr., was John Covington Hardy, a native of England, who on coming to America about the close of the Revolutionary War, settled in Lunenburg county, Va., of which he was a highly respected citizen.

Doctor Hardy, the subject of this sketch, was married in the city of Baltimore to a daughter of Mr. Alvin Corell, a native of New Jersey, who came to the city of Baltimore when nine years of age. Some of his ancestors were participators in the War of the Revolution.

Doctor Hardy is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, of the Maryland State Dental Association, of which he is secretary, and of the Southern and the National Dental Association of America. In politics he is a consistent Democrat.

MR. HENRY J. BOWDOIN, a member of one of the leading legal firms in Baltimore, Marbury & Bowdoin, was born in that city in November, 1860. After fitting himself for college in private schools, Mr. Bowdoin matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, from which he graduated in 1881, and two years later graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland, and was immediately admitted to practice. For three years Mr. Bowdoin practiced in the office of Mr. S. T. Wallis, then for a time alone, until forming a partnership with Mr. Wm. Cabell Bruce. Following the dissolution of this firm Mr. Bowdoin was a member of the firm of Marshall, Marbury & Bowdoin, which was dissolved January 1, 1897. The present firm of Marbury & Bowdoin has been in existence since the latter date.

Mr. Bowdoin's father, George E. Bowdoin, was a native of Virginia. Moving to Baltimore prior to the war, he engaged in the grain business. The first American ancestor of the family was Pierre Bowdoin, a Huguenot, who was compelled to flee from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Settling in Virginia, his family increased and spread out from there to other States. Mr. Bowdoin's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War.

In politics Mr. Bowdoin is strictly independent. He is a member of the University, the Maryland and the Merchants' Club, and of the Maryland Historical Society. He is serving as second vice-president in the Maryland Trust Company, of which he is one of the stockholders. Mr. Bowdoin has never sought nor filled any official position in the gift of the people. While taking an interest in the political affairs of the State and Nation he is in no sense a politician.

DR. CHAPLAIN H. CARSON, D. D. S., is a native of Moorefield, Hardy county, W. Va., his birth occurring October 6, 1871. When ten years old his parents moved to Baltimore. Prior to that time he had attended the public and private schools of Virginia, in which State his parents had lived since his infancy. After coming to Baltimore Doctor Carson attended the grammar school for a time and then pursued a three years' course in the City College. After completing his college course our subject secured a position in a wholesale house and for six years was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1894 he began the study of dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating and receiving his diploma March 19, 1897. He has since been appointed assistant demonstrator in his Alma Mater. Doctor Carson has an office on Madison avenue with his preceptor, Dr. B. Holly Smith.

Doctor Carson is independent in politics, casting his ballot for whom he considers the man best suited for the place. He is a member of the Psi Omega Fraternal Order, and of the Maryland State Dental Association, and of the American and Southern Dental Association.

The parents of Doctor Carson are Rev. Thomas E. Carson and Mary A., daughter of Mr. Richard Keene, a prominent citizen of Dorchester county, Md., which he has represented in the Legislature. Rev. Thomas E. Carson, a native of Baltimore, has for many years been a leading light in the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having filled many of the pulpits in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. His father, Daniel Carson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his earlier

ancestors, amongst them, the Chaplains and Tildens, served in the War of Independence. The family is of English origin, the last foreign-born ancestors coming to America in colonial times.

BENJAMIN F. CLARKSON, D. D., Pastor of the Woodberry First Methodist Church, No. 29 Woodberry avenue, Baltimore. Rev. Benjamin F. Clarkson was born January 19, 1841, in Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., where his primary education was secured in the public schools. After teaching a few years Mr. Clarkson entered the Cassville Seminary, which his father was instrumental in founding, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. On the outbreak of the Civil War and the call for troops, Mr. Clarkson was the first from his town or township to offer his services. Enlisting August 30, 1861, he served three years and two months, receiving his discharge in November, 1864. Had it not been for a serious injury to his eyes, from which he has never recovered, Mr. Clarkson would have re-enlisted and served through the entire war or have shed his life's blood for the cause. The injury mentioned was caused by the settling of a cold in his eyes brought on by being out all night in the rain the day after his discharge from the hospital, where he had endured a severe spell of typhoid fever. Mr. Clarkson served in D Company, Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Hancock's Corps, under General McClellan. Among the battles in which he fought may be mentioned Fredericksburg, Mayer's Heights—a part of the battle of Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Rapidan—

through the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

On his return from the army Mr. Clarkson taught a school for one year and then entered the ministry on trial, in March, 1866, in the East Baltimore Conference. The successive charges over which he presided were as follows: Harford Circuit in Carroll and Baltimore counties; Piedmont, W. Va.; Great Falls, in Baltimore county; Harford Circuit, Harford county; West Harford, Severn, Baltimore Circuit. Since that time Mr. Clarkson has been stationed in Baltimore, first at Hanover Street Church, followed by High Street Station, Harford Avenue Station, Franklin Street Station, and in March, 1897, was assigned his present charge. Mr. Clarkson has now served fifteen consecutive years in the city of Baltimore, the longest term of any living minister of his denomination.

Our subject is a son of David West Clarkson, who married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Jesse Corbin, of Huntingdon county, Pa. David West Clarkson was a native of Germantown, Pa., where he was for a number of years an undertaker. On removing to Cassville, he became, in addition to his former business, a contractor and builder. He was a man of profound religious convictions and an earnest promoter of educational and religious enterprises. With a few equally devout friends, he established the Cassville Seminary, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and remained secretary of the Board until the close of its career as an educational institution. Prior to the war he held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years and was later twice elected Assistant Judge of Huntingdon county, serv-

ing in that capacity ten years. He died in July, 1895, in his eighty-first year, mourned by all who knew him. His life is a good example for the rising generation to follow.

The immigrant ancestor of our subject was John Clarkson, a native of Old England, where he was possessed of large landed estates, which he sold and invested in the region of Philadelphia, where he became a man of prominence. During the Revolution he held a colonel's commission in the patriot army. His wife was a sister of the famous American artist, Benjamin West. His son, Samuel Clarkson, grandfather of our subject, was a sergeant in the War of 1812. He was born in Philadelphia in 1787; married Susan Bowman, of Montgomery county, and moved with his family to Huntingdon county, where he died in 1830, his wife attaining the age of eighty-four. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and many of the buildings he erected are standing in Huntingdon county to-day. One of his sons, Capt. Adam Clarkson, was a soldier in the Mexican War under General Scott.

The family from first to last has been a race of fighters and patriots, and each succeeding generation has furnished a soldier to each successive war of the country since the Revolution. One of Mr. Clarkson's brothers fell with Reynold's command at Gettysburg. Mr. Clarkson was married to Miss Laura Kelly, of Manchester, Carroll county, Md., daughter of Mr. James Kelly, for a number of years surveyor of Carroll county. Mr. Clarkson is a Republican in politics, but not a rank partisan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Adherence Lodge and Druid Hill

Chapter of that order, and has had conferred upon him the fourteen degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is a comrade of Dushane Post, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans, and has served as chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Maryland. He is also a member of the Ministers' Fund Society of the Methodist Church.

The First M. E. Church, of Woodberry, over which Mr. Clarkson presides, is a fine brown-stone structure of Gothic architecture and of remarkably fine proportions, on a location especially favorable for displaying its symmetrical outlines. The structure was begun in the spring of 1867, the cornerstone being laid July 2d of that year. The lecture-room was opened for services January 19, 1868, and the church dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames on December 18, 1870. The parsonage, a block west of the church, is one of the best in the conference. On Sunday, July 4, 1897, the church celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its building with appropriate ceremonies. Under Mr. Clarkson's pastorate the church is growing in strength and influence; the Sunday-school, the Epworth League and the various societies are progressing and spreading their influence for the good of the community.

DR. WILLIAM ROSENAU, 2114 Bolton street.—The Eutaw Place Temple, in which Doctor Rosenau presides, is one of the finest in the city of fine churches and temples. It is the place of worship of the Oheb Shalom (Lover of Peace) congregation, an offshoot from the congregation of the Madison Avenue Temple, and has grown to be the largest Hebrew congregation in the city, in fact as large as any other two. The con-

gregation was organized in a hall on Gay street, October 30, 1853. The first regular place of worship was in a hall over Childs' Coach Factory on Gay street and the first president of the congregation was Julius Stife. The first service was held November 12, 1853. In January, 1858, the congregation moved to Hanover street, below Lombard. Prior to 1859 the congregation had been under the charge of Doctor Lansberg, and from that date until 1892 the congregation was under the charge of the memorable Doctor Szold, Rabbi emeritus; Doctor Szold is a native of Hungary, received his rabbinical degree in Breslau, and came direct to Baltimore, where he has lived for nearly forty years. He is one of the most eminent Hebrew scholars in the world and is the author of many works, among them a commentary on the Book of Job, written in Hebrew. He is now preparing a translation of the same book for the forthcoming English edition of the Hebrew Bible.

Almost as remarkable in years of service is the venerable Cantor Mr. Kaiser, who for thirty-one years has been the leader of the sacred music of the congregation. A native of Hungary, he received his musical education in Vienna, and shortly after came to America, settling in Baltimore, which has since been his home. He is known as one of the foremost writers of sacred music living, and his compositions are sung in every city of importance in America as well as in many abroad.

The present house of worship was begun in July, 1892, the cornerstone laid with imposing ceremonies September 1st, following, and formally dedicated September 8th and 9th in the year 1893.

Rev. Dr. William Rosenau was born

in the village of Wollstein, Silesia, Germany, May 30, 1865. His father, Nathan Rosenau, a merchant of Newburg, N. Y., emigrated to America when William was eleven years of age. He had attended school in the Fatherland, and on coming to America graduated from the grammar schools of Philadelphia, where the family then resided. In 1882 Mr. Rosenau entered the Colleges of Cincinnati and graduated from the Hebrew Union College with the rabbinical degree in 1889. He received a call to Temple Israel at Omaha, Neb., where he remained until his call to Baltimore in 1892.

Doctor Rosenau was married in Omaha to Miss Mabel Hellman, daughter of Mr. Meyer Hellman of that place.

Doctor Rosenau is instructor in rabbinical studies in Johns Hopkins University. While in Omaha he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, St. John's Lodge, No. 22; Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Hebrew Order B'nai Berith. In politics he is a believer in republican principles.

A number of Doctor Rosenau's sermons have been published and favorably received, as has been his paper on Semitic Studies in American Colleges. His occasional contributions to the press are likewise of a high order. Doctor Rosenau is a teacher of strong mentality and personal influence, in the prime of life with the best of his career before him.

ROBERT B. CROMER, a native of Baltimore, was born October 1, 1852. His training was secured in the public schools of the city, Lester's private school, Newton Academy, and in Eli Lamb's Quaker

School. After completing his literary education, Doctor Cromer began the study of dentistry in the office of Doctor Duck, under whose tutelage he remained five years. He then attended the Maryland Dental College two sessions, and in 1873 at the close of the second session, opened an office near the corner of Eutaw and Saratoga streets, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at or near this corner for twenty-four years. He is a member of the Maryland Dental Association.

The father of Doctor Cromer, Thomas W. Cromer, married Miss Emily J. Whitney, a member of an old and honored Massachusetts family. Thomas W. Cromer, for many years the senior member of the wholesale tobacco firm, Cromer & Hoff, died in 1887 at the age of sixty-five. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. His father was a sergeant in the War of 1812.

Doctor Cromer is married to Miss Helen A. T. Miller, daughter of William D. and Mary H. (Edwards) Miller. The ancestors of Mr. Miller served in the War of the Revolution. The Doctor and Mrs. Cromer have one son, William D. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Lafayette Avenue Methodist Protestant Church. In politics he is a thorough Republican. Secret societies have never appealed to the Doctor, he preferring to spend his evenings at home.

DR. CHARLES E. DUCK, Dentist, 112 West Mulberry street, though a Baltimorean by birth is of English parentage. His father, Dr. James Duck, an eminent specialist in insanity, was born in Bristol, England. He studied medicine under Sir Astley Cooper and making insanity a special

study, established an asylum at Plympton, known as the Plympton House. This became a well known place for the treatment of cerebral diseases and proved a source of profit to its proprietor. Doctor Duck emigrated to America in 1845, being fifty years of age, settling first in Baltimore, where Charles E. was born, but removed within a year to Brooklyn, where he died January 1, 1859. His family was of the Quaker sect, but after his marriage Doctor Duck experienced a change of faith and became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, to which his wife belonged. Doctor Duck and all his children were baptized the same day by a minister of that denomination, while the family was living in Brooklyn. Doctor Duck was married in England to Miss Elizabeth Sargent, a native of London, a descendant of Earl Godwin through her mother, who bore that name. The grandfather of our subject was John Duck, a leader of the Friends' Church. His life was spent in England, where his dust and ashes now repose.

Dr. Charles E. Duck was born at Waverly, now within the limits of Baltimore, which his father named in honor of Waverly Hall in England. Shortly after his birth, Doctor Duck's parents moved to New York, where he attended the grammar schools and was under the instruction of a private tutor. He finished his education at the Stanmore school in Montgomery county, Md. Choosing the dental profession for his life's work, Doctor Duck entered the office of Dr. William H. Stinson, where he remained a year and then spent the same length of time under the instruction of Dr. O. A. J. Volck. He practiced the two following years with Dr. Edwin Chandler, and then in 1867 formed a

partnership with Doctor Stone, at No. 67 North Charles street. In 1868 Doctor Duck opened an office for himself, and has since been one of the leading practitioners of Baltimore.

In the days when he began the practice of dentistry, the student was taught to roll the gold of which plates were made and to manufacture the teeth, in fact almost everything that is now readily purchased at a dental supply depot. Times have changed.

Doctor Duck was married to Miss Susan Sheppard, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of Baltimore. Many of her ancestors were patriots in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. One of her brothers was a soldier in the Confederate Army in the late war, and the Doctor had a brother on either side. There is quite an interesting item of international history connected with the Sheppard family.

In 1817 when the Chilian patriots were endeavoring to throw off the Spanish yoke, Senor Jose M. Carrera, president of the Junta, came to Baltimore, a guest of Mr. Thomas Sheppard. Interesting his host and the firm of d'Arcy & Didier in the cause of the revolutionists, they fitted out a cargo of supplies and arms sufficient to equip twelve thousand men. It was principally through this expedition that the patriots made a success of the Revolution. When the claim for repayment was first made Daniel Webster prosecuted the claim and in 1840 the debt was acknowledged and part of it paid. Efforts are now being made to secure the balance of amount due with eighty years' interest, which amounts to more than one million. Thomas Sheppard, the first colonial ancestor of the family, built the first church in Massachusetts some time during

the early part of the seventeenth century. Moses Sheppard, the philanthropist, is of near kinship.

Doctor Duck resides at Whitmore Heights, where with his wife he worships in the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the incorporators of the Baltimore Society of Dental Surgeons, the only incorporated society of its kind in the State. He is also a member of the Maryland State Dental Society. Doctor Duck merits and enjoys a large practice and is recognized as one of the foremost practitioners of the city.

WILLIAM H. DAWSON, Attorney-at-Law, 33 S. Gay street, a native of Baltimore, was born December 8, 1842. His primary education was secured in private schools and in Loyola College, which he attended until after his nineteenth year. After a course of reading in the office of Mr. George Hawkins Williams, Mr. Dawson was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in July, 1866. Mr. Dawson devotes his time to general practice in all the courts of the State. Mr. Dawson's father, Mr. William Dawson, Jr., a native Baltimorean, was a civil engineer of well known ability. He married Harriet, daughter of Mr. George Fernald, natives of New Hampshire and descendants of Renald Fernald, one of the earliest settlers of Maine. Many members of the Fernald family took part in the Revolutionary War. They were probably of Scotch-Irish origin and were of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. William Dawson, Sr., was a ship builder, descended from John Dawson, an emigrant from England in colonial times. They were of the Friends Society and consequently took no part in the wars of the country.

Mr. Dawson was married to Miss Balderston, daughter of Hon. Isaiah Balderston, for many years Judge of the Orphans' Court. Mr. Dawson is a staunch Democrat in political faith and with his family is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE ROBERT GILMOR.—Of all the ex-judges of the Supreme Court of the city of Baltimore, none is more favorably known nor more highly respected than Judge Robert Gilmor. Born in Baltimore March 8, 1833, he moved at a very early age with his parents to their country seat, "Glen Ellen," where his childhood was spent. After some years' study under a private tutor he became a pupil in the classical school of Mr. M. R. McNally, one of the best educators of the day.

Entering as a student the office of Hon. John Glenn, afterwards Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Maryland, after a course of reading, Mr. Gilmor was admitted to the bar of Maryland and of the Federal Courts.

Engaging in the practice of his profession, Mr. Gilmor gave it his undivided attention until his elevation to the bench after the close of the war. When the Democratic-Conservative party came into power, during the reconstruction period, they reformed the judiciary system of the State, and Robert Gilmor was one of those nominated on the first ticket and triumphantly elected to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Being the youngest member of that bench Judge Gilmor was assigned to preside over the criminal branch of the Court, which required the most labor and the closest application. Subsequently he presided over

each of the courts of the system. After fifteen years' service the Judge received the endorsement of his party and re-nomination, but as is known the political wheel that year was reversed.

Since that date, 1882, Judge Gilmor has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice, except during the time he served as City Counsellor by appointment of Mayor James Hodges.

Later, leading citizens and members of the bar, regardless of party, united in pressing his claim for re-appointment. One of the most prominent members of the bar, although of the opposing party, wrote to the Governor as follows: "Judge Gilmor, in my opinion, is not surpassed by any of his contemporary judges nor their successors. It is hardly becoming in me to commend him, who served the city so long and ably, for his judicial qualities; but I may say that the bar always felt he had a strong grasp of every case which was ever discussed before him—that his learning was rated as extensive—that his industry was ever to be depended upon—that he had in a high degree the habit of decision which lends so much dignity and authority to the conduct of judicial business—and finally, that he was almost always right." This was a tribute to him of which he might indeed well be proud.

Since his retirement from the bench Judge Gilmor has given most of his attention to practice in the courts of equity.

The family of which the Judge is a worthy representative was established in Baltimore some time prior to the War of Independence. Robert Gilmor & Sons were among the most enterprising and successful shipping merchants and owners. They amassed a comfortable fortune and it was one of

their ships that carried the Stars and Stripes for the first time into St. Petersburg and other ports of the world.

Judge Gilmor is the father of a large family. He was twice married; his first wife being Miss Hodges, and his second wife Miss Josephine Albert, both of Baltimore.

Robert Gilmor, the father of the Judge, was a native of Baltimore, graduated at Harvard in 1828 in the class with Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Winthrop, Professor Pierce and George S. Hilliard. He was immediately after graduating appointed attache to Ambassador William C. Reeves of the Embassy to France Claims, and lived several years abroad. His wife was Miss Ellen Ward, daughter of Judge Ward, of Baltimore.

William Gilmor, a brother of Judge Robert Gilmor, has for many years held a prominent position as one of the ablest and most active railroad men in the State.

MR. NICHOLAS P. BOND, a member of one of the leading law firms of the city of Baltimore, was born in that city, September 27, 1856. His earlier education was in the hands of private tutors and when of suitable age he entered the famous old Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and on completing the course there matriculated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1878. Returning home he began the study of law in the office of Mr. George H. Chandler and was admitted to the bar of Harford county, April 15, 1880, although not yet of age, for the purpose of trying several cases for Mr. Chandler, who was at that time ill and unable to attend court. Mr. Bond was admitted to the Court of Appeals October 6, 1880. Shortly after admission to the bar,

Mr. Bond formed a co-partnership with Mr. Robert D. Mason, and later Mr. Howard Munnikhuysen was taken into the firm which lasted until the death of Mr. Morrison. Later Mr. Edward Duffy became a partner of the firm of Munnikhuysen, Bond & Duffy, which lasted until the death of Mr. Munnikhuysen. Since the 1st of January, 1897, Mr. Bond has been a member of the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond. Mr. Bond is a son of Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, deceased, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

The first American ancestor of the family was William Bond, who came in early colonial days from Cornwall, England, settling in the colony of Maryland. Here he established a fine country place, giving it the name of "Kalmia." He imported the bricks for the mansion house from England. It was probably the first brick building in the colony.

Mr. Bond married a daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Murdoch, of Baltimore. (The family of Mrs. Murdoch are natives of Massachusetts. Her colonial ancestors took a leading part in the Revolutionary War.) Mr. Bond is a Republican in politics, and while taking an active interest in all political questions has never accepted any office in the gift of the people. 'He is a member of the Maryland, the Merchants', and the Country Clubs, the latter formerly known as the Patapsco Hunting Club. Mr. Bond is a man of strong executive ability, devoted to the active prosecution of his chosen profession.

Mrs. Murdoch's maiden name was Winchester. Her maternal grandfather was Archibald Campbell, a prominent merchant

of Baltimore, who came to Maryland from Scotland shortly after the Revolution.

MR. JOHN E. SEMMES (Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond), Attorney-at-Law, Equitable Building, and City Solicitor of Baltimore.

Mr. John E. Semmes, a native of Cumberland, Md., was born July 1, 1851. His father, Samuel M. Semmes, a native of Charles county, moved to Cumberland in early life where he practiced law until his death.

Mr. Semmes' education was first in the hands of private tutors. Rev. John W. Nott, a relative of Judge Nott, of the Court of Claims, occupied the position of private tutor in his father's family for many years. Later he became a pupil of Chestnut Hill School, conducted by Rev. Frederick Gibson, who married a sister of Mr. Semmes, whom he met while on a visit to his pupil's country home near Cumberland. For two years Mr. Semmes conducted a farm near the city of his birth. Leaving the farm Mr. Semmes matriculated in the University of Virginia, graduating as an analytical chemist, and shortly after entered the service of the United States Navy as clerk and secretary to his maternal uncle, Commodore John Guest, and remained abroad with the European squadron some eighteen months. Returning from abroad to Baltimore Mr. Semmes entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1874, and shortly afterwards became associated with the late Hon. John H. B. Latrobe; a warm friendship sprang up between them, almost as strong as the love of father and son. This association lasted until the return of John H. B. Latrobe, Jr.,

from Samoa. Mr. Semmes then entered into a partnership with Mr. George Savage, which lasted two years. For a few years Mr. Semmes had an office alone; in 1888 he became a member of the firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey, to which the name of Mr. Nicholas P. Bond has been added since January 1, 1897.

Samuel Middleton Semmes, father of our subject, was a native of Maryland, and only brother of Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate Navy, famous as commander of the celebrated "Alabama," which came near causing hostilities with Great Britain. Mr. Samuel Middleton Semmes was prominent as a lawyer in western Maryland. He married Miss Eleanora Guest, whose brother, Commodore Guest, was in the service of the United States, and with whom Mr. Semmes, of this sketch, cruised in European waters. He had the distinction of having an uncle eminent in naval circles on each side during the late war.

The family in America is descended from Joseph Semmes, who emigrated from Poundsford, England, to Maryland, about 1688. The family spring, at an earlier date, from Normandy, from which place several of the name offered their services because of the name to Admiral Semmes while the "Alabama" was lying at Cherbourg before the fight with the "Kearsage," believing themselves kin and desiring to take part in the fight. Of course because of neutrality laws their offers had to be declined. Others of the family fought in Spain under the Iron Duke, where they remained after peace was declared and married Spanish women.

Mr. Semmes married Miss Frances Hayward, a native of Baltimore, daughter of Nehemiah Peabody Hayward, whose birth oc-

curred in the Granite State. His wife was Miss Carnan, a descendant of Capt. Robert North Carnan, whose ancestors, together with the Norths, were prominent in the early history of Baltimore. A portion of the lot upon which the Equitable Building now stands came into the possession of Robert North in 1750.

Mr. and Mrs. Semmes are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Semmes is a Democrat, adhering to all of the fundamental principles of the party as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and a host of lesser lights, the oldest American political organization. Socially he is a member of the Maryland Club.

MR. HENRY C. KENNARD, a native of Kent county, Md., was born April 2, 1842. He early attended the Harmony School, which at that time was of the grade of an academy, and later matriculated at Washington College, near Chestertown, graduating in August, 1861. After graduation Mr. Kennard spent a year on the farm, when he accepted a professorship in his Alma Mater where he remained from September, 1862, until November of the following year, at which time he resigned to accept a similar position in the Maryland Agricultural College near Washington. Resigning in December, 1864, Mr. Kennard embarked in Christmas week of that year for Europe, where he spent a year in travel on the continent. On his return he became a student in the Law School of the University of Virginia. The following year he entered the office of Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, in Baltimore City, and after a sufficient course of reading, was admitted to the bar in December, 1867. From the time of his admission to the bar.

Mr. Kennard was associated with Mr. Wallis until the death of the latter, since which time Mr. Kennard has been in practice alone. Mr. Kennard is one of thirteen children born to Dr. Thomas C. Kennard and wife, who was Miss Jane Hanson, of Kent county.

Dr. Thos. C. Kennard was for years the leading physician of Kent county, and amassed a comfortable fortune, consisting in part of three fine farms aggregating nearly a thousand acres. The home estate was known as "Elmwood." His father, Isaac Kennard, was one of the early dwellers in Harford county.

Mr. Kennard married Miss Willie S. Walters, daughter of Mr. Thomas Littleton Walters, who with his wife, Mary A. Dirickson, came from Somerset county, Md. In politics Mr. Kennard is an independent Democrat. Socially he is a member of the fraternity Signa Alpha Epsilon, the Mt. Vernon Literary Society of his Alma Mater, and of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University of Virginia. The family of which Mr. Kennard is a member has become widely scattered. A brother, John Hanson Kennard, became a member of the Louisiana bar, and was elevated to the Supreme bench of the State. Dr. Thomas Kennard became one of the leading practitioners of his profession in St. Louis, and was for many years president of the St. Louis Medical Society, the leading medical organization in the Mississippi Valley. James Alfred Kennard, a younger brother, fighting under Kirby Smith, was amongst the earliest to fall in the beginning of the first battle of Bull Run, and was probably the first man from Maryland to fall in the great struggle. He has three sons, Henry

W. Kennard, William Hanson Kennard, and James Alfred Kennard, now living.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES was born at Wheeling, W. Va., August 25, 1851. After attending private schools at his native place until prepared for higher education, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, which he attended during the war, the youngest by two years of any of the students of that famous old educational institution. The students formed part of the military force of the South during the long struggle, and were frequently called out in defense of Richmond. Being the youngest of the students, Mr. Hughes was left with others on guard at the institute, while the older ones went to the front just prior to the evacuation of Richmond. After the close of the war Mr. Hughes was a student at the Richmond College for a time, and later at the Baltimore City College where he graduated in 1871, first in his class, notwithstanding his having taken the four years' course in two. In 1873 he graduated at the Law School of the University of Virginia, having completed the course in one year, receiving his degree of B. L. Immediately on his admission to the bar Mr. Hughes opened an office in Baltimore and has since practiced his profession without the help of a partner. His practice is general, except that he will not accept retainers in criminal cases; chancery receiving probably more of his attention than any other branch.

Mr. Hughes is a son of Dr. Alfred Hughes, whose wife was Miss Mary Kirby Adrain, of Baltimore, a daughter of Mr. Washington Adrain. Doctor Hughes died January 25, 1880, at the age of 56. The Doctor's great-grandfather, Felix Hughes,

was one of the earliest settlers in what is now western Pennsylvania, then a part of Virginia. He emigrated from Loudoun county, Va., together with his own large family and that of the Swans and Hillers, making a large colony. They settled about a hundred miles east of Fort Duquesne, where Mr. Hughes built and maintained a block house for the protection of the families of the settlement from Indian incursions during the Revolutionary War. These facts are mentioned more at length in Flint's *Mirror of Border Life and History of Virginia and Pennsylvania*. When the country was set off to Pennsylvania, and Jefferson county in which they lived was organized, Mr. Hughes was their first commissioner. Later his grandson Thomas, after serving in the War of 1812, removed to Wheeling, Va., and established a line of steamers between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, by which he amassed a very comfortable fortune. He was a man of fine executive ability and spotless integrity, and held a prominent place in public affairs in whatever community his lot was cast. For thirty-two years he was treasurer of Wheeling—an unprecedented term for so responsible a position. He reached an advanced age and died mourned by the entire community.

The original American ancestor of the family was Thomas Hughes, who settled in Loudoun county, Va., in 1739, coming from County Donegal, Ireland. In one of his annual tours abroad Mr. Hughes visited the old family seat, and by inquiry at Inver, the place of sailing, found, through the aid of a village priest, some of the kindred of the name whose fathers had remained on the "old sod."

Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Helen

Roberta, daughter of Capt. Robert D. Thorburn, who, prior to the war, was an officer in the United States Navy, from which he resigned to cast his lot with the South after the firing on Fort Sumter. Another of his daughters married Captain Morris, second in command on the "Monitor" in her memorable encounter with the "Merrimac," and after Captain Worden's injuries, in full command. Captain Thorburn died in 1886 at the advanced age of 82.

Mrs. Hughes' grandfather, Capt. Miles King, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was prominent in business and political circles in Norfolk, which city he served as mayor for many years.

Mr. Hughes with his family is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. In politics he is an old line Democrat, believing in gold as the standard money of the world. He is Past Master of Concordia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Baltimore; one of the original members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, whose committee on admission he served a term as chairman; he is also a member of the American Bar Association and of the Maryland Historical Society. His office is at 301 St. Paul street.

MR. H. D. LONEY, a well known practitioner at the bar of the city of Baltimore, is a native of this city. His early education was secured in private schools, principally those of Rev. William N. Pendleton, who during the war served on the staff of General Lee, and Mr. Topping. Matriculating at Princeton, Mr. Loney graduated from that University in 1854. After reading law for a time in the offices of Mr. Hugh Davey Evans and Mr. S. Teackle Wallis,

Mr. Loney was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1857. Beginning practice alone, Mr. Loney later associated himself with Mr. R. Stockett Matthews, but since 1877 he has practiced alone.

Mr. Loney's father, a well known merchant of Baltimore, was also a native of the city. His wife was Miss Rebecca Tryer, of Lancaster, Pa. The grandfather, Amos Loney, was a native of Baltimore county. His great-grandfather, Thomas Dunnell, served with distinction as Adjutant General during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Loney married Miss Anna McEvers Van Ness, daughter of Col. Eugene Van Ness of the United States Army. Mr. Loney is an attendant upon the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat of the sound money wing of the party, believing in establishing our currency on the highest standard of the civilized countries of the world. He is a member of the Elkridge Club and the Merchants' Club of Baltimore.

MR. JOHN T. MASON, R., is a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Old Dominion. The immigrant ancestor, Col. George Mason, was a large landed proprietor at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, where he was head of one of the leading families, and is reputed by some to have held a seat in Parliament. He took an active part in the political disturbances between King Charles and his subjects, and after the battle of Worcester in which he commanded he was compelled to flee the country. Escaping with his brother William he made his way to Virginia about 1650, forfeiting all his possessions in the mother country. Here he was joined by

others of his compeers who had espoused the losing side in that contest, and set about retrieving in the new world the fortune he had lost in the old. He acquired large tracts of land in the colony of Virginia, leaving his descendants amongst the wealthiest of the new colony. The most distinguished of his descendants was his grandson George Mason of Gunston Hall, one of the most prominent figures of Virginia, and the western world, during the stormy period preceding and during the Revolutionary War. Born in 1726, he lived to see the new government which he was so prominently instrumental in organizing, firmly established on its foundations, passing away during Washington's first administration, in 1792. He refused a seat in the Senate of the First Congress.

Thomson Mason, a younger brother of George Mason, was but little if any less distinguished than the famous sage of Gunston Hall. He was educated for the bar at the Temple, London, in 1774. In 1778 he became first president of the College of Virginia and in collaboration with his distinguished brother, revised the laws of the State of Virginia.

Col. Stevens Thomson Mason, son of the above, was an officer in the Revolutionary War in command of Virginia troops. He bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation, having served in the Virginia Convention in 1778, and in the Senate from 1794 until his death in 1803. He was noted for his eloquence. He was later succeeded in the Senate by his son Armistead Thomson Mason. His birth occurred in 1787, in Loudoun county, Va. He was colonel of the Horse Guards during the War of 1812. He served as brigadier general in the Vir-

ginia militia; represented his county in the State Legislature, and finally his State in the National Senate, and while in that body, through a political altercation, fought a duel with his cousin John Mason McCarthy and was killed February 5, 1819.

Capt. Stevens Thomson Mason, son of Col. Armistead Mason, was a distinguished member of the Virginia bar, and like his ancestors who had been officers in every war of the country, answered his country's call when trouble began on the Mexican border. He was killed leading troops at the bloody battle of Cerro Gordo.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of John Thomson Mason, and granddaughter of Capt. Stevens Thomson Mason. On the death of the only son of John Thomson Mason, Stevens Thomson Mason second, and his two sons, the grandfather requested that the name of our subject be changed to Mason, that his race and name should not be obliterated, and the request was granted.

The father of our subject was Mr. Isaac S. Rowland. He served as captain during the Mexican War, fitting out a company at his own expense. From exposure during the campaign, he died soon after the close of the war. His father, Maj. Thomas Rowland, was a native of Uniontown, Pa., and of Welsh origin. For many years he served as postmaster at Detroit, where he was in command of part of the force for the defense of the city. When Hull so ignominiously surrendered, Major Rowland was at some distance from the city. A detachment being sent to apprise him of the surrender, and to bring his command in as prisoners of war, were surprised by his refusing to be handed over by his superior officer, and having somewhat the larger force, he captured the

captors and marched them down to the forts in Ohio, and never did surrender during the war.

On the death of Captain Rowland, his widow with her little family, returned to her Virginia home, where shortly after, at the request of her father, our subject took his name.

John T. Mason, R., was born in Detroit, March 9, 1844, and at the age of five came to Virginia with his mother, and here attended private schools mostly in the Episcopal High School of Fairfax county, Va.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Mason offered his services to the South, and being too young to enlist, served with his cousin as marker for the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment until the proper age for the navy, and while in the service of the army, participated in the first battle of Bull Run. In November, 1861, he became midshipman in the navy, and in October, 1863, joined the Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah" in European waters. In thirteen months he cruised with the vessel over fifty thousand miles, capturing many prizes. Cruising in the northern Pacific, the "Shenandoah" knew not that the war had closed, and captured forty or fifty Yankee whalers after peace was declared. Storing her guns in her hold and fastening up the port-holes, the "Shenandoah" was headed for Liverpool by way of Cape Horn, landing in that port in November. From Liverpool Mr. Mason went to South America, where he was a farmer for two years, when he came home, making Baltimore his residence. He attended the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1870-71, graduating in the law department in the spring, and was admitted to the bar in September of 1871. On admission to

the bar Mr. Mason began practice in the office of Mason & Rowland, his uncle and brother. After the death of his brother, Mr. Mason took his place in the firm until the death of his uncle Judge Mason in 1874, since which time Mr. Mason has been practicing alone. Mr. Mason married Miss Helen Jackson, a native of Washington, daughter of Alonzo C. Jackson, of the United States Navy. Her mother was Miss Mumford, of New York. Mr. Mason is a Democrat of the sound money branch of the party.

Of the social orders, Mr. Mason holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Golden Chain and the Knights of Honor. He is also enrolled in the University Club of which he is one of the original members. Mr. Mason is an attorney of marked ability, inheriting his legal acumen from a long line of ancestors versed in the law. His practice is one of the largest and most lucrative in the city. His offices are at 200 E. Lexington street.

ISAAC LOBE STRAUS is one of the most highly respected and best known of the younger members of the bar. In point of learning and ability he is conceded an exceptionally high position in his profession. Mr. Straus has acquired this distinction by constant and earnest application to the study of the law. He is above all things a thorough student of his profession. He had the great advantage of beginning his legal studies after a finished course in letters, philosophy, economics and languages at the Johns Hopkins University, of which institution he is a Bachelor of Arts and a University Scholar. After graduating with very high honors at the Johns Hopkins at

the early age of eighteen years, he pursued a post-graduate course there in jurisprudence and economics, and in the same year entered the law department of the University of Maryland, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws of that institution in 1892. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired an extensive equity and civil trial practice. Mr. Straus is especially gifted and successful in the trial of cases, and is considered to be a fine jury and *nisi prius* advocate. His eloquence and effectiveness as a public speaker have rendered him one of the most popular orators of the Democratic party, and he has yearly since 1891 canvassed Maryland and the neighboring States in the interest of his chosen political principles. Mr. Straus is a fine linguist, and besides being read in the classics, speaks French and German fluently. He has also contributed to political and legal journals various articles upon such subjects. He is unmarried, and resides at 1706 St. Paul street, in Baltimore City. Mr. Straus is very charitable and contributes regularly to many benevolent institutions of this city.

MR. LEWIS HOCHHEIMER, a well-known attorney of the Baltimore bar, was born in the city, August 1, 1853. He attended the grammar and high schools of Baltimore and at the age of eighteen years began the study of law in the office of Maj. J. G. Ferguson, at the same time attending lectures in the Law School of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1873, not yet having attained his majority. Mr. Hochheimer was compelled to wait a year before being licensed to practice his profession, the date of his actual admission to the bar being the

fall of 1874. On his admission to the bar Mr. Hochheimer and Major Ferguson formed a co-partnership, which lasted about six years, since which time Mr. Hochheimer has practiced alone.

Mr. Hochheimer is a son of Dr. Henry Hochheimer, a rabbi in the Hebrew denomination, a man of wide learning. A native of Bavaria he enjoyed the advantages of the best schools of his native country, and of the most renowned German universities. During the social revolution in the latter part of the forties, Doctor Hochheimer actively espoused the cause of the reformers and together with many other men of highest mental and moral attainments, was compelled to flee the country when the reform movement was crushed. Coming to America in 1849, Doctor Hochheimer located in Baltimore where he has since continued to reside. The Doctor was married before leaving the Fatherland to Miss Rosalie Englander, a native of Bavaria, who encountered with him all the hardships of his flight from the old country, and the deprivations incident to establishing themselves in a strange land.

Mr. Hochheimer is in politics an independent with strong leanings toward prohibition. He is a member of the Masonic Order, having passed through the chairs of Center Lodge, No. 108; Concordia Chapter, No. 1, and has occupied all but the highest chair of the Concordia Council, No. 1. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics, in which he has occupied all the official chairs. Mr. Hochheimer is still a bachelor and a devotee of the wheel.

MR. THOMAS S. HODSON, Attorney-at-Law, 6 E. Lexington street. The family of which Mr. Thomas S. Hodson is a worthy

representative is descended from one John Hodson, who came from near Canterbury, England, and settled in the colony of Maryland in 1664 with his family of eleven sons, one of whom was named after him. He married a second time in Dorchester county and of this family a son was named John also, and was known as John second to distinguish him from John, Jr., who received a grant of a tract of land known as "Maiden Forest," which became the homestead of the Hodson family.

John Hodson, Sr., was prominent in public affairs and a member of the Colonial Assembly, which position he was filling at the time of his death. He was a large landed proprietor, accumulating upwards of four thousand acres of Maryland's finest land. During one of the Indian Wars, he, together with other public-spirited citizens, furnished tobacco from the proceeds of which the war was successfully carried on. Many years after the State repaid the debt to his heirs.

The father of our subject, Thomas J. Hodson, was a man prominent in the affairs of the nation. Between the years 1818 and '32, Mr. Hodson resided in Washington. Between the years '42 and '53 he resided in Florida, where he acquired large tracts of land, and during his residence there speculated in real estate on a large scale. During part of those years he served the Government as register of the Land Office. He married Margaret, daughter of Willis Vincent, of Dorchester county. Willis Vincent served at one time as sheriff when it was more of an honor than it is usually considered now. He died at the early age of thirty-five or six.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Thomas Hodson, moved to Boston in 1766

and resided there during the Revolutionary War, eventually returning to his native State, where he died in 1803. His son, Levin Hodson, the grandfather of our subject, married Lydia Sherwood, of Talbot county, and died in 1809, leaving four children.

Mr. Hodson, of this sketch, was born in Dorchester county, August 21, 1837. First attending the public schools of his native county he next completed the course of The Sherman Institute near East New Market. Entering Yale in the class of '58. Mr. Hodson's course there was cut short by a severe spell of pneumonia, which necessitated his return home as soon as able to travel. The succeeding fall he matriculated in Princeton College, graduating well up in the class of '57. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1882. He had had conferred upon him prior to this time the degree of LL. D. by Dickinson College of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hodson's first intention was to enter the ministry, and he gave three or four years to the study of theology. In 1863 he became the editor of *The Somerset Herald*, a staunch supporter of Republican principles. During his editorship, Mr. Hodson read law and was admitted to the bar in 1872, practicing at Crisfield, Md., until his coming to Baltimore in 1891.

Mr. Hodson had always been prominent in public affairs of the State of Maryland, having espoused the cause of Republicanism while a very young man in the campaign of 1860 at a time when it was anything but a popular or safe move for a man to make in the South. During the terms of '84 and '86, Mr. Hodson represented his county in the State Senate, and for two terms, begin-

ning in '75, he served as collector of the port of Crisfield. At the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1892 Mr. Hodson represented the State as delegate-at-large. In '91 Mr. Hodson moved to Baltimore, opening an office on Fayette street, later moving to his present chambers on E. Lexington street.

Mr. Hodson has been twice married. First to Miss Alice Mauck, of Laurel, Del. Her brother, Maj. Clarence Mauck, in command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, distinguished himself in the campaign of Northern Texas, and was with General McKenzie when he crossed the Rio Grande for the first time, following the red-skins on to foreign soil. Mr. Hodson's second marriage was to Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. Samuel G. Miles, formerly of Somerset county, Md. Of Mr. Hodson's sons, the eldest, Clarence, is distinguishing himself as a financier. Admitted to the bar, he soon displayed his fine executive ability by organizing a bank at Crisfield, which has been followed by others at Delmar, Upper Marlboro and at Lonaconing. He is at the head of several successful building associations and the 1st of September, 1897, The Maryland Home Fire Insurance Company, of which he is president, opened for business in Baltimore.

W. BURNS TRUNDLE.—Among the members of Baltimore bar who hail from the mountain regions of the State must be mentioned Mr. W. Burns Trundle. Born at Mt. Auburn, his father's estate in Frederick county, December 2, 1847, he attended the public schools of the county until the outbreak of the Civil War. During that stormy period he remained at home, waiting until the close of the war before renewing his

studies. Entering Calvert College at New Windsor in '65, at the age of seventeen, he graduated in two years, completing in that time the four years' course, and ranking at the head of his class. Beginning in September, '67, Mr. Trundle taught in an academy near Charlestown, W. Va., at the same time reading law under the tutorage of his uncle, Mr. N. S. White, a well-known member of that bar. In September, '67, he entered the office of Judge John Ritchie, and the 10th of October of that year was admitted to the bar of Frederick, Md., after examination by Judges Maulsby and Lynch. Shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Trundle came to Baltimore, where he opened an office and has been a success in his profession from the start. Mr. Trundle has never been associated with a partner, preferring to manage his practice entirely alone. His practice extends to all branches of the law excepting criminal cases, which he dislikes.

Our subject is a son of Mr. Otho Wilson Trundle, a native of Maryland, who died in 1891, at the age of seventy-five. He was for many years a prominent agriculturalist of Frederick county, and his large estate "Mt. Auburn" was one of the finest in the western section of the State. Mr. Trundle is descended from William Burns, of Scotland, first cousin of Robert Burns, the Scottish bard. His father, Otho Wilson Trundle, married Sarah White, daughter of Mr. Benjamin White, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county, Md.

Mr. Trundle, subject of this sketch, has been a member of the Episcopal Church since his eighteenth year, and for twenty-three years past a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's congregation, of Baltimore. He married Annie M. Dryden, daughter of Mr.

Joshua R. Dryden, a well-known retired merchant of Baltimore. Mr. Trundle is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the City and State Bar Associations. Of the secret orders the Royal Arcanum is the only one which can claim his membership. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan, claiming the right to work and vote against any man or measure that may be advanced by those in control of the party when the public interest, in his judgment, requires it. He is especially opposed to machine politics and boss rule. If all who wield the franchise were of that stamp political impurity would soon disappear.

MR. JOHN HANNIBAL.—Among the prominent younger members of the Baltimore bar must be mentioned Mr. John Hannibal, a native Baltimorean, whose birth occurred December 20, 1860. His father, Henry Hannibal, was a native of Germany, who, on coming to America, settled in Baltimore, where he established himself in mercantile business, which he conducted successfully until the time of his death in 1883, in the prime of his business career, at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Hannibal was educated in private schools of his native city, supplementing them with a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, fitting himself for a mercantile career. After the death of his father Mr. Hannibal decided to adopt the legal profession, and matriculated in the Law School of the University of Maryland in 1885, being shortly after admitted to the bar and immediately began practice, at which he has been signally successful. He has never had a partner, preferring to practice alone. Mr. Hannibal is affiliated with a number of the

leading social and benevolent organizations. He is a member of Adherence Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Madison Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Steuben Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Merchants' Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Shield of Honor. In politics Mr. Hannibal is a staunch Democrat, taking a lively interest therein, and while seeking no office, he is always found in the field when a political campaign is on. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Chicago and was one of the electors named by them to represent his State in the Electoral College. He is also a member of the Supervisory Committee.

Mr. Hannibal is recognized as one of the leading attorneys at the Baltimore bar, and is withal a genial, courteous gentleman with a host of warm friends. His offices are in the Law Building.

MR. LOUIS B. BERNEI.—Among the well-known members of the Baltimore bar, who are a credit to the profession, may be mentioned Mr. Louis B. Bernei. Born in Baltimore, April 10, 1859, Mr. Bernei secured his education in the public schools of the city and the City College, from which he graduated with first honors in 1876. Entering the University of Virginia, he graduated from that famous old institution well up in his class in 1880, receiving his degree of Master of Arts. Deciding on the legal profession for his career in life, Mr. Bernei began the study of law in the office of Mr. Luther M. Reynolds, and graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland in 1882. For two years he practiced with his old preceptor, since which time he has been in partnership with no one. Mr. Bernei's practice is probably most extensive

in mercantile and patent law, although his practice is general excepting criminal cases. Mr. Bernei is prominent in fraternal circles. He is Past Master of Warren Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; a member of St. John's Chapter and the Albert Pike Lodge of Scottish Rite Masons, having attained the Thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Merchants' Council and of the Order B'nai B'rith, District No. 5, being a Judge in its Court of Appeals and a member of the Board of Control of its Orphans' Home at Atlanta.

He is a leading member of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, that at their annual banquet raise many thousands of dollars for benevolent purposes for the needy of their race. The Clover Club, a social organization, has him on its membership roll. In politics Mr. Bernei is an Independent Democrat, reserving the right to cast his ballot against any man or measure advanced by his party which his conscience cannot approve.

MR. EDWIN J. GRIFFIN, surviving member of the old and well known firm of Thos. W. Griffin & Son, was born in Baltimore, January 28, 1852. Attending private and public schools, until the age of sixteen, Mr. Griffin began the study of law in his father's office, followed by a course in the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1874, and a few months later was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in partnership with his father, which continued until the death of the latter in 1886. Mr. Griffin, however, continues business under the old firm's name. He engages in the general practice of law except criminal cases, which

are not to his taste. Conveyancing and equity and Orphans' Court business make up the greater part of his practice. Thomas W. Griffin was born in Washington in 1825, coming to Baltimore in early childhood; when a young man he read law in the office of one of the leading attorneys of the day, and when admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession, which grew to be large and lucrative. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, having been an old time Whig. During the war he served as police magistrate and had served as magistrate many years prior to that time. He married Miss Mary S., daughter of Mr. Simon West, of Baltimore. The immigrant ancestor of Mr. Griffin came from the border between Scotland and England and settled in Charles county in colonial days. Richard West, great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Griffin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master of Warren Lodge, Past High Priest of St. John's Chapter, Deputy Illustrious Master of Concordia Council, member of the Baltimore Commandery, and is Senior Warden of Albert Pike Lodge, Scottish Rite Masons of the Thirty-second degree. The only office Mr. Griffin has ever accepted at the hands of the people is that of school commissioner of the First ward. In politics he is a life long Republican, taking a deep interest in the party's welfare, but asking no political preferment. He is interested in the upbuilding of the city, helping it as secretary for many years of East Baltimore Business Men's Association, being connected with many building associations, and serving as their attorney. Mr. Griffin is married to

Alice A., daughter of Mr. Samuel Ring Rose, of Baltimore, and both are earnest members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

THE first American ancestor of Messrs. Charles C. and Francis T. Homer was Charles C. Homer, First, who came from Hanover, Germany, to America in 1828. He was a farmer most of his life, and was engaged in the meat packing business for many years, accumulating a comfortable fortune. His son, Charles C. Homer, Sr., a native of Baltimore, was for many years associated with his father in his various business enterprises. He is now president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore. His wife was Miss Fannie M. Holthaus.

Charles C., Jr., and Francis T. Homer were born in Baltimore; the former October 15, 1870, and the latter January 6, 1872. After attending private schools in the city, they became pupils of Loyola College, graduating from that institution in 1892, with the degree of A. B. Taking up the study of law in the Maryland University Law School, they graduated in 1894, and immediately began practice in the city. Mr. Charles C. Homer, Jr., after a time discontinued the practice of law to accept the vice-presidency of the Second National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Francis T. is now associated in practice with Mr. Willis. Both are members of Germania Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Reformed Lutheran Church. In political beliefs they adhere to the principles of the old Democratic party that is unswervingly in favor of sound money for our currency and for fair trade.

HON. FRANCIS PUTNAM STEVENS for over fifty-two years has been a resident of Baltimore. His birthplace was Ashburnham, Mass., born on the 4th day of October, 1842. During the past thirty-three years he has been well known as a prominent citizen and lawyer.

Educated in the schools and academies of Baltimore, he entered in January, 1859, upon the study of law in the offices of Milton Whitney and Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., both of whom were eminent members of the bar. In September, 1860, he entered the law school of Harvard University, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1862. Returning from Cambridge, Mass., he entered the law office of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., continuing his studies until he was of age, being admitted to the Baltimore bar November 2, 1863, on motion of Mr. Johnson.

His first step in political life was as a candidate for the House of Delegates in the fall of 1866, to the Legislature of 1867, to which he was elected on the Democratic Conservative ticket. This Legislature passed the Convention bill, providing for a new Constitution for the State and effected the overthrow of the Republican party in the State by the Constitution of 1867. Mr. Stevens was an ardent supporter of this measure. During this session he served on the Judiciary, Claims and other important committees, introduced the bill to permit the City Passenger Railway to run cars on Sunday, for a fire-boat for the harbor of Baltimore, and many amendments to the laws of the State. He was elected to the State Senate on November 4, 1873, by a majority of 3,402 in the district over John Car-

son, the Republican candidate. During the session of 1874 he served on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Education, Corporations and Elections, and was chairman of the Committee on Labor and Immigration, and of the Committee on the Extension of the Limits of Baltimore City.

He was prominently mentioned in the Senate of 1876 for president of that body, but declined to be a candidate. During this session he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate upon the Centennial of the United States, serving on the Committee on Federal Relations, Printing and on other special committees.

He introduced the bill making an appropriation for the erection of the Maryland building commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Congress of Authors which met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 1, 1876, and contributed a sketch for deposit there of Hon. John Henry, Jr., Governor of Maryland, member of the Continental Congress, and first United States Senator from the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Stevens' next political service was as a member of the Second Branch of the Baltimore City Council for two years—1878-79—representing the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. He was chairman of the new Post-office Committee, and through his and others efforts the new postoffice site was selected. On the occasion of its dedication September 12, 1889, Mr. Stevens made an address in the building. Mr. Stevens is the son of Samuel Small and Martha Osgood Stevens; his parents came to this city in

1844; his father, Samuel S., was the largest manufacturer of cabinet furniture in the South for many years, well known and most highly esteemed in this community. He died December 1, 1874. His mother is still living in good health at the age of eighty-eight. She is a descendant of John Osgood, among whose descendants was Samuel Osgood, aide to Gen. Artemus Ward, a member of Provincial Congress, one of the Board of War, one of the commissioners to manage the Treasury of the United States, a member of President Washington's cabinet as first Postmaster General, and afterwards Collector of Customs at New York. Other prominent men related to the family were Samuel Stevens, John Putnam, John Osgood and Robert Fletcher, all of whom bore a conspicuous part in the early history and struggle for independence of the colonies, Samuel Stevens being a lieutenant and John Putnam a captain in the Continental Army, "embattled farmers," who rallied to the "first alarm at Lexington" on April 19, 1775, when "the shot was fired which was heard round the world." Among others whose history is interwoven with the establishment of the independence of the colonies, to whom Mr. Stevens is related, were Gen. Israel Putnam, the senior major general of the army of General Washington, Gen. Rufus Putnam and Gen. Ebenezer Stevens. All his ancestors were English.

Mr. Stevens married, September 27, 1864, Alexina, youngest daughter of Alexander J. and Arianna Bouldin. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather were eminent surveyors, and her brother Augustus was for fourteen years surveyor of Baltimore. She is a great-grandmother of Thomas Solters, the first naval officer of the port of Bal-

timore, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Owings, of Owings Mills, Baltimore county.

The sons are Francis Alexander and Morris Putnam—are both lawyers, the latter being a law partner of his father. Mr. Stevens has occupied many positions of honor and trust, among them as manager on the part of the city, appointed by the Mayor, of the Industrial Home for Colored Girls for fourteen years. He is now secretary of the Board of Managers and chairman of the Executive Committee. For the years 1876-77 he was manager of the House of Refuge, and is a life director of the Boys' Home, etc. In 1880 he was appointed by Mayor Latrobe chairman of the Sesquicentennial committee to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Baltimore.

He has been a member of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church since 1860, is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, A. F. and A. M., and of Beauseant Commandery, Masonic Knights Templar, is one of the vice-presidents of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society and secretary of the Maryland Sunday-school Union.

Mr. Stevens and his father, the latter Samuel S. Stevens, together with Mr. G. S. Griffith and others, were among the organizers of "The Baltimore Christian Association" in 1862, which afterwards became "The United States Christian Commission," the operations of which extended throughout the United States for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Stevens was also one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Baltimore, which was formed

April 19, 1859, and was corresponding secretary thereof.

In addition to the above Mr. Stevens is a member of the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution, was one of the incorporators, drew its charter, served as its treasurer for several years and as one of its Board of Managers, and is now one of the most active members. He is a member of the City and State Bar Association and of many other societies.

MR. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, the subject of this sketch and one of the well known attorneys of Baltimore City, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., about six miles south of that city, November 26, 1867. Mr. Linthicum is one of Maryland's oldest and best known families, his father being Sweetser Linthicum, a native of Anne Arundel county, and one of Maryland's largest landed proprietors, whose father was William Linthicum and his mother Betsy Sweetser, a daughter of Seth Sweetser.

Sweetser Linthicum married Miss Laura E. Smith, also of Anne Arundel county, in the year 1847, from which union of over fifty-one years there have been born unto them eleven children, nine of whom are now living.

Mr. J. Charles Linthicum was educated in the public schools of his native county and those of Baltimore City, also in the Knapp Institute and the Maryland State Normal School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1886; after his graduation he was elected principal of Braddock School, Frederick county, and though not yet nineteen years of age, he successfully conducted the school during the following year, after which he took a special

course in history, political economy and international law, at the Johns Hopkins University.

Choosing the profession of law, Mr. Linthicum entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated and received the degree of LL. B. in 1890. One year prior to this event, however, he had taken an examination before the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and was admitted to practice in the Courts. He enjoys a large practice which keeps him constantly busy. During the present year he has associated with him his brother, Seth Hance Linthicum, a member of the bar and a graduate of St. John's College with the degree of B. A., under the firm name of J. Chas. Linthicum & Bro., which firm enjoys the confidence and respect of the public and is well known in legal circles.

Socially, Mr. Linthicum is a regular attendant of church, but does not belong to any clubs, nor does he take any special interest in politics, attending solely to his practice and private business interests. He has been twice married, his first wife being a Miss Eugenia May Biden, a talented and finely educated young lady, of Baltimore; she died several years ago. His second wife, with whom he now resides at their commodious residence in Baltimore, was Mrs. Helen A. Clark, nee Perry, whose first husband was the late Gabriel D. Clark, of Baltimore. She was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mrs. Linthicum's father, Dr. John L. Perry, was a noted physician of his native town, and her mother, Harriet Perry, nee Sadler, was one of the best known Christian women of that section.

Mrs. Linthicum has three sisters and one brother now living, her brother being Dr.

John L. Perry (named after his father), of Saratoga Springs. She is of English descent, one of her ancestors being Commodore Perry, of historical fame. She is a lady of high intellect, a fine education and is constantly sought after in both the business and social world.

MR. A. ROBINSON WHITE, Attorney-at-Law, Central Savings Bank Building, is a native of Howard county and was born at the family country seat, February 16, 1857. His father, Charles Ridgeley White, was a native of Baltimore, where he lived until after his marriage, moving thence to Howard county, which has since been his home. He married Mary Louisa, daughter of Mr. Bernard Waters, whose father, Charles Waters, was a native of England. Stevenson White, the grandfather of our subject, was for many years a member of the well known firm of Henry White & Brothers, who for many years conducted an extensive business in Baltimore. The first American ancestor was Dr. John Campbell White, a native of the north of Ireland, who with his thirteen sons was compelled to emigrate at the close of the Irish rebellion in 1798, having espoused the losing side in that disturbance. He was one of the very prominent physicians of his day and became a resident of Baltimore shortly after coming to America.

Mr. A. Robinson White attended private schools, St. Clement's Academy at Ellcott City and St. John's College at Annapolis. After reading law for a suitable time in the office of Mr. Frederick J. Brown, Mr. White was called to the bar of Baltimore City in March, 1878, since which date he has given his time exclusively to his practice,

which extends to all branches of law except criminal cases. Mr. White's only appearance in the Criminal Courts was by appointment of the Court in a case very distasteful to him, and he has accepted no cases in that branch of the law since. His preference and principal practice is in cases involving the law of real estate.

Mr. White is a Democrat in politics, and while not an active politician, frequently is heard in the hustings for some candidate whose qualifications for office he especially commends.

Mr. White married Miss Mary Louisa Carter, daughter of Mr. Bernard Carter, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work.

MR. JOSEPH C. FRANCE was born in York, Pa., October 11, 1862, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city.

He attended the Baltimore City College, graduating from that institution in 1879 with first honors. After taking a special course at Johns Hopkins University, Mr. France entered the law department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1883, taking the first scholarship prize. He was admitted to the Baltimore bar on reaching the age of twenty-one and has practiced his profession ever since.

Is a son of the late Rev. Joseph France, of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose grandfather, Joseph France, came to this country in the last century and died in Philadelphia at the close of the Revolution. Married, 1892, Roberta Lee, daughter of Adolph Simon, of Baltimore, and has two children, Joseph and Robert.

MR. WILLIAM H. BAYLESS, Daily Record Building.—Mr. Bayless is a scion of an old Scottish family that has upwards of two centuries been well known and leading citizens on American soil. The emigrant ancestor settled first in New Jersey, but a century and a half ago the family seat was changed to Harford county, Md. The estate owned by the forefather at that time has never been out of the family, having descended from father to son during all those years, and has never been the subject of a deed or mortgage.

William F. Bayless, father of our subject, a native of Harford county, was born in the year 1815, and died in '73, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight. He was a very prominent citizen of Harford county. He was for many years president of the Board of County School Commissioners, and upon him devolved the responsibility of examining teachers and granting certificates. He was a man of broad and liberal education, whose death caused a vacancy in the community hard to fill. He represented his county in both branches of the Legislature and served on prominent committees while a member of those bodies. He married Miss Sarah E. Hanna, daughter of the late Col. William Hanna.

Mr. Bayless, subject of this sketch, was born in Harford county, Md., April 26, 1854. After a suitable time in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Bayless was a pupil for several years in Washington Institute at Columbia, Pa., later attending Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., where he graduated in 1874, after a four years' course, at the age of twenty. Beginning the study of law in the office of the Hon. Henry D. Farnandis, he pursued his studies

one year in the Law School of the University of Maryland. Seeing a favorable opening in the West, Mr. Bayless entered the Law School of the State University at Iowa City, Ia., graduating in the spring of 1877, and was shortly after admitted to the bar, after examination before the Supreme Court of the State. Fearing the severity of the climate of the West, Mr. Bayless returned to Baltimore, was admitted on certificate to practice in the Courts of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, and shortly after associated himself with Mr. Orlando F. Bump, the association lasting until the death of that gentleman. Since 1881 Mr. Bayless has been in practice entirely alone. His practice extends over all branches of the law excepting criminal cases, in which he will not accept retainers, but prefers equity cases and practice in the Orphans' Court.

Mr. Bayless is a stockholder and director in the National Howard Bank, of Baltimore. He is trustee in the Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members. In politics he is a Democrat, and while taking a lively interest in the campaigns, is not an active politician and decidedly not an office holder.

Mr. Bayless married Miss Annie P. Silver, daughter of Mr. James Silver, deceased, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Harford county.

MR. PETER E. TOME, 33 S. Gay street, a native of York county, Pa., was born October 28, 1848. His father, Peter E. Tome, Sr., was also a native of York county, where he is a prosperous farmer. He is of old colonial stock, the emigrant ancestor having come to the country about the time of Wil-

liam Penn. The original spelling of the name was Toombe of English origin, but for the last century and a half the orthography has been as written now—Tome. Mr. Tome's mother was a daughter of Mr. George Woodson, of York county.

Our subject attended the public schools of his native place and a school at West Nottingham near Port Deposit, Md., graduating from the latter in 1879. He finished his literary course at Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in '83. Beginning the study of law in the office of the Hon. George Hawkins, Mr. Tome completed his professional course at the University of Maryland Law School, graduating in May, 1885, being admitted to the bar on the last day of that month. Mr. Tome has never been a member of a partnership, preferring to practice his profession alone. His practice, which is general, excepting that he will take no criminal cases, has grown in the twelve years of his professional career to comfortable proportions. Mr. Tome is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the Patapsco Lodge, No. 183, of Sparrow's Point; Adoniram Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and in the Albert Pike Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, in which he has attained the Thirty-third degree, an unusual honor, there being only about fourteen of the degree in the entire State.

He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Royal Arcanum. Of the clubs of the city he is on the membership rolls of the Merchants' Club. In politics he is a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

MR. J. MARKHAM MARSHALL, Glenn Building. Among the younger attorneys of the Baltimore bar who are winning their way to distinction is the subject of this sketch. Mr. J. Markham Marshall was born in Baltimore August 1, 1871. After attending private and the high schools in Baltimore and Virginia, Mr. Marshall matriculated in the University of Virginia, where he received his M. A. degree in June, 1893, and the degree of B. L. the following year. Going abroad immediately, he travelled during the summer through Europe, returning in the autumn, when he was examined and admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Baltimore in October, 1894. Mr. Marshall began the practice of his profession without the aid of a partner, continuing that way until January 1, 1897, when he became junior partner in the firm of which his father is the head. Mr. Charles Marshall, senior member, father of our subject, is a native of Fauquier county, Va., his birth occurring in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, since which time he has been a leading member of the Baltimore bar. During the Civil War he was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, ranking as colonel. He married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Richard Snowden, of Maryland.

Mr. J. Markham Marshall is a member of the Baltimore Club, the Catonsville Country Club and the Chi Phi college fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

MR. S. TAGGART STEELE, a member of the leading legal firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond, has been a practitioner at the bar of Baltimore since his graduation from the University of Maryland Law School in the spring of 1887. His birth

occurred in Baltimore, November 21, 1863. After preparatory courses in private schools Mr. Steele attended the University of Virginia for two years prior to his law studies mentioned above. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Steele practiced in association with his father, Mr. I. Nevitt Steele, until the death of the latter in 1892. From that date until January 1, 1897, Mr. Steele was associated with the firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey, of which his brother, Mr. John N. Steele, is senior member. On the date last mentioned William S. Taggart Steele, William H. Buckley and Mr. N. P. Bond came into the firm which is known as Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond. Mr. Steele's practice is a general one, excepting criminal cases. The law of real estate, however, receives more of his attention than any other one branch of the law. Mr. Steele is one of the governors of the Maryland Club. His interest in outdoor sports is indicated by his membership in the Baltimore Cricket, Golf, Bicycle and Athletic Clubs, as well as the Roland Park Club and the Bachelors' Co-tillion Club. In politics Mr. Steele is a Democrat. Religiously he is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. Mrs. Steele (*nec* Thompson) was a native of Springfield, Mass., the daughter of the late James Madison Thompson.

MR. HYLAND P. STEWART.—Chester-town, Kent county, Md., is the birthplace of Mr. Hyland P. Stewart, and the date of that event was August 15, 1863. His father, William H. Stewart, one of the most esteemed citizens of Kent county, is descended from the immigrant ancestor, David B. Stewart, through his son David, who was a

mere boy when the family moved from Scotland to America in colonial times. Mr. William H. Stewart married Miss Sarah E. Murphy, of Kent county. Her grandfather Murphy was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Stewart were spent on the farm, where he attended to the usual duties incident to rural life, going to the public school through the winter seasons. Entering Washington College in 1880, he won the gold medal for industry and progress in the year 1882, and the year following graduated with first honors, having won the distinction of reading the Latin salutatory. On completing his literary course Mr. Stewart came to Baltimore to study law in the University of Maryland from which he was graduated in May, 1885, ranking very near the first in a large class, notwithstanding having completed a three years' course in two. In the fall of his graduating year Mr. Stewart began the practice of his profession without the assistance of a partner, and he has continued to practice alone as advocate and counsellor in all classes of cases except in the criminal court. He has by his own merit built up a lucrative practice in the courts of Baltimore City.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a thorough Democrat, and although he has no desire for office, takes a lively interest in the State and national campaigns, appearing upon the hustings for the measures and candidates of his party organization. At the time of the rising of the business men of the State to throw off ring rule in 1890, Mr. Stewart was a member of the convention, serving as its secretary, and was appointed one of the delegates to the State Convention, which met later, and successfully accomplished the mission of the movement.

Mr. Stewart married Miss Mamie Adams, daughter of Mr. William H. Adams, a retired merchant of Baltimore. Mr. Stewart was the organizer of the Gramercy Democratic Club of the Twenty-second ward, and when its mission was finished, wound up its affairs and disbanded it. The Golden Chain is the only one of the secret orders to which Mr. Stewart belongs; and he is also a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church. His offices are at 710 and 712 Equitable Building.

MR. THOMAS FOLEY HISKY, Attorney-at-Law, 215 N. Charles street.

The first American ancestor on the paternal side, Joseph Hisky, came from Vienna early in the present century and resided in Baltimore until his death in 1848.

Mr. Joseph Hisky was a piano manufacturer and established the first factory for the queen of musical instruments ever operated in Baltimore City.

Mr. John F. Hisky, father of our subject, married Miss Matilda L. Shipley, daughter of Mr. William Bennett Shipley, of Wilmington, Del., who was a grandson of William Shipley, a native of Leicestershire, England, who settled in Delaware with the Swedes and Finns in the early colonial days. Mr. William Bennett Shipley, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812, while his great-grandfather, Samuel Shipley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Thomas F. Hisky, a native of Baltimore, was born July 22, 1865. After finishing the courses of the public schools of the city and the Baltimore City College, from

which he graduated in 1883, fourth in a class of twenty-one, Mr. Hisky began the study of law in the office of Hinkley & Morris, the oldest in the city, having been established in 1819 by the late Edward Hinkley, one of the lights of the Baltimore bar. After passing a rigid examination by those appointed for that purpose, Mr. Hisky was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, November 11, 1886. He retained an office with the firm of Hinkley & Morris several years, until 1888, since which time he has been an associated member of the firm.

Mr. Hisky attends St. Martin's Catholic Church, is a member of the Catholic Club of Baltimore, and is Past Chancellor of the Catholic Benevolent Legion in Maryland. Mr. Hisky is connected with the management of several charitable institutions and societies, and is one of the managers and a member of the executive committee of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and of the Bar Associations of Baltimore and Maryland. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or held political office. By appointment of Mayor Hooper he lately served on the Commission on City Charities which recently made its report to Mayor Malster.

Mr. Hisky married Miss Hannah McClelland, daughter of the late Mr. George McClelland, of Baltimore, a native of Edinboro, Scotland.

MR. ISADOR SCHOENBERG, a well and favorably known attorney of the Baltimore bar, was born in that city November 26, 1864. His earliest education was secured in private schools and from private tutors, af-

ter which he took a course in Sadler's Business College. After completing his business course Mr. Schoenberg entered the office of his father, Emanuel Schoenberg, in the oyster and fruit packing business. Seeing an opening for a wider field of labor in the east, he became a resident of Boston, where he became the promoter of various business enterprises, an occupation for which he possessed the requisite business tact and talent. Deciding upon a legal career for his life work, Mr. Schoenberg returned to his native city and matriculated in the Law School of the Maryland University in 1887; he graduated in July, 1889, and immediately opened an office in the city. He began practice without the aid of a partner, and has by his own unaided efforts built up a large and lucrative practice, principally in cases of a commercial nature and in equity.

Mr. Schoenberg is a member of the Phoenix Club, the Benevolent Order of Elks, and of the Young Men's Republican Club. He was married, in Baltimore, to Miss Gertrude Meyer, daughter of the late Mr. Elias Meyer, well known in the business circles of Baltimore.

MR. NOAH E. OFFUTT.—In noticing the prominent younger members of the Baltimore bar we take pleasure in making mention of Mr. Noah E. Offutt, of Towson. His father, Dr. Thomas Offutt, a well-known physician of the second district of Baltimore county, was born in Montgomery county, Md. He has practiced his profession for many years in Baltimore county, where he is known for his sterling worth as a citizen and loved for his watchful care as a physician by a wide circle of friends to whose bodily ills he has tenderly ministered for so

many years. Doctor Offutt served through the war as surgeon in the Fourth Texas Regiment, and at the close of the great conflict returned to his native State and resumed the practice which he laid aside to be of service to the suffering boys in grey.

Doctor Offutt married Miss Mariah E. Offutt, also of Montgomery county.

The family in America originated from William Offutt, one of three brothers who emigrated from Wales in 1632, settling in Maryland. Many members of the family were participants in the colonial wars as well as in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Mr. Noah E. Offutt was born in the second district of Baltimore county, July 27, 1873. His early education was secured in the public schools of the county, supplemented by courses in the City College of Baltimore and St. John's College of Annapolis, where he was graduated fourth in his class in June, 1892, while still in his 18th year. After graduating Mr. Offutt joined his brother in Chattanooga, Tenn., and was engaged there for a year in mercantile pursuits. In 1893 he returned to Baltimore county and began the study of law in the office of his brother Milton W. Offutt, at Towson, and was called to the bar April 13, 1895, since which time he has been successfully practicing his profession in the courts of Maryland.

Mr. Offutt was married in August, 1897, to Mrs. Comfort M. W. Saddler, daughter of Mr. Joshua F. Cockey, of Baltimore county, a representative of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Maryland. Mr. Offutt is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in political affairs. He has taken but little interest in

fraternal organizations, his membership being limited to the Philomethan Society, in which, during his college days, he took a very active part.

MR. I. GORHAM MOALE.—One of the best known attorneys of the city of Baltimore is Mr. I. Gorham Moale, whose offices are located in the building of the Merchants' National Bank.

The family is one of the oldest in Maryland and has taken a prominent part in the wars of the nation, as well as in the civil affairs of the State. The great-grandfather, John Moale, who came to Maryland in 1719, was owner of Moale's Point, and refused in very early colonial days to sell his holdings when it was desired to lay out a city there, necessitating the building of the city on the north side of the river, which was no doubt a much more suitable place. The city is growing in that direction, however, and will some day spread out over land that at one time was denied it. Randle H. Moale, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baltimore in 1782, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. He lived until nearly the close of the Civil War, passing over to the great majority in 1864. His father, John Moale, was one of the first judges of the county court after the organization of that branch of the judiciary, and a member of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland; was a lieutenant colonel in the Maryland militia during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Convention of 1774.

Randle H. Moale read law when a young man, and for many years was a well known solicitor in chancery of Baltimore. During the War of 1812 he was a member of Col.

Samuel Moale's Columbian Artillery Company, and served creditably through the war. His wife was a Miss Peck, of Rhode Island.

Mr. I. Gorham Moale is a native of Baltimore, where he received his education in the private schools and from private tutors.

He studied law in the offices of Messrs. Wallis & Thomas, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, since which time he has given his attention to the general practice of his profession.

Mr. Moale is a staunch Democrat in politics and was one of the Maryland members of the Electoral College in the presidential campaign of 1888. He served for a time as a city councilman, but beyond that has held no political office. For over thirty years Mr. Moale has been a member of Concordia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., a longer term of membership than usually falls to members of any fraternity. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Golden Chain.

MR. WILTON SNOWDEN.—The family of which Mr. Wilton Snowden is a representative is of Welsh origin. His first American ancestor, Richard Snowden, held a major's commission under Oliver Cromwell, and came to Maryland in the year 1665, subsequently owning large tracts of land in the State. His son erected Birmingham Manor House in 1690 (destroyed by fire in 1891) and added largely to the lands left by his father, which included at his death ten plantations.

Mr. Wilton Snowden is a son of J. Thomas Snowden, who, together with his wife (*née* Maria Louise Schwrar), was a native of Maryland. Many of his ancestors

were prominent and active during the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The subject of this review was born in Annapolis, June 5, 1852. After attending for some years the private schools of his native city, Mr. Snowden came to Baltimore, where, entering the public schools, he subsequently took the full course in the City College, from which he graduated in 1869.

Shortly after graduation, Mr. Snowden became interested in the real estate business, to which he gave his entire attention for a period of ten years. In 1879, he began the study of law in the University of Maryland Law School, graduating and receiving his license in June, 1881. Mr. Snowden's practice is principally office and trust business. His interest in several of the corporations in the city and conduct of estates, for which he is attorney, demand all of his time, leaving little for court practice. He is a director in the Central Savings Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company, and is director and treasurer of the Baltimore Equitable Society, the latter the oldest corporation in Maryland, having been incorporated in 1794.

Mr. Snowden has had quite a number of trust estates placed in his hands, being recognized as a safe and conservative business man, and one in whom such trust can safely be reposed.

In politics, our subject is an independent Democrat, and a staunch supporter of the sound money wing of the party.

Mr. Snowden was married, in 1879, to Miss Adela B., daughter of Mr. Horatio N. Vail, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Snowden are members of the Memorial Episcopal Church. Mr. Snowden's office is in the Central Savings Bank Building.

NATHAN WINSLOW WILLIAMS & HENRY WINSLOW WILLIAMS, partners in practice of law, are the sons of John Butler and Kate (Winslow) Williams, the latter a native of Cleveland, O., daughter of Nathan C. Winslow, a descendant of Kenelon and Job Winslow, who served in the colonial wars.

John Butler Williams, a native Baltimorean, as was his father, was for many years a member of the firm of John Williams & Son, for many years a prominent firm in the grain commission business.

Nathan Winslow Williams was born in Cleveland, O., August 26, 1860, and in his early childhood lived in that city and Buffalo. In 1866 his parents returned to Baltimore and shortly after our subject became a pupil of the best private schools of the place, principally in that of Dr. Robert Atkinson. After a three years' course in the City College, he matriculated in the Johns Hopkins University, taking a special course in history and political economy. Deciding on the law for a profession, Mr. Williams attended lectures in the law department of Columbia College, New York, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1893, and in June of that year was admitted to practice in the courts of Maryland. Shortly afterwards he became assistant deputy attorney in the office of Hon. Charles G. Kerr during his incumbency as State's Attorney, which position he held until 1889. On severing his connection with the State's Attorney's office, Mr. Williams formed a partnership with his brother, Henry Winslow Williams, and they now occupy comfortable offices in the Fidelity Building. Their practice is of a general nature, though corporation law forms the greater part of it.

Mr. Williams is a member of St. Paul's

Episcopal Church of Baltimore, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Society of the Colonial Wars. He holds membership in the Maryland Club, the Elkridge Country Club, and the Civil Service Reform Association. In political faith he is a Democrat. Mr. Williams was married, in 1890, at Hartford, Conn., to Miss Anne Tyler Foster, daughter of Mr. Frederick Rose Foster, of Hartford.

Henry Winslow Williams, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in that city October 6, 1864, during the temporary residence there of his parents, and was but two years of age at the time of their return to Baltimore.

Here he attended the public schools and City College, after which he became a pupil of Mr. W. S. Marston, preparatory to entering Johns Hopkins University, from which he graduated in 1883, having completed the course in two years.

An opening in the engineering corps of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company presenting, Mr. Williams accepted, and for twelve months was employed with that corporation. Entering the Law School of the University of Maryland in 1884, he graduated in one year, and on attaining his majority in October, 1885, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. On coming to the bar, Mr. Williams entered the office of the firm of Barton & Wilmer, and for two years practiced his profession in connection with them. In the fall he severed his connections here and opened an office in St. Paul, Minn., remaining for the space of nearly two years, when he returned and formed a partnership with his brother as before stated, in the fall of 1889. They together are the legal advisers of the Fidel-

ity and Deposit Company, the National Building Association, and of several traction and transportation companies. Mr. Williams is a member of the University and Elkridge Clubs and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association and the Baltimore Reform League. For four years he was chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Maryland Road League, and during that time most of the work of the League fell upon him. Mr. Williams is the author of many articles on various subjects that have appeared from time to time in the magazines and journals of Baltimore and elsewhere.

In politics, Mr. Williams is an independent Democrat, having taken a prominent part in the independent campaign of 1895.

J. WILSON LEAKIN.—The family of which Mr. J. Wilson Leakin is a worthy representative is one of the oldest in America. The prime ancestor was John Leakin, who emigrated from Northumberland in Old England some time in 1684, about the time that William Penn brought his first colony to Pennsylvania. He acquired an estate on the point between the Patapsco and Chesapeake Bay, and in this vicinity the family has resided ever since.

The grandfather of our subject, Gen. Shepard C. Leakin, was born in Baltimore county, but later removed to the city which he served as mayor from 1838 to 1840. He was a colonel in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of Fort McHenry, and for meritorious conduct was brevetted general, by which title he was always known.

During his mayoralty he was conspicuous for prompt and brave defense of the Carmelite Convent on Aisquith street, from the fury

of the mob. He had also been prominent in quelling the mob in the bank riots of 1835, and in defending the houses of his friends, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn.

His wife, Miss Margaret Dobbin, was a cousin of John Dobbin, well known during the middle decades of the present century.

Of the children of General Leakin, Shepard A. read law and became one of the leading members of the Baltimore bar. He passed away in 1864 at the early age of 39, in the prime of life, with prospects bright before him. He married Miss Isabella K. Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Baltimore. Mrs. Leakin was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Knox, a descendant of John Knox who was a thorn in the side of royalty in Britain three centuries ago. Samuel Knox was educated in the University of Dublin and began his ministry in Ireland. Espousing the cause of the oppressed in the Irish rebellion in 1798, he found it expedient on the collapse of that movement to emigrate, which he did, coming to America and settling in Maryland. Through his writings he attracted the attention of Mr. Jefferson, who adopted his scheme for the organization of the University of Virginia, and Doctor Knox was offered the first professorship, which he felt constrained to decline. Although he was intensely religious, as all old Scotch Presbyterian divines were in those days, and Jefferson was an atheist, the two were intimate and life-long friends. Mr. Knox died at Frederick in 1833, at the advanced age of eighty years.

J. Wilson Leakin, son of Shepard A., was born in Baltimore September 24, 1857. After attending the private schools of Doctor Atkinson and Rev. Mr. Griswold, he entered the University of Virginia, from which he

graduated in 1875. This was followed by a course in law which he completed the following year. Being too young to apply for admission to the bar, Mr. Leakin returned to Baltimore and entered the office of Mr. William A. Stewart (who was subsequently judge), where he remained until he was licensed to practice in 1878. While his practice is general in all the courts of the city and State, Mr. Leakin gives more attention to cases in admiralty and probate. He is a member of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, and of the University Club. In politics he is a Democrat. His office is at the Fidelity Building, room 705.

MR. CHARLES W. FIELD.—The family is one of the oldest in the South, dating back into the earliest colonial days. The first of the ancestors of our subject of whom any authentic information is available is Col. John Field, who was prominent in colonial affairs during the middle of the last century. He held a commission in the British colonial service and gave efficient aid in several of the campaigns. He was in the memorable engagement at Fort Duquesne when Braddock sustained his crushing defeat, and no doubt was, with Washington, instrumental in saving the day, being familiar from childhood with the methods of border warfare. In times of peace he was a well known planter and farmer of the Old Dominion.

Charles W. Field, Sr., was a native of Kentucky from which State he received the appointment to West Point from which he graduated in 1849, serving at various posts of the army service until the outbreak of the Civil War. He had for faithful services been repeatedly promoted and at the commence-

ment of the memorable struggle risen to the rank of captain of cavalry.

Believing the cause of the South to be just, he resigned his commission in the United States Army and offered his services to the Confederacy, which were accepted and the rank of major general was conferred upon him. He fought valiantly through the entire war, serving under Longstreet in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was with Lee at Appomattox in charge of one of the largest divisions that laid down its arms on that fateful day. After the close of the war, General Field became a resident of Washington, giving his attention to engineering. Among the many works with which he was connected were the improvements in the harbors of Brunswick, Savannah and Charleston. He was also in charge of the improvements on the government reservation of Hot Springs, Ark.

General Field married Miss Monimia Mason, daughter of Mr. W. Roy Mason, of Virginia, and descended from the same ancestors as George Mason, of Gunston, so prominent in the turbulent times during the birth of the republic.

Charles W. Field, of this sketch, was born in King George county, Va., November 18, 1857. Until the age of fourteen he received his education from his mother, and after that age was a pupil in the Bethel Military College in Virginia. Deciding on the law as a profession, Mr. Field read in the office of his uncle, J. J. Mason, and later attended the law course of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1879, and was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he became a resident of Baltimore, practicing in the city. In May, 1897, he formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Clinton Cole, with whom he is

now associated in the general practice of law. In 1892 Mr. Field was elected to the lower house of the Maryland Legislature, and was re-elected for the term of 1894-95, serving on the judiciary and election committee, and was chairman of the committee of re-assessment measure, one of the most important committees of the session. In politics Mr. Field is, of course, a Democrat. In religious belief he is of the Catholic faith, to which church his mother held allegiance. Socially he is a member of the Baltimore Club and the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Maryland Bicycle Club and the Maryland Club. Mr. Field was married in Baltimore, in 1897, to Miss Alberta von Lingen, daughter of Mr. George A. von Lingen, of Baltimore.

Mr. Field's office is in the Law Building, 521.

MR. ROBERT CLINTON COLE, Attorney-at-Law, 521-522 Law Building.

Mr. Robert Clinton Cole, though at present a practicing attorney at the Baltimore bar, has been familiarly known in the city as an educator. Born in Baltimore November 16, 1857, he has since been a resident of the city, and is intimately associated with its interests. Private tutors had charge of the early education of Mr. Cole, preparing him for Dickinson College, from which he graduated in 1879 after a four years' course. On completing his education Mr. Cole became an educator, having had charge of Grammar School No. 12 during the ten years preceding 1890, at which time he was made professor of history and political economy in the City College, in which he continued until 1896. During the years of his connection with the grammar

school, Mr. Cole took the law course in the University of Maryland, which he completed and was admitted to the bar in 1889. In May, 1897, Mr. Cole formed a partnership with Mr. Charles W. Field as mentioned elsewhere in this work in the review of that gentleman's career. Mr. Cole was married to Miss Elizabeth Rice, also a native of the Monumental City, daughter of Mr. Frederick Rice, well known in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Of the social orders, Mr. Cole has membership in several. He is Past Master of Maryland Lodge, No. 120, A. F. & A. M.; member of the Baltimore City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Baltimore Club; the Park Bicycle Club; the Baltimore Athletic Club, of which he is president, and member of the college fraternity Beta Theta Psi. He is State Director of the Sons of the Revolution, and member of the Society of the War of 1812. In his connection with corporate bodies, Mr. Cole is president of the Law Building, director of the Maryland Real Estate Company, and a trustee of Dickinson College. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat. His occupation and tastes have been contrary to office holding, so he has never served the people in an official capacity.

Mr. Cole is a son of Mr. Robert C. and Ellen A. (Wise) Cole, the latter a daughter of Mr. John Wise, a well known Virginia gentleman, whose wife, Miss Verlinda A. Selby, was a daughter of Mr. Henry Selby, Jr., who served with honor through the War of 1812. His father, Henry Selby, Sr., was an officer in the War of the Revolution.

Robert C. Cole was a son of William Cole, a prominent planter on the Eastern Shore, who served in the Maryland troops during

the War of 1812. The first American ancestor of the male line of whom any authentic data at hand was James Cole, although it is well known that the family had been living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland several generations prior to him. He, too, was a soldier of the Revolution.

Mr. Cole is descended through both paternal and maternal lines from James Smallwood, the ancestor of Maj. Gen. William Smallwood, of the Maryland Line, who in early colonial times was a major in the Maryland troops in the early wars with the Indians. He was a well known character in the colonial period of Maryland.

MR. GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Jr., was born at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., December 14, 1847. After completing the course of Union Academy at Snow Hill, he attended Yale College from 1864 to 1867. Returning to Snow Hill he began the study of law in the offices of Senator E. K. Wilson and Mr. John H. Handy, and in October, 1869, was called to the bar of Maryland. His practice is general, not confining himself to any one branch of the law.

Mr. Upshur is the son of Dr. George N. Upshur, Sr., who was a native of Northampton county, Va. After completing his literary education, Doctor Upshur entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. In his many years' practice in Snow Hill he endeared himself to a large circle of patrons and friends, and like many of the old school doctors, much of his services was given freely to the poor, receiving in payment only the consciousness that he was doing good. He died in 1877, at the age of sixty years. His wife was Miss Priscilla A., daughter of Levin Townsend, of Snow Hill.

The first ancestor of the direct male line to come to America was Mr. Arthur Upshur, who emigrated in 1638 from Essex county, England, settling in Northampton county, Va., which has since been the family seat of his many descendants. He became one of the leading planters of his day, leaving an honored name. Among his descendants was Mr. Abel P. Upshur, a near kinsman of our subject, who served as Secretary of State under President Tyler, after having first held the portfolio of the Navy under the same administration.

George M. Upshur married Miss Emma Franklin, daughter of Mr. John A. Franklin, of Snow Hill. He was one of the Maryland National Commissioners to the World's Fair in 1893. He was a delegate-at-large from the State of Maryland to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for President in 1892. He is a director in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. In political faith he is a Democrat, having been honored by that party with election to the House of Delegates over which he presided as Speaker in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Upshur have three children, Priscilla Franklin and Emily Franklin. Franklin Upshur is a student in the law department of Maryland University. The family reside at 1813 N. Charles street.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and socially holds membership in the Athenaeum, Maryland and Merchants' Clubs. His offices are in the Equitable Building.

HENRY D. HARLAN, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, was born in Harford county, Md., on October 23, 1858. His father, David Harlan, was a large land-

owner at Harford, near Churchill, and a medical director of the United States Navy. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Rebecca Herbert. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Jeremiah Baker, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War. The Harlan family is an old one. Two brothers of that name, George and Michael, settled in Pennsylvania about two hundred years ago. Their descendants in this country now number over three thousand. Michael is the remote progenitor of Judge Harlan, and George is one of the ancestors of Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. His grandmother on his father's side was Esther Stump. Through her, Judge Harlan is related to Judge Frederick Stump, of Cecil county, and to Herman Stump, formerly representative in Congress from the Second District. Mr. Harlan graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1878, taking second honor. He read law in the office of Henry D. Farnandis, at Belair for a year. He came to Baltimore in 1879 and entered the Law School of Maryland University from which he graduated in 1881, with both honors, having secured the prize as first-grade student and for the best thesis. The subject of his thesis was "Contributory Negligence." Judge George W. Brown and A. W. Machen were members of the committee that awarded the thesis prize. While he was a student in the university he also read law in the office of John P. Poe. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1881. In 1883 he was chosen associate professor in the Law School of the University of Maryland to lecture on elementary common law and domestic relations. At the same time he was elected secretary and treasurer

of the law faculty with executive control of the school. He was subsequently made full professor and his connection with the Law School still continues, which has grown in the number of its students from sixty to nearly two hundred. Mr. Harlan practiced in all the courts. In October, 1888, Governor Jackson asked him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Judge Brown, on account of his having arrived at the constitutional age limit, and the selection met with general approval. It was officially endorsed the following year by his formal election to the position by the people of the city for the full term of fifteen years. In 1889 he married Helen, daughter of Henry and Hannah Eyre Altemus, of Philadelphia. Judge Harlan was for some years one of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College. He is one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. He is one of the Building Committee of the new Court House, and has taken a prominent part in its work. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, University Club, Elkridge Fox Hunting Club and the Baltimore Country Club. He is a Democrat in politics and a Protestant Episcopalian in religion.

RICHARD T. MARTIN is a native of Talbot county, Md., where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen he went to St. Louis, where he remained a short time, but finally located in southern Missouri, where he became connected with the lead mines of that country. In 1861, on account of sympathy with the Southern cause he was obliged to return to his native place.

After his marriage, which took place at

Talbot, he removed to Belair, Harford county, Md., where he opened a drug store. Mr. Martin, being a man of integrity and decided intellectual ability, was elected deputy clerk of the county of Harford. In 1884 he returned to Talbot, where the same honor was conferred upon him by his fellow citizens.

In 1895 he removed to Baltimore, where he now resides. Mr. Martin is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Maryland, his father being one of the "Old Defenders" of 1812. The Martins held a large tract of land under a patent from Lord Baltimore.

Mrs. Richard T. Martin is the accomplished daughter of John B. and Jane Pairo, natives of Washington, and who belong to the first and oldest settlers of the District of Columbia. The Pairs removed to Baltimore about 1840 and became largely engaged in the dry goods trade, but subsequently embarked in the vinegar business in partnership with Mr. Frisby. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born four children. One son, Richard H., is a graduate of the Law School of Maryland University.

DR. CHARLES CARROLL BOMBAUGH was born in Harrisburg, Pa., February 10, 1828. He is a son of Aaron and Mira (Lloyd) Bombaugh. His paternal ancestry was German, the old robber barons Von Baumback dating back to the fourteenth century. George Bombaugh, founder of the American branch of the family, came from the Palatinate to settle in Pennsylvania in 1740. On the maternal side he is of English descent, the Lloyds having been prominently identified with the early settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Fitted for college at the Military Academy of Capt. Alden

Partridge, at Harrisburg, he was graduated at Harvard University in 1850, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853.

On the outbreak of the war he was actively engaged in practice at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, but upon the organization of the Philadelphia Brigade he yielded to the urgent invitation of Col. E. D. Baker (afterwards killed at Ball's Bluff) and became surgeon of the Second Regiment, August, 1861. He served as a medical officer in General Stone's division on the Potomac river, and afterwards in General Sedgwick's division in the Peninsular Campaign. At Berkeley (Harrison's Landing) he was brought to the point of death with typho-malarial fever, the result of overwork and exposure during McClellan's retreat to the James river, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In September, 1862, he was transferred to hospital duty in Philadelphia, whence, in April, 1864, he was ordered at his own request to Baltimore on special lines of duty, to which he gave his best endeavors until the close of the contest in May, 1865.

Obliged to abandon general practice on account of impaired health and deficient energy he engaged in journalism and general literary pursuits and also became medical examiner for several life insurance companies. For awhile he was editor of the *Baltimore American*. In 1865 he assumed charge of and has since successfully conducted the *Baltimore Underwriter*, which in point of editorial ability, vigor and independence has always maintained a leading position among class journals. Aside from frequent contributions to medical and other journals, and papers and essays on various public occasions, he has published several

books, some under his own name and others anonymously. Among the former are "Gleanings for the Curious," "The Book of Blunders," "The Literature of Kissing," "First Things," and "Stratagems and Conspiracies to Defraud Life Insurance Companies."

PROF. OTTO FUCHS, Principal of the Maryland Institute, was born in Saltzwedel, in the Province of Saxony, Prussia, in October, 1839. He received his early education in Germany, and came to the United States in 1851, landing in New York City. He acquired his professional education in New York City, in the branches of civil and mechanical engineering, his tutors being private instructors. His purely technical education was thus under the auspices and supervision of men eminently qualified for their duties. In mathematics, for example, Professor Fuchs had, as private tutor, Professor Boeck, who was private secretary to that patriot, Louis Kossuth, during the latter's residence in this country. During the Civil War in America, Professor Fuchs was constructor in the General Inspector's Office of iron-clad steamships, which were the beginnings of our first monitors. He also taught, as professor of drawing in the Cooper Institute, of New York City. In 1865 he accepted the appointment as professor of drawing at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, his specialty being mechanical drawing. He was in Annapolis for two years, when he resigned his position and went to Boston to enter the service of Harrison Loring, one of the largest ship and engine builders in Boston. Professor Fuchs was a specialist there in the engineering department. He also took up teaching

and drawing in the evening schools in Boston, as principal, and also in Massachusetts in the Massachusetts State Normal Art School. In this latter trust he had charge of the technical department, and subsequently became the principal of that institution, an office which he held for two years. He then accepted a directorship, as principal of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design. That was in 1883. These schools he reorganized and brought to their present state of proficiency. The number of students in these schools, when Professor Fuchs assumed charge, did not exceed 500. Two years ago the roster showed the 1,000 mark. When he started the Institute Schools the Faculty consisted of eleven teachers, whereas they now number twenty-six. The pupils at these schools embrace residents of many Southern and Western States.

Professor Fuchs is a factor in other spheres of usefulness than those above noted. He is a member of the Board of Managers of Germania Society of Maryland. He is also a member of the General Orphan Society of Baltimore, and is president of the German Technical Society of Baltimore. He is, as well, a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the History of the Germans of Maryland.

Professor Fuchs is Past Master of Fidelity Lodge of Masons. He married, while in Annapolis, Miss Tuck, a cousin of the late Judge Wm. H. Tuck. In club circles, Professor Fuchs holds membership in the Germania, and in the Harmonie Musical Society.

Through such men, truly, it may be affirmed, are our great municipalities developed and expanded.

ENOCH PRATT.—The late Enoch Pratt, with whose life work this article will be concerned, was unquestionably one of the most conspicuous individuals of this or any other American municipality. His achievements were notable in number, and their fruitage redounded to the common good. Mr. Pratt was born in North Middleborough, Plymouth county, Mass., September 10, 1808, and was the son of Isaac Pratt and Naomi Keith. His ancestor, Phineas Pratt, who arrived at Plymouth, Mass., in the ship "Ann," in 1623, and died at Charleston April 9, 1680, at the age of eighty-seven years, was cotemporary with the Pilgrim fathers, and was one of those who fled from persecution in the old world to enjoy political and religious liberty in the new land.

On the maternal side he was descended from Rev. James Keith, who came to Massachusetts from Scotland in 1662, and settled at Bridgewater. Enoch Pratt left school at the age of fifteen and served an apprenticeship of six years as clerk in a Boston store, where his business faculties were early developed, and he exhibited those qualities of clear judgment and tireless application that ever afterwards, to the date of his death, made him the leading financier and capitalist of this, the city of his adoption. Mr. Pratt removed to Baltimore in '31, and engaged in business here as a commission merchant. He founded the very successful wholesale iron house of E. Pratt & Bro. Mr. Pratt was for many years prior to his death the president of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, of this city. He was also vice-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and a director of the Savings

Bank of Baltimore, one of the most impressive and opulent financial institutions south of Philadelphia. Mr. Pratt filled very many offices in connection with reformatory and charitable institutions, a bare summarized list of which would swell these pages beyond all measure. He was, in short, such a conspicuous and potential factor in this community that the perpetuation of his name and deeds is a pleasant task to compilers of a history. His active and intimate identification with individuals, corporations and charitable institutions shed a lustre upon his name which centuries cannot efface. His benefactions and bequests are emphasized in enduring and beneficent works, which survive him. Had he achieved nothing beyond the splendid Pratt Free Libraries of this city, his memory must have been perpetually held in love by the citizens who are thus given free access to books. His will, when opened for probate, however, gave yet another evidence of the far-reaching philanthropy of the testator. The ratification of the will, by the State General Assembly in 1898, marks the culmination of the life work of Mr. Pratt. By the terms of that will a vast sum was set aside for the scientific treatment of the insane and the enabling clause, or title, to the Shepard Asylum was thus conjoined to Mr. Pratt's name. Did space permit the public acts of our subject could be almost indefinitely enumerated, and all of them designed for the amelioration of others. Full of years and honors and beloved after his demise, as he had been for decades previously, Mr. Pratt rounded out a well-spent life, and "sleeps with his fathers," the sleep of those who made the world better for having lived in it. His widow, who was Maria Louisa

Hydz prior to her marriage to Mr. Pratt in 1839, still survives him. Mrs. Pratt's paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, while on the mother's side she is descended from a German family who located in Baltimore more than 150 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were childless.

MR. JOSEPH M. CUSHING, the subject of this sketch, needs but a slight introduction to the present generation of Baltimoreans.

His father, Joseph M. Cushing, was born in New Hampshire, but came to Baltimore in 1808, with his parents, being then but six years old. The paternal grandfather of our subject was named Joseph and came of sturdy Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Joseph M. Cushing was born in Baltimore, December 15, 1835, and was educated at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1855. His father was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1829. The business of which Mr. Joseph M. Cushing is the present head and owner was founded here by his paternal grandfather in 1810, and his son, the father of our subject, entered the business as a partner at once after his graduation. On the maternal side, Mr. Cushing's mother was a Miss Ann Mackenzie, a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Colin Mackenzie, of Baltimore. Upon the completion of his collegiate course at Harvard, Mr. Cushing at once embarked upon his active life-work, becoming a partner in his father's business in 1857, to the control of which he succeeded, as before noted. He is a recognized and potential factor in various spheres here, all tending to identify him with the material growth and advancement of this great metropolis. Some of his connections are es-

pecially worthy of note in this article. He is vice-president, for example, of the "Charity Organization Society," the scope and usefulness of which is far-reaching and helpful. This society is undenominational. He is also the president of the Maryland Institute, one of the landmarks of progressive ideas and methods, in many lines, in his city. He is a member, as well, of the State Board of Education, and its acting president pro tem. in the absence of the Governor. He is chairman, too, of the "Board of Trustees of the Baltimore Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers." Mr. Cushing enjoys a large acquaintance-ship in other spheres than those above enumerated. In club circles he is a member of the Maryland Club, the Athenaeum, the University, the Germania, the Merchants', the Harvard, and an honorary member, as well, of the Phi Beta Kappa of the Johns Hopkins University. He is also a member of the Historical Society. Mr. Cushing is a recognized factor in financial circles, probably due, in part, to an inherited trait of his father in that direction. His father was one of the founders, in 1818, of the Baltimore Savings Bank, and became its president in 1825, and so remained until his death. His son, our subject, is a director in the same institution, regarded as the largest financial institution south of Philadelphia. Mr. Cushing, busy man as he is, and ever has been, has nevertheless always been appreciated as a safe counsellor and zealous worker in political affairs as well. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1864 he was assigned to the position of chairman of the Committee on Education of that body. As chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party

at the second election of President Lincoln, he had as co-laborers on that committee such men as Henry Winter Davis and Archibald Stirling, Jr., whilst Hon. J. Morrison Harris was also an advisor, being then in Congress.

From the foregoing data, brief as it necessarily is, it will be seen that Mr. Cushing has richly earned the perpetuation his achievements merit in finding mention in a history like this.

LAURENCE SANGSTER GWYNN was born in Freeport, Gloucester county, Va., October 25, 1863. He is a son of John T. and Mary (Thurston) Gwynn; his father is descended from an old Welsh line, while his mother is of English ancestry. His father came from Virginia, where he had never been engaged in business, just after the war, in consequence of loss of property, etc. He was lieutenant in the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, Captain Fitzhugh's company, C. S. A., and acting captain when Captain Fitzhugh was killed; he was at Bull Run, Malvern Hills and Seven Pines, being wounded at both last named battles; he was taken prisoner and paroled.

He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, after which he engaged in book-keeping; about fifteen years ago he entered the service of the B. & O. R. R. Co., where he is now. He was for some time clerk in a broker's office and then went with Geo. C. Frick & Co., dry-goods, for three years; then with Tabb Bros. & Dimmock one year. After this he made a voyage around the world, and when he returned went into the shoe business for five or six years. He was a member of the Fifth Regiment, Company H, Captain Albers, for five years, and is

now of the Fifth Maryland Veteran Corps, also a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Forresters. He married, June 15, 1891, Miss Sue Sedgwick, daughter of Benjamin J. Sedgwick, of Calvert county, Md. They have one child, Laurence S., Jr., born July 31, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn are members of Holy Trinity P. E. Church. Mr. Gwynn has three sisters: Grace, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Branham; Lucy, Mrs. Dr. John W. Branham; Fannie, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Hannor, of Middle River, Md.; also four brothers, Dr. Matthew Kemp, Charles, Hugh and John.

GEORGE GRAHAM BILLMIRE was born October 24, 1870. He is a son of William H. O. and Eliza (West) Billmire, of German and English descent respectively. His father was born in Virginia, but left that State when quite young to go into business at Cumberland, Md., with his father, George's grandfather, who conducted large mills at that place. Their property, however, having been confiscated during the war by the Confederates, Mr. Billmire came to Baltimore, where George was born. George went through the public schools of Baltimore and finished his education with a business course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College; afterwards he engaged in the manufacture of cigars. In 1887 he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., as a private under Capt. Frank Supplee; he afterwards became senior corporal of his company. Resigning after six years' service he again enlisted for one year, in 1894, to accompany the regiment to Frostburg, Md., where it took so prominent a part in the quelling of the labor riots. On July 11, 1893, Mr. Billmire was married to

Miss Charlotte R. Maris, youngest daughter of Lewis R. and Frances (De La Chelle) Maris; as a result of this union they have one son, William Ernest, born November 25, 1895. Mrs. Billmire, on her mother's side, comes from an ancient French family; her grandfather, Archelle de la Chelle, was a soldier of Waterloo and one of the earliest linguists, writers and educators of the present century in Baltimore. He was the first teacher of the French language in the Baltimore City College. Mr. Billmire is a member of the Improved Order of Hep-tasophs, Zeta Conclave, and of the Jr. O. U.A.M. He is a member of the Fulton Avenue M. E. Church, his wife a member of St. Mark's P. E. Church. Mr. Billmire is a man of sterling business qualifications and undoubtedly will attain the success in life he is entitled to. In politics he is a Republican.

MR. HENRY A. PARR, an account of whose career, ancestry and life work will be found below, is a Baltimorean by nativity. He was carefully educated at St. James' College, Hagerstown, Md. His father, I. M. Parr, enjoyed such a merited measure of public confidence and esteem from his fellow citizens that a glance at our subject's paternal line is a fit setting to this article. The oldest established house, identified with the grain trade in Baltimore is that of I. M. Parr. The business was originally established by William McDonald & Son, about 1790. For one year afterwards it was known as George W. Richardson & Co. up to the death of Mr. Richardson, and then became McConkey & Parr. These two partners had been clerks in the old firm of William McDonald & Son. They were

thus its legitimate successors. The firm name was changed in 1871 to its present style and has continued so ever since. Their business of handling grain on commission, as receivers, as extensive exporters, cannot properly belong in this mention save as a reference and indication of events which will be noted as a sequence. One branch of the great interests centered in and forming an integral factor in the whole, and adding as it does so materially to the general welfare deserves, however, a passing notice. The Baltimore Elevator Company, of which Mr. I. M. Parr is the president, has since 1876 leased the elevators of the Northern Central Railway at Canton, who have handled all the grain received at that point by the P. R. R. Co. Mr. I. M. Parr, the founder of this firm, and father of our subject, of course, was a native Baltimorean, having been born here on September 27, 1822. He was educated at the Baltimore College, graduating in 1837 and began business as we have seen in 1838, and succeeded to the management as noted in 1846. He filled many positions of trust and great responsibility, among them being the presidency of the Corn and Flour Exchange and also of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Henry A. Parr, the present executive head of the firm, traveled extensively abroad after having completed his collegiate course. Upon his return he at once entered into active business life as a partner with his father. This was in 1871. Busy man as he is and ever has been, Mr. Parr's counsels have been in demand in other spheres than those purely commercial. He is interested in numerous prominent financial and manufacturing enterprises in this and other cities and countries.

He is a director in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore and is president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company. He is likewise president of the Lubroline Oil Company, and president of the Pikesville, Reisterstown and Emory Grove Electric Railroad. His identification with and control of the electric city lines of passenger railways in Richmond, Va., is also another significant "straw," so to express the matter, emphasizing the status of the man in his varied fields of activity. In association with Mr. John K. Cowen, president of the B. & O. R. R. Co., and other Baltimoreans, Mr. Parr has large interests in the extensive and newly developed manganese mines on the Isthmus of Panama.

Perhaps no other sphere of his activity so well accentuates Mr. Parr's resourcefulness as the political arena. Again and again he has thrown his energy, integrity and personal resources and time into this field. The space at command permits reference to but one incident in this connection. In the campaign of 1897 Mr. Parr rounded out and completed his fight for himself, his party and his country on the Sound Money platform. This stand, against many life-long friends who favored the "Silver Heresy" caused not a few ruptures. One of these was the severance of life-long affiliations politically with the senior United States Senator from Maryland. Like his father, Mr. Parr cannot be severed from any course he believes to be right. Of a modest, retiring disposition, the subject of this article enjoys the esteem and confidence of hosts of friends in the various fields of his activity and social environments.

By such men, therefore, as the above are our great metropolitan centres developed.

The perpetuation of such careers is one of the agreeable features attendant upon the compilation of a work of this character.

Mr. Parr is a member of all leading social clubs of this city, many of Philadelphia and New York as well. Five children, all boys, are the result of his marriage.

EMANUEL HECHT, Importer of Mattings, 310 W. Lexington street, Baltimore, is a son of Samuel, Jr., and Bettie (Wolfsheimer) Hecht, and was born in Baltimore, October 24, 1856. His parents are Germans, his father having settled in Baltimore in 1843, his mother in 1850; they were married in Baltimore, where they still live, his father being a merchant. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Meyer C., Hannah, Tillie, Albert S., Alexander, Moses and Emanuel Hecht, the subject of this sketch. All reside in Baltimore. Mr. Hecht was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and is a graduate of the Bryant and Stratton Business College. He began the world as a clerk in a store when thirteen years of age, after which he went into his father's store first as clerk and salesman and subsequently as partner, doing business under the firm name of Samuel Hecht, Jr., matting importers, in which business he is at present. He is likewise largely interested in other branches of trade with his brothers and other parties. He stands well in business circles. He was married in Richmond, Va., November 26, 1885, to Miss Mamie Sycle, of that city, and a daughter of Isaac Sycle; both her parents are Germans; her mother is deceased, but her father still resides in Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Hecht have six children, Edna, Martin, Sadie, Howard, Hortense and Julian. In politics he is a Republican. He and his

family are of the Hebrew faith and reside at 1617 Eutaw Place.

NICHOLAS M. RITTENHOUSE, proprietor of the Baltimore Terra Cotta Works, foot of Cross street, comes from old and distinguished Pennsylvania stock, whose ancestors came from Germany and settled in that State in 1674, his father being a miller. Both his parents are deceased. They had eight children, Mr. Rittenhouse being the only one living; he is fifty-three years old, having been born in Philadelphia county, Pa., April 4, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia county and Philadelphia. He was seventeen years of age when the Civil War commenced. He enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Brinton commanding, and served in the United States Army until the close of the war, having been in some of the most noted battles and wounded three times. After being mustered out of the service he returned to Philadelphia and learned telegraphy; was a telegraph operator in that city until 1874, when he came to Baltimore to reside, succeeding his uncle in the terra cotta business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Rittenhouse was married in Philadelphia in 1869 to Miss Emma G., daughter of John Omensetter and Mary Simpson; both her parents were born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse have had eight children, four of whom are living: David Martin, John Edgar, Anna Margaret and Carrie E. Rittenhouse, all of whom reside in Baltimore with their father except David M., who is married and lives with his family in Baltimore county. The family are Baptists. Mr. Rittenhouse is a Mason; in politics a Republican and was elected by that party to the Second Branch

of the Baltimore City Council in 1895 to represent the Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. His term expired in 1897. When residing in Philadelphia in 1868 he was sent as a delegate from Judge Kelly's District in that city to the Soldiers' Convention, which met in Chicago just previous to the National Republican Convention, which also met in Chicago, nominating General Grant for his first term as President. The first paper ever made in North America was manufactured by an ancestor of Mr. Rittenhouse, viz: Mr. Claus Rittenhouse at his paper mill on Paper Mill Run in the township of Roxborough, (now incorporated in Philadelphia) in 1690. Another of his ancestors, David Rittenhouse, was the manufacturer of the compass and surveying instruments used by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson in Virginia. When Mason and Dixon were trying to run their famous line for Lord Baltimore and William Penn they were unable to run the arc of a circle twelve miles from New Castle, Del., on account of the magnetic attraction of the instruments caused by the soil being impregnated with minerals; they called up David Rittenhouse to help them out of their trouble, who thereupon made an instrument to answer the purpose and succeeded in running "Mason's and Dixon's Line." This David Rittenhouse was the first director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia; also chairman of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania during the Revolution, and Treasurer of the State both during the Revolution and afterwards. Mr. Nicholas M. Rittenhouse is an active and pushing business man and stands well with our people. He resides with his family at 141 Windermere avenue, Waverly.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER COALE, Rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church, Baltimore, was born in Harford county, Md., October 29, 1843. He was a son of Nathan and Martha Ann (Draper) Coale, who were Quakers and both of English descent. His father's family came with Lord Baltimore to Maryland, and his father was a native of Harford county, Md., and was an architect. In 1844 he came to Baltimore to live. William was educated in private schools in Baltimore and at a boarding school at Milford, York Road, and from there went to Trinity Hall at Catonsville for four years; at the age of nineteen he entered St. James College at Hagerstown and remained there until the college was suspended on account of the breaking out of the war. He commenced his theological studies with Bishop Whittingham and Rev. Dr. Charles W. Rankin and Dr. S. A. Dalrymple, finishing in about four years. He was ordained to the diaconate of Mt. Calvary Church September, 1867; to the priesthood of St. Paul's Church April, 1869. Immediately upon ordination to the diaconate he became assistant to St. Luke's Church, where he was baptized; upon ordination to the priesthood became first assistant priest on the staff of four priests and deacons. In connection with work instituted a congregation for colored people, which was crowned with great success, and started mission work at Franklinton, which resulted in the organization of the congregation of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. In June, 1875, after a service of eight years, was called to the rectorship of St. Michael's Parish, Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y., in the Diocese of Buffalo, which he retained fifteen years. During his rectorate here he was elected to the position of Dean of Dio-

cese six times consecutively without one opposing vote, clerical or lay, and during his period of service was never opposed. In 1888 in Diocesan Council in Geneva, N. Y., was elected delegate of the Diocese of Buffalo to the General Council of the American Church. He held both the position of dean and delegate until October, 1889, when he was called to the rectorship of St. Luke's Church—his old church, but owing to the strong opposition on the part of the people of St. Michael's Parish to his leaving, he did not determine to accept the charge until February, 1890, but finally did so, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 9th of March in the same year. He was married June 28, 1866, to Elizabeth J., youngest daughter of Col. Wm. H. Frier, who owned a place of 300 acres at Arlington, Baltimore county, Md. They have four children: William Frier, Howard Dorsey, Alexander Draper and Walter Lauderdale. Mr. Coale has one brother, Edward T. His parents died when he was twelve years old.

WILLIAM T. MALSTER, Mayor of Baltimore.—In the pages of a historical work such as this, biographical "selections," as against "collections," form a distinctive feature. The selection in this instance is a conspicuous indication of a fruitful field, inasmuch as this municipality grows, and ever has grown timber of executive and administrative character.

Mr. Wm. T. Malster, then, is the subject of this brief article. He is in the full vigor of matured manhood, having first seen the light in Cecil county, Md., in '43. In the search for a life employment, suited to his tastes and attainments, Mr. Malster's career marks the gradations attendant upon

successful self-made men of our country. Successive advancements, never retrograding, are the mile posts along his route. The culmination (not to summarize each step) was, and is engineering, which, in theory and practice, he long since mastered. This affirmation is emphasized to a demonstration by the fruitage born of his skill. Commercial men and corporations alike have the products of the man's achievements in the many ice boats, merchant ships, transports, etc., over all the seas. The capstone, however, is the output of Mr. Malster's establishment—The Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company. The battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., turned over, complete, to the United States Government from that institution, are matters of national and international knowledge. Such an institution as these works is valuable to Baltimore, not only as a matter of reputation and civic pride, but as a valuable movement and factor in the development in the city's population, her trade, and her business.

Mr. Malster is recognized in other spheres than the one above mentioned, however. His resourcefulness, state-craft and enviable status with his fellow-citizens, is accentuated by his culminated career, or present laurels, in the fields other than merely industrial and commercial. By a most flattering vote against "machine" politicians he was elected in '97 to the mayoralty of Baltimore, a trust at once commanding and impressive. Fortunate may be called the municipality that has such a leader and executive; but more fortunate still the acquiescence and service of the "right man in the right place," as is seen in this instance. Mere fulsome, effusive tribute is ever gross and regarded with just suspicion wherever

found. In these columns, as will be noted, the "selections" accorded mention have been those materially identified with the city's growth and development. Any seeming exception to this rule must be seen to be in striking contrast to the whole. As has been said, this is an historical, not biographical work. Histories of men or corporations have been gathered in the space at command from among those deserving perpetuation. The article here given, therefore, will be seen to merit the notice devoted to it.

DR. FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS, 845 N. Eutaw street.—Of the oldest continuous dental professors in the United States, if not in the world, Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas is second. There are one or two other living professors who may have begun teaching earlier, but no others have been continuously in the professor's chair as have Dr. Jonathan Taft, of the University of Michigan, and the subject of this brief review.

A native of Winchester, in the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Doctor Gorgas' birth occurred July 27, 1839. As a boy at school he was precocious and early outstripped others of his age. After attending private and a few public schools of his native city, Doctor Gorgas matriculated in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. Having studied dentistry under practitioners, he was prepared to enter the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in advanced classes, and graduated from that institution in one year, in the spring of 1857. His proficiency being recognized by the Faculty, he was forthwith offered a position as teacher in the institution, beginning his duties the following autumn, and has since

occupied continuously a professor's chair, a period of forty-one years. Recognizing early the necessity of a wider range of knowledge to elevate the profession of dentistry above the plane of a trade, as it was at first considered, Doctor Gorgas entered upon a course of medicine and surgery as well, and graduated with the title of M. D. from the Medical School of the University of Maryland. It is this love for a broader plane of knowledge that has elevated Doctor Gorgas to the high position he now holds in the profession in America.

The Doctor is an author of recognized ability by his professional colleagues. His "Medical and Dental Dictionary" has passed through the sixth edition, as has his work "The Dental Medicine." He has eleven times revised and brought down to date "Harris's Principles and Practice of Dentistry" and the "Questions and Answers for Medical and Dental Students" has had a wide circulation amongst practitioners, as well as among those for whom it was especially written. The Doctor is the editor-in-chief of *The American Journal of Dental Science*, the oldest dental journal in the world, founded by Dr. Chapin A. Harris, the founder of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as well.

Doctor Gorgas is prominent in Masonic circles. He is thrice Past Master of Oriental Lodge, No. 158, and Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. He has also been High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State; in Jerusalem Council of Royal and Select Masters, and three times served the order as Illustrious Grand Master of the State. In Knight Templarism he has

served as Eminent Commander of two commanderies, Maryland Commandery, No. 1, and Beauseant Commandery, No. 8; for twenty-one years has been chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Grand Commandery of Maryland and was for seven years chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Doctor Gorgas is one of the few who has attained the highest degree in Masonry, the 33rd of the Scottish Rite. That high honor was conferred upon him by those eminent members of the Order, Albert Pike and Judge Josiah Drummond, of Portland, Me.

The Doctor also holds membership in the Knights of Honor, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and the United Order of American Mechanics, for all of which he has the highest regard. Of the professional societies he holds membership in many; the principal ones being the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the Southern Dental Association and the National Association of Dental Faculties; and is one of the committee of three known as the ad interim committee, in whose hands is placed the entire management of affairs between sittings of the Association, and many are the disputes arising between the different dental colleges of the country that require tact and judgment of a high order to settle them to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The ancestry of Doctor Gorgas dates far back into the early colonial period of the continent, the immigrant ancestor, Samuel Gorgas, coming from England at a remote date unknown. The great-grandfather, Samuel Gorgas, was a soldier of the Revolution. He married a Miss De Lancey, of

the old New York family of that name. His son, Samuel De Lancey Gorgas fought in the War of 1812 and attained a ripe old age.

The father of our subject, John De Lancey Gorgas, was for many years a successful merchant of Winchester and Martinsburg, Va.; he died in 1841 at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, Mary A., was a daughter of Mr. James R. Smith, a planter of the Old Dominion and of one of the old families of the State.

Doctor Gorgas was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. Leroy Swormstead, of Madison, Ind., whose brother, Rev. Swormstead, was for many years editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, published at Cincinnati.

Of the four children, three sons and a daughter, born to the Doctor and his wife, two survive: Lawrence De Lancey Gorgas, a leading physician, of Chicago, and Herbert Ferdinand Gorgas, who practices dentistry with his father.

The Doctor and his family attend Mt. Vernon Methodist Church.

HOSEA WOODMAN KAPP, Superintendent of the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway, which is composed of that part of the Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to Marysville, the Green Spring Branch from Hollins to Green Spring Junction, the Canton Branch sidings in Baltimore, and the Union Railroad from the center of North street, Baltimore, to Bayview Junction and Canton and Colgate Creek, Md., was born at Marietta, Pa., on the 23rd day of July, 1844. He attended school until sixteen years of age at Northumberland, Pa., to which place his parents had removed. He entered the army as musician in the

Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, in the fall of 1861, and served eleven months, in the Army of the Potomac, Peninsula campaign. In the fall of 1862 he entered the service of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad as laborer on construction work, and later served as laborer on work train. He continued with that road as a laborer and brakeman until the spring of 1863, when he entered the service of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as brakeman. He continued in the service of the latter company through the various positions of brakeman, flagman, freight conductor, yard master, passenger conductor and train master until the summer of 1866, when he was promoted to be train master of the Middle Division of that road, with headquarters at Renovo, Pa. In the spring of 1870 he was transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and made assistant train master of the Pittsburgh Division, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, in which position he served until the spring of 1874, when he was promoted to be train master at Baltimore of the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway. On January 15, 1875, he received the additional appointment of train master of the Baltimore and Potomac and Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroads. On January 1, 1883, when the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway was placed under the general superintendent of the other divisions of that road whose headquarters were at Williamsport, Pa., and the Baltimore and Potomac and Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroads were placed under the general superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, whose headquarters were in Philadelphia, Mr. Kapp was promoted to his present position, the super-

intendency of the Baltimore Division, with headquarters at Baltimore. Mr. Kapp was married December 8, 1868, to Cecie C., daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Homer, of Jersey Shore, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kapp have eight children: William P., assistant round house foreman, Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona; Stacy W., assistant supervisor, P. W. & B., at Baltimore; Percy C., with Pennsylvania Railroad, at West Philadelphia shops; J. Bailey, Co. A, Fifth Maryland; Edward R., student, Baltimore City College; Miss May Rosabelle, and Martha C., and Edith A., students at Woman's College, Baltimore. The family reside at Paxton, and attend St. John's P. E. Church. Mr. Kapp is a member of Maryland Commandery, Knights Templar.

WILLIAM HENRY MATTHAI, of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., was born in Baltimore July 26, 1856. He is a son of Mr. John Christopher Matthai, whose personal history is contained in this volume. William H. Matthai received his early training in the public schools of Baltimore, with a supplementary academic course at Newton Academy. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ in office service of Matthai & Ingram, in which he was successively promoted until his accession, in 1880, to the firm, then known as Matthai, Ingram & Co. Mr. Matthai is one of the board of directors of the United States Fidelity and Trust Company, of Baltimore. He was married November 15, 1882, to Alice Bancroft, second daughter of William H. Jones, of the mercantile house of Clark & Jones, Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Matthai have six children: William Howard, John Clark, Al-

bert Dilwarth, Joseph Fleming, Alice Bancroft and Margaret Matthai.

The family reside in the historic homestead, Lexington, on the Reisterstown road near Pikesville, purchased by Mr. Matthai from the Hamilton Caughey estate. This mansion was built in 1775 and received its name from the then recently fought battle of Lexington. For some years immediately following the Revolutionary War this fine old mansion was a favorite rendezvous for officers of the patriot army. Mr. Matthai is a member and one of the trustees of Arlington M. E. Church (South), and Mrs. Matthai is a member of the First English Lutheran Church.

ISAAC HOLMES SHIRK was born in Baltimore, February 21, 1858. He is a son of Henry and Catharine I. (Orrick) Shirk, natives of Maryland, the former of German, the latter of English descent. The first comer to America of the Shirk (then Scherch) family emigrated from Germany about 1700, locating in Lancaster county, Pa. The grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch removed in 1847 from Hagerstown to Baltimore, Md., where he purchased twenty-five (25) acres of ground in the northern section of the city, and was for years an active agent in the improvement and development of that part of Baltimore. He gave a parcel of ground 255 by 184 feet on the west side of St. Paul street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and other bequests aggregating a value approximately of \$200,000, to the Woman's College, of Baltimore. Isaac Shirk was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore, spent the following fifteen years in mercantile pur-

suits, and has since 1887 been engaged in real estate and financial brokerage business with present offices in the Latrobe Building. He is a member of the National Real Estate Association which he represented in World's Congress Auxiliary at the World's Fair, Chicago. He resides at 2133 Maryland avenue.

CHARLES E. FORD, Owner and Manager of Ford's Grand Opera Houses, Baltimore and Washington, was born in Baltimore in 1856, and is a son of the late John T. Ford, who was not only closely identified with the history of the theater in the United States, but was also one of Baltimore's most prominent citizens, interested in the principal public improvements of that city. His life was almost a history of the local stage, for though not himself old in years at the time of his demise, he was in point of service the senior theatrical manager in the United States, and personally knew the majority of the dramatic, literary and political celebrities of his day. His wide knowledge of the drama, his practical experience and theatrical management and his intellectual tastes made him a target for all collectors of reminiscences of the State, and he was always called upon by every contemporary writer of dramatic history as a private source of information. He was identified with one of the most tragic events in this nation's history, for it was in his theater at Washington, D. C., that President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, that actor having been employed in Mr. Ford's Stock Company. At one time and another Mr. Ford had under his management all the prominent stars of the day, and it was through his efforts that the first successes

of Edwin Booth and Mary Anderson were made. He also introduced Gilbert and Sullivan to the American public. His generosity was as marked a characteristic of his nature as was his energy. Through agencies of the theater which he managed, he contributed fully \$100,000 to various charities. His famous grand opera house in Baltimore was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$175,000, including the lot on which it was built. The architect was James T. Gifford. In it, during the year it was opened to the public, Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention, and in 1876, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and the Empress were entertained during their tour of the United States, on which occasion Mary Anderson was the star. In 1886 a benefit was held for the sufferers by the Charleston earthquake, and the sum of \$5,000 was realized. In 1889 a reception was given there to Captain Murrell and officers of the steamship "Missouri," in recognition of their gallantry in the famous rescue of the Danish vessel "Denmark" in mid ocean. The house was remodeled in 1893, and now ranks as one of the finest opera houses in the United States. Politically Mr. Ford was a prominent and life-long Democrat. He served several terms in the State Legislature and was City Commissioner and Acting Mayor of Baltimore. He was a director of the B. & O. and Western Maryland Railroads. During the latter part of his life he was assisted in management by his son, Charles E. Ford. Mr. Ford, Sr., married Miss Edith B. Andrews, of Hanover county, Va. Ten children were born of this union, of whom Charles E. Ford is the eldest. The early education of the latter was acquired under the tuition of

Rev. John H. Dashiell, one of the most noted scholars of his day. He completed his studies in the University of Virginia. From 1872 until his father's death he assisted in the management of the opera houses, and then assumed full control, and is now the owner of both houses. In 1876 he married Annie, daughter of Addison Harcastle, of the Eastern Shore. They have three children: Mabel, wife of P. P. Dunan, of Baltimore; Charles E., Jr., now in the Johns Hopkins University, and Edith Octavia Ford. Although not politically inclined, Mr. Ford takes a deep interest in the welfare of his city and county, being strongly allied to the Democratic party and its principles. He has refused all overtures for office, being content with the busy life necessitated by his theatrical ventures. He has a beautiful home near Pikesville, which he purchased nine years ago, and his spacious greenhouses are a source of much pleasure to him. He is noted for hospitality and generosity; agreeable and courteous in his manners, few men are more highly respected in the city of his birth. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks.

Dr. CHARLES RAYMOND SHOEMAKER was born in Shenandoah in 1870. He is the son of Martin and Margaret (Titman) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania, and residents of Shenandoah where Mr. Shoemaker is engaged in business as a coal merchant. Charles R. Shoemaker received his general education in the public schools of his native county, and came to Baltimore to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '91. Following his graduation he was for one year assistant resident physician

at Bay View Asylum, since which time he has been engaged in general practice, with present office and residence at 1735 Aisquith street. He has been on the staff of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital since 1894, is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and is examining physician for the Home Friendly Society.

He was married June 14, 1892, to Miss Hallie, daughter of the late Henry and Mary (Phillips) Stevenson, of Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have one child, Martin.

Doctor Shoemaker is a Methodist, and Mrs. Shoemaker a communicant of the P. E. Church of the Messiah.

REV. ALPHONSE MAGNIEN, President of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, was born in Lozere, France, June, 1837. He took his classical course in the diocese of Mende, France, and completed his ecclesiastical education at Orleans, France, where he was ordained for the priesthood. He was a teacher for several years at La Chapelle, diocese of Orleans, a preparatory seminary made famous by Bishop Dupanloup. He then entered the Society of Saint Sulpice, and occupied the chair of philosophy at Nantes and Rodez successively, one year at the former and two at the latter place. In 1869 he came to America to become one of the faculty of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, with which institution he has ever since been connected, teaching at different periods philosophy, scripture, church history and theology, and has been the president since 1878.

Under his superiorship there was so great an influx of candidates that a separate de-

partment of philosophy under a special superior and later on a double course of divinity were added. The building was materially increased by the addition of a large wing. Three hundred pupils has been the average attendance during the past several sessions.

JAMES EDMONDSON INGRAM, second member of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., was born in Baltimore, April 22, 1847. He is a son of the late Charles and Eliza (Edmondson) Ingram, natives of Maryland, and descendants of early English settlers of the colony. The ancestry of the Ingrams is traceable to Timothy and Sarah (Cowell) Ingram, who owned in the sixteenth century a large portion of the present site of Leeds, England. Joshua Edmondson, maternal great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was one of two brothers who located in Cecil county, Md., prior to the Revolutionary War. His son, James Edmondson, was one of the Old Defenders. Charles Ingram, Mr. James E. Ingram's paternal grandfather, settled in Dorchester county, where he was an agriculturist, and whence his son Charles came to Baltimore about 1817, and was a manufacturer of cigars and tobacco up to within a few years of his decease (1848). He was for many years a member and official of the Caroline Street M. E. Church, and was the founder of what is now known as Jefferson M. E. Church. He was a generous supporter of Methodism generally, and the congregations above named particularly.

James E. Ingram attended the public schools including the City College, of Baltimore. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of Thomas Austin, provision dealer.

After brief periods of other employment he was apprenticed January 4, 1865, to John Evans, manufacturer of tinware. After learning his trade he continued for some time in the employ of Mr. Evans, and later with the firm of Conklin & Willis. On February 1, 1870, he formed a partnership association with John Christopher Matthai, under the firm name of Matthai & Ingram, dealers in and manufacturers of tin ware and house furnishings. (For subsequent history of firm see sketch of John Christopher Matthai, this volume.) Mr. Ingram has been since early manhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has occupied all of the official positions, honors and trusts in connection therewith that fall to the lot of the layman. He has been trustee, steward, local preacher, class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, was president for several years of the Local Preachers' Association of Baltimore, and is now president of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society, and superintendent of the Sunday-school at Arlington. He was delegate to the General Conference at Omaha in 1892, and was largely instrumental in the building of the Arlington M. E. Church. He has been a liberal contributor to educational and other benevolent church institutions and originated and was president of the board of the Methodist Bazar of 1897, which in ten days raised \$8,000 for the City Missionary and Church Extension Fund. He is a director of the Citizens' National and Hopkins Place Savings Banks, and vice-president of Baltimore Methodist Publishing Company.

He was married January 26, 1871, to Mary A., eldest daughter of John Christopher Matthai. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have

five children, viz: John M. Ingram, Baltimore representative of Falcon Tin Plate Company and Hyde Park Steel Sheet Company; James E. Ingram, Jr., of the firm of Gould, Ingram & Hubner, attorneys of Baltimore; Charles Ingram, with the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., and the Misses Florence T. and May D. Ingram, pupils at Womans' College of Baltimore. The family residence is on Park Heights avenue, near Pikesville.

ROBERT CRAIN, Attorney, Baltimore, Md. This gentleman is a member of the firm of Crain & Hershey, well known corporation lawyers of Baltimore, rooms 606-7-8 Fidelity Building. Mr. Crain was born in Charles county, Md., November 12, 1866. His father was Dr. Robert Crain. His mother's maiden name was Nellie Morgan, daughter of James Henry Morgan, an extensive planter in southern Maryland. Doctor Crain was a prominent physician and enjoyed an extensive practice in southern Maryland. Mr. Crain's great-grandfather was Dr. Gerald Wood, who was surgeon to Gen. George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Peter Wood Crain, great-uncle of Robert Crain, was an attorney and judge, and served twenty-seven years as judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Maryland. It may be seen that Mr. Crain's ancestors took a prominent part in the affairs of the country.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was reared and educated in Maryland, receiving his preparatory education at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, and St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He subsequently graduated from the Law School of

Maryland University in 1886; he then commenced the practice of his chosen profession and was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, and in 1892 the present firm was formed. He soon acquired an extensive clientele and a lucrative practice. He has been identified with numerous notable criminal trials in this State. Mr. Crain began to take an active interest in politics before he reached his majority, and when a mere boy he made several political speeches. He is an out and out Democrat and has occupied a prominent position in the councils of the Democratic party. He was elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1888 and although the youngest delegate in that body, he took a prominent part. The same year he organized in St. Louis the National League of Democratic Clubs. In 1892 he received the appointment of Liquor License Commissioner, and served on that Board during the administration of Governor Brown. April 25, 1896, Mr. Crain was appointed the Democratic Member of the Board of Supervisors of Elections, by Governor Lowndes. In 1898 he resigned and since then has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Crain was married April 20, 1898, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Judge William George Bennett, of Weston, W. Va.

MR. TALBOT J. ALBERT was born in the city of Baltimore, February 16, 1847. On the paternal side he is of German descent. His great-great-grandfather, Laurens Albert, was a native of Germany and settled in York county, Pa., in 1752, where he purchased a farm.

His son, Andrew Albert, was the father of Jacob Albert, who came to Baltimore in

1805 engaging in the wholesale hardware business. The firm of Jacob Albert & Co. was widely known throughout the South and West and was reputed to have the largest trade in its line of goods of any firm south of New York.

For a number of years Jacob Albert was the only representative of his name in the Baltimore Directory. At the time of his death in 1854, and for a number of years previous, he was president of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank. His residence, surrounded by its spacious gardens, occupied the site where the Young Men's Christian Association Building now stands.

Jacob Albert associated with him in business his two sons, Augustus James and William Julian. With great good judgment and sagacity, foreseeing a conflict between the Northern and Southern States, they closed the business of the firm a short time before the outbreak of hostilities. The only surviving child of Jacob Albert is a daughter by a second marriage, Mary Schroeder McKim, wife of Dr. Robert V. McKim, of New York City.

Mr. Talbot J. Albert, son of William Julian Albert, was a pupil at the school of the late Rev. Benjamin B. Griswold, and subsequently entered Harvard University, where he was graduated from the academic department in 1868. Having a taste for the legal profession he entered the Law School of the same university from which he was graduated and admitted to the Suffolk bar of Boston in 1870. At different times he has received from his Alma Mater the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. On his admission to the bar of Boston, Mr. Albert was tendered a position in the office of the late Mayor Goston, a prominent attorney of that

city and afterwards Governor of the State of Massachusetts, but preferring to practice in his native city he removed to Baltimore in the same year, when he became associated with the late Archibald Stirling, of the United States District Attorney's Office. As a lawyer, he subsequently became associated with the Hon. William M. Marine, ex-Collector of the Port.

Among the important cases with which Mr. Albert has been connected as counsel, was the famous case of *Denison vs. Denison*, reported in Vol. 35, p. 361, of the *Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland*. This case established the marriage law of Maryland. He argued it for two days in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City; and the judgment of that Court being against his client, he took an appeal. Although Mr. Albert did not argue the case in the Court of Appeals, he prepared a brief which was closely followed by Judge Alvey, who delivered the opinion of the Court, unanimously reversing the judges of the lower Court. The decision in this case once for all put the contract of marriage in Maryland on a sounder basis than in any other State, by requiring it to be solemnized by a religious ceremony, and our tribunals are not disgraced by the fraudulent claims of alleged widows contending for the wealth of dead men.

While devoting himself to the practice of his profession, Mr. Albert has always taken an active interest in politics. In the Republican party he has always been known as a staunch party man, never favoring fusion or coalition movements. As a resident of Baltimore county he has frequently been a delegate to the County Conventions, and a member of the Republican State Central

Committee. He sustained his party in the dark days of prejudice when it cost a man something to be known as a Republican in Maryland. In 1884 he helped to re-organize the Young Men's Republican Club, of Baltimore City, after the demoralizing defeat of Mr. Blaine, and after an able and scholarly address on the political situation at that time, he was elected president of the Club, which position he held for one year, declining a re-election. Shortly preceding the Harrison Campaign of 1888 he was one of the founders and first presidents of the North Baltimore Republican Club, which is now known as the Commonwealth (a social) Club. In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Albert was president of the Columbian Club, one of the most influential political organizations of the State. On his appointment that year to the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore county, he was made president of the Board by his colleagues. This was up to that time the only public office he had ever held and his appointment by Governor Lowndes was without his knowledge or solicitation. This position he relinquished to become Presidential elector, and on January 11, 1897, at the meeting of the Electoral College at Annapolis, he had the honor of casting his vote for William McKinley for President and Garrett A. Hobart for Vice-President of the United States.

It is a strange coincidence that thirty-two years before, his father, William J. Albert, was president of the only Republican Electoral College of the State which had ever cast its vote, casting it that year for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Mr. Albert's political tastes and party predilec-

tions it will be seen were inherited. Both of his parents took a most active interest in behalf of their country in the war for the Union, and were as sincere and earnest patriots as any throughout the North.

William J. Albert, father of the subject of this review, was the political associate of the late Henry Winter Davis and Judge Hugh L. Bond. It was at the residence of Mr. Albert that Mr. Lincoln was a guest the only time he was known to accept private hospitality, the occasion being his attendance in 1864 at the Fair of the Sanitary Commission of the city of Baltimore. General Grant, Chief Justice Chase and other distinguished men were frequent guests at the same hospitable mansion, which was always open to the friends of the Union cause.

Mr. W. J. Albert took a deep interest in the welfare of the newly enfranchised race and was president of the Society for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored Race, which furnished school facilities for the late slaves of the State before the public school system was extended to them. Judge Bond facetiously shortened the name of the Society to "Timbuctoo." Mr. Albert's services were so highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens that he was elected to represent them in the Forty-third Congress of 1872.

In a sketch of his life contained in the Biographical Encyclopedia of Maryland and District of Columbia, p. 48, we find this reference: "Mr. Albert still looks back with pride to the days when he was a fireman under the old volunteer system, twenty-five or thirty years ago, and to the efforts he put forth to have that system replaced by a paid fire department. He was one of the

first and most influential in proposing and securing that change. So enthusiastic was he on the subject that he had Latta's Steam Fire Engine brought from Cincinnati to Baltimore for trial, almost entirely at his own expense.

While of German descent on his father's side, our subject's maternal ancestors were of Irish extraction. His grandfather, Talbot Jones, after whom he is named, was one of the Irish patriots, and his articles against British Rule in Ireland, published during the Rebellion in which Robert Emmet lost his life so incensed the Government that a price was set upon his head. When about to be apprehended, he took passage on an American vessel bound for the States, and his parting words to his only sister were: "Where liberty dwells shall be my home."

During the War of 1812 he took an active part and was captured at the battle of North Point. His identity was known and he would have been tried and executed under charges for his action on the "Old Sod" fifteen years before, had it not been for his finding in the captain, his captor, a brother Mason through whose influence he was exchanged.

He was one of Baltimore's most prominent merchants in his day and a projector of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, serving on its first Board of Directors.

The mother of our subject, Emily Albert, like her father, was conspicuous for her patriotism as well as her charity. She was educated at the Willard Academy, of Troy, N. Y., where she was graduated with honors. Her sentiments were always bitterly opposed to slavery. Early in the war the condition of the Federal soldiers excited her greatest sympathy, and with the assistance

of other philanthropic persons she established the Home for Sick and Disabled Soldiers of the Union Army, of which she was sole president for a number of years until the establishment of the Asylums by the National Government. She was also one of the founders of the Union Orphan Asylum, of Baltimore City, of which she was treasurer, and her devoted friend, Miss Margaret Purviance, was president. When, by the lapse of time, the last of the soldiers' orphans had attained maturity and had been provided for, the question arose as to what should be done with the valuable property at the northeast corner of Franklin and Schroeder streets. At the suggestion of these ladies the Board of Trustees transferred it to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore, and this action of the trustees was sanctioned by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, obtained by Mr. Albert, who acted as counsel for the ladies. A balance in cash remaining in the treasury was appropriated to build the Soldiers' Monument at Loudon Park Cemetery, which was designed under Mrs. Albert's direction with the determination that the brave men who died for their country should have some memorial. At the dedication of this monument Mr. Albert delivered an eloquent and touching address.

Mrs. Albert was a devout Christian and took a deep interest in foreign and domestic missions. She was the first president of the Maryland Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions, which she helped to organize. She was also a member of the Board of Directors on the Union Protestant Infirmary and was connected with other charitable institutions. Her sudden death, which occurred Decem-

ber 28, 1889, ten years after the death of her husband on March 29, 1879, was lamented by a large circle of acquaintances in the humblest and highest walks of life.

During the campaign of 1896, under the auspices of the Columbian Club, Mr. Talbot T. Albert aided in organizing the Maryland Wage-earners' Excursion to Canton, O. It consisted of twenty-five hundred men and represented the varied industries of Baltimore City. It was probably the largest delegation that ever went so great a distance to congratulate a candidate for the presidency of the United States. The address of Mr. Albert as chairman of the delegation, Major McKinley highly commended.

Mr. Albert has on several occasions been tendered the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District, but owing to untoward circumstances, was unable to accept. It was therefore the greatest satisfaction to the many friends of Mr. Albert when it became known in the autumn of 1897 that he had been tendered the American Consulship to the City and Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, and had signified his acceptance. Taking the oath of office on October 25th, Mr. Albert made immediate preparation for his four years' sojourn abroad, and sailed about the 1st of December of that year. On October 28, 1884, Mr. Albert was married to Miss Olivia Patricia Macgill, daughter of Mr. Oliver Patrick Macgill, former Register of Wills of Baltimore county. Mr. Macgill's great-grandfather, Rev. James Macgill, in 1742 was first rector of Queen Caroline Parish at Elkridge Landing. Mrs. Albert's mother was Miss Mary Clare Carroll Spence, a lineal descendant of Barrister Car-

roll, of Revolutionary fame, and through her she is connected with the Lowell and Putnam families, of Massachusetts, being first cousin to James Russell Lowell, late Minister to England.

Mr. Albert has been more than twenty years a member of the Maryland Historical Society. He holds membership in the Athenaeum Club, Catonsville Country Club, Bachelors' Cotillion Club and the Harvard Club of Maryland, of which he is second vice-president.

He is a gentleman of refined and literary tastes and is a great reader, taking a deep interest, not only in the literature of the past, but also in the current literature of the day.

MR. ROBERT G. KEENE.—One of the well known practitioners of the Baltimore bar, whose face has been familiar in the various courts of the city for the past thirty years, is Mr. Robert Goldsborough Keene.

He is a native of Baltimore and received his earlier education in private schools and academies. Deciding upon the law as a profession, Mr. Keene entered the office of Mr. George M. Gill, a most eminent counsellor, where he was pursuing his studies at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War.

On the first call for men, Mr. Keene enlisted in the First Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate Army, and later, in Company A, First Maryland Cavalry, serving through the whole course of the war. One of the most exciting engagements in which he participated was a hand to hand encounter with the Michigan Cavalry in the second battle of Bull Run. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, also at Antietam, through the West Virginia Campaign, also in the famous

charge in Greenland Gap, with Jackson in the valley of Virginia, with the Army of Northern Virginia in all its great campaigns. At Luray, after the burning of Chambersburg, Mr. Keene was taken prisoner and idled away some eight months amid the scenes of Camp Chase, O., when he was exchanged and served until the close of hostilities, which occurred shortly afterwards.

At the end of the war Mr. Keene renewed his studies and was called to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore.

His father, Mr. John H. Keene, a son of Dr. Samuel Young Keene, who took part in the struggle for independence, serving as a surgeon through the entire contest, was a native of Talbot county, Md., as was likewise his wife, who was a Miss Sallie Lawrence, of the Dorsey family, of that State. Doctor Keene married a Miss Sarah Goldsborough, for whose father the subject of this sketch was named.

The Keene family is of English origin and one of distinction in the mother country. Edmund Keene, Lord Bishop of Ely, was an ancestor of the family, as also was Sir Benjamin Keene, English Ambassador to Spain in 1757. Mr. Keene was married in October, 1895, to Mrs. Abbie P. Bresee, daughter of George W. Patterson, of Virginia.

In his political views Mr. Keene is, and always has been, an unswerving Democrat, and while never consenting to accept office, has generally taken an active part in every campaign.

Mr. Keene holds a pew in Christ Church (Episcopal), which he attends. He is a member of the Maryland Club and Elkridge

Fox Hunting Club. Of the secret organizations he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Central Lodge, No. 108. Mr. Keene has interested himself considerably in real estate operations, and was the chief founder of Ocean City on the Atlantic coast. Purchasing a large tract of land from the Tabor heirs, he organized a company, laid out a town near the beach and thus became instrumental in building up a beautiful summer city by the sea.

JOHN PRENTIS POE.—No attorney is better or more favorably known than the genial author of the code of Maryland laws. Mr. John P. Poe is thoroughly identified with all the varied interests of the city of Baltimore, having made it his home since his birth, which occurred August 22, 1836. His parents, Nelson and Josephine Emily Poe, were also natives of Maryland, the former during his lifetime a well known member of the bar. John P. Poe was educated at the public schools of Baltimore and at the French and English Academy of Professor Boursand. Later he attended St. Mary's College, and subsequently Princeton College, from which he graduated in June, 1854, being at that time in his eighteenth year. On his return from college, Mr. Poe secured a clerkship in a bank and during this time read law under the supervision of his father. He was appointed librarian of the Law Library, which gave him an excellent opportunity of pursuing his studies. Applying for admission to the bar, his petition was granted in the Superior Court of Baltimore, August 22, 1857, in the Court of Appeals of Maryland in December of that year, and in the Supreme Court of the

United States in January, 1858, since which time he has been in active practice in the various State and Federal Courts. From the first, Mr. Poe has taken an active part in all political movements of the State and nation, advocating the principles of true Democracy. In 1871 Mr. Poe was appointed School Commissioner for the Eleventh ward, serving upwards of seventeen years. In 1885 he was appointed president of the Baltimore City Tax Commission, and of the State Tax Commission the following year. Under the administration as Mayor of Hon. William Pinkney White, Mr. Poe served as City Counsellor from 1882 to '84, and later on was elected Attorney General of the State in 1891.

Mr. Poe is well known as an author of recognized authority on legal subjects, his "Pleading and Practice in Courts of Common Law," first published in 1880, having passed through three editions, the last one being issued in 1897, the first one in 1882 to '84. Because of his eminent fitness for the work, Mr. Poe was appointed by the General Assembly in 1886 to prepare the Maryland Code of Public, General and Local Laws, and his codification was adopted in the act of 1888 and re-adopted in 1890. As a whole it is as complete and perfect a code of laws as can be found in any State of the Union. He prepared also the Baltimore City Code of 1885 and also that of 1893.

As early as 1869 Mr. Poe was elected a Regent of the University of Maryland and on the establishment of the School of Law of the University he was appointed professor, and later became Dean of the Faculty. As a practitioner at the Baltimore bar, Mr. Poe has had a long and successful career, his success dating back to his ad-

mission to practice. As an author his reputation is firmly established and will remain bright and untarnished long after his being called to the bar above. In political views Mr. Poe has always given his unswerving support to the standard bearers of Democracy. On the hustings or in the party councils he has been a pillar of the organization, and one whose counsel has been eagerly sought and highly esteemed.

MR. S. JOHNSON POE, a native of Baltimore, was born March 27, 1864. After securing his preliminary education in the well known school of Mr. George G. Carey, Mr. Poe matriculated in Princeton University in 1880, graduating in the class of '84. Having a predilection for the law, Mr. Poe began the study of his profession in the office of his father, Mr. John P. Poe, and after graduating from the Law School of the University of Maryland in May, 1887, was admitted to the bar the following month. Shortly after he opened an office in the city. He continued the practice of his profession alone until the 1st of January, 1895, at which time he and his brother became partners of their father under the firm name of John Poe & Sons. Mr. Poe holds communion with St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is a member of Lord Baltimore Lodge, No. 275, Knights of Honor, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Of the social clubs he holds membership in the following: The Baltimore Club, the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, the Catonsville Country Club, and the Bachelors' and Junior Cotillion Clubs of Baltimore.

In politics he is an unswerving Democrat. By appointment of the Supreme Court, Mr.

Poe served in 1896 on the Committee of Examination for admission to the bar.

MR. EDGAR ALLAN POE, youngest member of the firm of John P. Poe & Sons, was born in Baltimore, September 15, 1871. As a pupil of Mr. George G. Carey's private school, he acquitted himself with credit, and in 1887 entered Princeton University, completing his course and graduating in 1891. Reading law under the tutelage of his father, Mr. Poe attended lectures of the Law School of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1893, at which time he was admitted to the bar.

Before settling down to the practice of his profession, Mr. Poe spent upwards of a year in foreign travel, returning in the autumn of 1894. The beginning of the following year, he, with his brother, formed a partnership with their father under the firm name of John P. Poe & Sons, enjoying an extensive practice in the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Poe is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and is a supporter of the Bachelors' and Junior Cotillion Clubs. In politics he agrees with all the members of his family, being a staunch supporter of Democracy.

MR. JOSEPH B. SETH, Attorney, 100 E. Lexington street, is a worthy representative of one of the old colonial families. His first American ancestor of the direct male line was Jacobus Seth, who came to the Colony of Maryland in 1684, when he was admitted to citizenship by the Act of the Provincial Assembly. Whence he came is not definitely known. He lived in Calvert county, where he married Barbara Beckwith, daughter of Capt. George Beckwith,

whose wife Frances was a daughter of Nicholas Harvey, who settled at Point Patience in Calvert county on the Patuxent river, where he had a large landed estate. He sat in the first Colonial Assembly of Maryland, which was convened at St. Mary's City, January 25, 1637. On December 2, 1642, a patent was granted him for a tract of land called St. Joseph's Manor, lying on the south side of Patuxent river opposite Point Patience and containing 1,000 acres.

On January 3, 1639, a commission was issued to said Nicholas Harvey by Leonard Calvert to raise a company of men and invade the Mancantequut Indians and inflict punishment by law of war for sundry insolences and rapines committed upon the English inhabitants.

Jacobus Seth in 1685 moved to Talbot county and purchased Mount's Mill, now known as the Wye Mill. In religious belief he was a Catholic, and his will, made in 1694, bequeathed an amount of tobacco to the five fathers to say masses for the repose of his soul. He asked that if a priest could be secured to officiate at his burial that it should be done. Whether his wish was carried out we know not.

Mr. Seth's great-grandfather's brother, Jacob Seth, served as sergeant in the Fifth Maryland Regiment during three years of the Revolutionary War, enlisting August 15, 1777, his discharge bearing date of August 20, 1780.

Mr. Seth's father, Alexander Hamilton Seth, was for many years a well known and prominent farmer of Talbot county. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy; his good wife survived him just three years, attaining the same age. By a strange

coincidence each died on Good Friday and was interred on Easter Sunday. Mr. Joseph B. Seth was born on the family estates in Talbot county, November 25, 1845. Until the age of thirteen he attended public schools and then was under the instruction of a private tutor until of age for college. He had a scholarship in Dickinson College, but owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, did not attend, but later studied advanced branches under Mr. Daniel Hahn. In November, 1865, he began the study of law with Mr. John W. Frazier, of Baltimore, and two years later, in November, 1867, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore. He immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with his younger brother, T. Alexander Seth, and Mr. Harry E. Mann, until 1871, when he severed his connection with the firm and returned to Talbot county, where he continued to reside until the death of his brother in 1893, when he returned to Baltimore, where he has since had his office. Mr. Seth's practice is of a general nature, but cases in maritime law predominate.

Mr. Seth sat in the Legislature as a delegate from Talbot county in the session of 1874, and again in '84 and '86, when he was speaker of the House of Delegates. By appointment of Gov. Robert M. McLane in 1884, Mr. Seth served as judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier, and was re-appointed by Governor Lloyd and again by Governor Jackson. In October, 1890, he was appointed commander of the State Fisheries forces and while commanding the State Navy raised the service to a high degree of efficiency. In politics he has always been a Democrat of pronounced views. He is a member of Emanuel Episcopal Church,

and of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Coates's Lodge, of Easton. He is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Seth held at one time an appointment to the Senate which he never presented to that body, as the contingency for which it was issued never arose. The circumstances were these: On the death of Judge Ephraim K. Wilson in February, 1891, there occurred a vacancy until the 3d of March, when he would have succeeded himself. The notorious force bill had been defeated by the efforts of Senator Gorman, but it was bruited about that the bill would be called up again, and possibly carried through, the majority being so small that one vote might change the result. To prevent the possibility of such a proceeding, Governor Jackson issued a commission appointing Mr. Seth, Senator for the ten or twelve remaining days of the session, which would have been presented, and Mr. Seth's vote cast against the hated measure should it have been resurrected.

Mr. Seth was first married in 1879, to Miss Sallie Goldsborough Barnett, daughter of Mr. Alexander H. Barnett, of Talbot county, and granddaughter of Dr. John Barnett, so well and favorably known in the earlier decades of the present century. Her death occurred August, 1881, followed by that of her only child, a son, in September, 1881.

Mr. Seth was a second time married, in June, 1892, to Miss Mary S. Walker, daughter of Rev. Albert Rhett Walker, of South Carolina, and granddaughter of Bishop William Boone, first missionary Bishop to China, whither he went in 1840 as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs.

Seth's ancestors, the Rhetts, fought in the early wars of the country, and her father in the Civil War.

DR. J. EDGAR ORRISON, 805 N. Eutaw street.—A native of Virginia, Dr. J. Edgar Orrison was born near Leesburg in Loudoun county, July 22, 1862, at a time when the dogs of war were let loose in the beautiful valleys of the Old Dominion, and hostile armies were advancing and retreating in quick succession as the tide of war rose or fell for them. Happily the close of hostilities came before Doctor Orrison attained the age of a school boy, so that his education suffered none of the interferences of many sons of the South. His earliest education was secured in the schools of Leesburg, and later he attended the High School of Waterford, from which he graduated in 1880. Determining on dentistry as his profession in life, Doctor Orrison preparatory to attending dental school, placed himself for a time under the tutelage of Doctor Trussell. Coming to Baltimore in 1884, Doctor Orrison entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1886. The two following years were spent in the office of Dr. T. S. Waters, who had been his preceptor during his student life, and in 1888 he opened an office for himself, since which time he has been in continuous practice. The same year he was selected to fill the post of assistant demonstrator in his Alma Mater, which he served in that capacity until 1895, when he was instrumental in organizing the dental department of the Baltimore Medical College, and became Professor of Operative Dentistry, Dental Science and Dental Technique.

Doctor Orrison is a member of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church. He affiliates with the XI Psi Phi college fraternity and is enrolled on the records of the Maryland State Dental Society and the National Dental Association.

Doctor Orrison married Miss Grace A. Callow, daughter of Mr. William Callow, of Baltimore. The Doctor is a great lover of books and has a fine collection of volumes, many of them of rare editions and first issues, of which he is a connoisseur and very fond. His library contains many of the choicest specimens of the book-maker's art.

His parents, John W. and Rebecca (Smith) Orrison, are representative old Virginia families, who have been identified with the country since early colonial days, and many of them participated in the colonial wars and the war of independence.

THE professional career of Dr. George V. Milholland has been less of a stormy one than often befalls a younger practitioner. The son of a physician, he was reared in a professional atmosphere and naturally acquired a proficiency in the sister profession—dentistry. Born in Baltimore, August 7, 1871, he has always made the city his home. After attending a number of years the best private schools of the city he became a student of Loyola College, in which he remained some six or seven years. Deciding upon dentistry as a profession, our subject placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. Thomas S. Waters, and matriculated in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1891, receiving his diploma and license to practice. Opening an office with his preceptor, Doctor Milholland has attained to a comfortable

practice which his skill as a professional man well merits.

The Doctor has been elected by his Alma Mater as one of the assistant demonstrators, which official position he now holds. He is a member of the Maryland State Dental Association and is secretary of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater. In religious belief the Doctor is a sincere Catholic and holds membership in the Catholic Club, of Baltimore. Socially he affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, a social and benevolent Order that is growing in strength.

Dr. Edward F. Milholland, father of our subject, was born in the city of Baltimore, September 30, 1837, and here attended various schools. He studied for his profession in the Medical School of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1858. His wife, *nec* Mary C. Saunders, a native of Baltimore, is of Scottish descent. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

The grandfather, Arthur Milholland, came from Ireland to America early in the century. He died in Baltimore in 1887, at the age of eighty-one. His wife survived him fifteen years, dying at the age of eighty-six.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Nestor of the dental profession of Baltimore is Dr. Orlando A. Burton, who has practiced in the city since April, 1849, excepting the few months he was completing his medical studies in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia the winter following.

Born in Philadelphia December 1, 1829, he attended the private and public high schools of his native city until the age of fourteen, at which time he accepted a clerk-

ship in the mercantile establishment of an uncle where he remained two years. At the age of sixteen he entered the office and laboratory of his uncle, W. A. J. Birking, then a prominent dentist of the Quaker City, and remained under his uncle's tutelage until attaining his majority. At that time a practitioner must know how to manufacture everything in his use from the raw materials. The teeth were moulded, and after mixing the different constituents on the metallic plate, and when sufficiently dried, were carved into the proper form and then burned. The component parts of amalgam filling was a secret scarcely to be spoken of above a whisper; in fact, all that is now published to the world were "secrets" of a trade that was full of mysteries. The Doctor is the first and possibly the only dentist to receive from the Maryland Institute a medal for the excellence of his work. This occurred in 1851.

After completing his medical studies and returning to Baltimore, Doctor Burton opened an office at the corner of Park and Fayette streets which he occupied about a year and then formed a co-partnership with Doctor Brown, becoming the junior member of the firm. The firm dissolved in two years, when Doctor Burton married and set up an office for himself, and has since practiced alone.

Doctor Burton was married in 1852 to Miss Emeline Curley, daughter of Mr. James W. Curley, of Baltimore.

The Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Iris Lodge, No. 48, in which he has filled all of the official chairs, and is a member of the Grand Lodge. He affiliates also with Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a

Republican. The father of our subject, John Burton, was for many years a prominent dealer in books and stationery in Baltimore, having been engaged in that business in Philadelphia. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of 64. His wife was in maidenhood Miss Ann Maria Smith. The grandfather, Capt. William Burton, was one of a number of brothers, sea-faring men, who on retiring from the hardships of life on the ocean settled in the lower counties of Delaware, and many of their descendants have become prominent in the affairs of the State.

As one of the earliest living practitioners in the city, Doctor Burton is most interesting. His memory of former methods and operations and his knowledge of those of the present day, make an interesting contrast. He is a link connecting the fathers of the dental profession with the younger generation that are turned out annually from Baltimore's excellent dental schools.

EDWARD HOFFMEISTER, D. D. S.—The rapid rise of the subject of this sketch in his professional career is a matter of pleasurable gratulation to his friends, and almost if not quite unprecedented in one so young in the profession.

Dr. Edward Hoffmeister, a native of Baltimore, was born December 9, 1870. After attending public and Zion Parochial schools, the Doctor entered the City College, from which he graduated, after which he took a special course in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University. He next began a course in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1892, with the degree of Ph. G., and two years later from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, receiving

the degree of D. D. S. He was immediately appointed assistant demonstrator, and the following year demonstrator of chemistry, which position he held until his appointment in 1897 to the position of lecturer on materia medica, which he is now filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to the college.

By a course of study at Loyola College during the time he was busily employed at his profession, or his preparation therefor, the Doctor passed all the requisite examinations and received the degree of A. B. in the spring of 1897. He is a hard and continuous worker and has made an earnest effort for all the preferment that has worthily been conferred upon him. If any one would know the secret of his success, the answer is work, work, more work. The Doctor's time has been fully employed; idleness or leisure is an unknown quantity to him.

Doctor Hoffmeister is a worthy member of the First English Lutheran Church, and of the Maryland State Dental Society. In the summer of 1897 Doctor Hoffmeister was married to Miss Katie Spring, of Centralia, Ill., daughter of Mr. James H. Spring, a prominent contractor and builder of that place.

The parents of our subject, John and Elizabeth (Volker) Hoffmeister, are natives of Baltimore, where Mr. Hoffmeister has been long and favorably known in commercial circles, as a jeweler on Greene street. The paternal grandfather, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, came to America during the first half of the present century. The maternal grandfather, Michael Volker, was also of foreign birth, a native of the fatherland.

DR. WILLIAM B. MANN, Dentist, 2105 Maryland avenue. One of the leading dentists of the northern section of the city is Dr. William B. Mann. His birth occurred at Zanesville, O., February 23, 1849, while his parents were temporarily residing there. Shortly after they returned to their home at Frederick, Md., where our subject was reared and attended school, later taking a course in Rockhill College and Dickinson Seminary, where his literary education was completed so far as schools go. The Doctor engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time until he decided upon dentistry for a profession. Coming to the city, Doctor Mann finished the course of Baltimore Medical College and Maryland Dental College in 1877. Later he pursued the course of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and graduated from that institution in 1882. Opening an office on Howard street, he began the successful practice of his profession and has since enjoyed a goodly share of patronage. The Doctor is of an inventive turn of mind and many ingenious devices come from his busy brain, not only applying to his profession, but also to other fields of activity. One of the earliest of these was a can testing machine to save the loss of products put up in machine made cans. It works perfectly and has been adopted by most of the large canning establishments between Maine and California. One of his latest inventions is an improvement in pneumatic tires, that will be on the market in 1898. In the field of his profession, Doctor Mann has patented a dental chair, a dental engine and a vulcanizer, all of which are manufactured by White & Co., which bespeaks their excellence.

The Doctor, some years since, opened an

office at his residence, 2105 Maryland avenue, and for a time held his practice at each office. But desiring more out of door life and exercise, he discontinued his Howard street place, and opened a suburban office at No. 19 Chestnut avenue in Hampton, going out each afternoon on pleasant days on his wheel.

The Doctor is a member of the Maryland State Dental Association and the American Dental Association, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the advancement of his profession. He was fortunate in being under the tutelage of Doctor Winder, during his incumbency as Dean of the Dental College, at a time when Doctor Riggs was a guest of the Dean. Doctor Riggs had made a special study of that common and distressing malady pyorrhoea alveolaris, thought by many to be incurable. Doctor Mann gave close attention to the clinics of Doctor Riggs, and has fortunately succeeded in learning thoroughly his treatment of this malady, and has been signally successful in obtaining complete cures in almost every case. He has reached the rank of specialist in that disease.

Doctor Mann married Miss Carrie Grace, daughter of Mr. James H. Grace, of Baltimore. The Mann family is of old New England stock, dating back into earliest colonial times. The earliest mention of one of the family was about 1650, when James Mann was made a freeman of Rohoboth, Mass. His will was executed in 1692, probably a year subsequent to his death. He is presumed to be the father of Thomas Mann, who died July 18, 1794, having participated in the famous Indian battle, known as Pierce's Fight, in which eleven whites were the only survivors of sixty-three English-

men and twenty friendly Indians, who were surrounded. They formed a circle and sold their lives dearly. Nearly twice as many of the attacking party were slain. Thomas Mann was severely wounded, and this may have hastened his death. His second wife, Mary Wheaton, bore him five children, of whom John was the youngest. His birth occurred at Providence, R. I., whither the family had moved, in the year of his father's death and two years prior to his mother's. His entire life was spent on his farm purchased from his brother, his death occurring December 7, 1782, at the age of eighty-eight. He married Abigail, daughter of Eleazer Arnold. Of their children, John, Jr., lived on the farm, and owned and operated a smithy. He was a member of the town council and served in the court of probate. He was born December 13, 1734, and died October 9, 1807. His first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Stafford, was the mother of Samuel Mann, whose birth occurred September 2, 1766. He lived many years at Smithfield, R. I., where he served as justice of the peace, coroner and town councilman. Like his father, he was a farmer and blacksmith, healthy occupations that lengthened his life to a good old age. His wife, Amy Bryton, died in 1858, at the age of eighty.

Their son, Stephen Stafford Mann, father of our subject, was born in Smith, R. I., April 11, 1811, the last of a family of nine children. He became an expert chemist, and for many years was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, with headquarters in Cleveland, O., where he died in September, 1884, at the age of seventy-three. His wife, Anna M., daughter of Rev. John Hurtsock, survives him.

The Doctor can trace his lineage back into

the earliest colonial times, through a line of ancestors in whom he may feel a pardonable pride. They have left an honorable record behind them.

COL. WILLIAM A. HANWAY, ex-City Commissioner and Attorney, 822 Equitable Building.

Col. William A. Hanway, the genial ex-City Commissioner, is a native of the Old Dominion, his birth occurring in Morgantown, Monongahela county, now West Virginia, December 16, 1836.

After attending private schools and the Monongahela Academy until the age of 14, he concluded he was old and wise enough to embark in business. His father, deeming it well to give him a taste of business life, purchased for him an interest in a mercantile establishment which he successfully carried on for two years. About this time he came to a realizing sense of the fact that more of an education would not come amiss in any walk of life. After spending two years at Monongahela Academy, at Morgantown, he entered Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson College), at Washington, Pa., from which he graduated with credit in 1857. Deciding on the law for a profession Mr. Hanway entered the private law school of Judge Brockenborough, of Lexington, Va., since merged into the Washington and Lee University. All graduates from the Judge's school have been enrolled as graduates of the University, where Colonel Hanway's name can be found. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia at Morgantown in the spring of 1860. During the stormy period prior to and during the Civil War, Colonel Hanway, although quite a young man, took a promi-

nent part and was a member of the convention that met at Wheeling and reorganized the government of Virginia by the election of Francis Pierpont Governor and at the same time provided for taking the steps for a legal separation of West Virginia from the "Old Dominion."

His father having died possessed of large landed estates, Colonel Hanway was quite busily engaged for a number of years, surveying the many tracts, and settling up the estate. In 1870 he came to Baltimore, first engaging in mercantile pursuits, but later engaging in real estate transactions on an extensive scale, giving more attention to real estate business than to the legal profession. He has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens in being elected to the city council three successive terms, beginning in 1883; the second term he was honored by his fellow councilmen by being elected president of the first branch. By appointment of Mayor Hooper on December 14, 1896, Colonel Hanway assumed the office of City Commissioner, which he efficiently filled throughout his term, being a man of marked executive ability.

The Hanway family is of English origin. The eccentric Jonas Hanway, the first man to carry an umbrella in the streets of London, was a distant kinsman of the American families of that name. The first American ancestor came to the colonies early in their settlement, and made his home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, from which the family immigrated first to Virginia and some branches to the west, settling in later generations in the Mississippi Valley.

Jesse Hanway, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Old Virginia, and when emigration began after the close of

the Revolutionary War, pushed out to the west and became a pioneer in what is now West Virginia. Here he died while his son, John Hanway, father of our subject, was quite a small boy.

John Hanway was reared by his uncle, Col. Samuel Hanway, an expert civil engineer, who was with Washington on his expedition surveying lands in the western part of the State. He was the second surveyor of Monongahela county at a time when it comprised what is divided into thirty counties now. His predecessor started on an expedition into the wilderness and never returned. It was supposed he was killed by the Indians. John Hanway learned civil engineering from his uncle, and for many years followed that profession. His wide knowledge of the country enabled him to make good selections of lands, which his thrift enabled him to secure. He took a prominent part in local affairs and on his demise in 1852 was greatly missed.

He married Miss Sarah Steen, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of James Steen, who emigrated from Ireland probably during the time of the Irish Rebellion in 1798.

Colonel Hanway married Mary Dinsmore Scott, daughter of Doctor Scott, president of Washington College during the time the Colonel was a student there. They are members of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Colonel Hanway is a member of the Masonic Order, holding membership in Concordia Lodge, No. 13. His Chapter affiliation is in West Virginia. He has served in all the chairs of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and is Grand Commander of the State. In early manhood Colonel Hanway was a Whig, casting his

first vote for Bell and Everett; later when politics in his State became corrupt he voted independently and with the Democrats. Of late years, since coming to Baltimore, he has been a staunch Republican.

DR. ROBERT S. CORSE, JR., Dentist, 254 N. Eutaw street.

Dr. Robert S. Corse, Jr., one of the younger members of the dental profession, was born near the city of Baltimore, November 24, 1872. His grandfather many years ago established the extensive nurseries carried on for over fifty years under the firm name of William Corse & Sons. He was of a Quaker family, who on account of their faith took no part in the War of the Revolution, nor in that of 1812.

Robert S. Corse, Sr., was a native of Harford county. On attaining manhood he became a member of the firm of which his father was the head, and after the latter's death continued the business some twenty-five years. He then retired from active business and is now residing in Baltimore, taking life easily in his declining years, under his own vine and fig tree. He married Miss Rachel S. Norris, daughter of Dr. Caleb Norris, a native and for many years a resident of Frederick. His father came from Virginia at a very early period in the present century. Caleb Norris was one of the first dentists of the State, being an intimate friend and colleague of Dr. Chapin A. Harris and Doctor Chandler. He was a man of unusual proficiency in his profession, and far in advance of his times. A sample of his bridge-work until recently extant antedates the present work of that kind nearly fifty years. Samples of his plate work and fillings now in the hands of his descendants

show mechanical skill that would test most modern practitioners beyond their capacity, even with the many improvements in appliances and tools.

Dr. Robert S. Corse, Jr., was educated in the Friends' Elementary and High Schools, graduating in 1889. Entering the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, he graduated in 1894, since which time he has been in practice with his uncle, Doctor Norris.

Doctor Corse is a member of the Friends' Society of Baltimore. He holds membership in the college fraternity Psi Omega, and in the Maryland State Dental Association.

DR. WILLIAM S. NORRIS, D. D. S., 234 N. Eutaw street.

Dr. William S. Norris, one of the progressive dental practitioners of Baltimore, inherits his mechanical skill and taste for his profession from his father. Dr. Caleb Norris was regarded by his early associates as one of the most ingenious men in Frederick county and was one of the early expert dentists of which Baltimore, in the infancy of the profession in America, was the center. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Chapin A. Harris and Doctor Chandler, two of the early lights in dentistry, and was their peer in his profession. Born near the city of Newmarket, Frederick county, Md., about 1816, his professional life was mostly spent in that section of the State, practicing his profession in Baltimore City and Frederick. Over half a century ago he designed bridge-work and constructed some of the work on practically the same plans that the work is now done. Dr. William S. Norris has in his possession one of the first pieces of work of this kind done by his father, also a tooth

with a perfect gold filling placed there by him, which remained in the mouth of the subject for a period of forty-five years. He was in many things that length of time ahead of many of his colleagues. Part of his professional career was spent in Baltimore, but he returned to Newmarket, where he died in 1858, at the early age of forty-one. Doctor Norris was united in marriage to Miss Mary Penn, daughter of Charles Penn, whose wife was a Miss Davis. Mrs. Norris is a descendant of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

Joel Norris, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and moved at a very early day to Frederick county, Md., where he became owner of a large farm near the town of Newmarket, where he died about 1856, at the age of seventy-five. Being of the Society of Friends, none of the Norris family were participants in the War of the Revolution nor of the subsequent wars.

Dr. William S. Norris was born in Frederick county, Md., near Newmarket, July 4, 1849. After a course in the public schools, he attended Glenwood Institute in Howard county some two or three years. Having decided on the dental profession for a vocation, Doctor Norris came to Baltimore and entered the Maryland College, from which he graduated in 1894, and from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery the following year, and during these years had been practicing under the tutelage of Doctor Etheridge, with whom he remained some five years after graduation, since which time he has practiced for and by himself. The Doctor is a member of the Maryland State Dental Association.

Doctor Norris was married to Miss

Avondale Milburn, daughter of Mr. Alexander Milburn, of St. Mary's county, Md., a member of one of the old colonial families of that region. Dr. and Mrs. Norris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ONE of the leading experts of Baltimore in digestive and nutritional diseases, Dr. Charles Edmund Simon, is a native of the city, his birth having occurred September 23, 1866, and here the first six years of his life were spent. Owing to continued ill health of the mother, the family in 1872 removed to Germany, and for twelve years our subject was a student of the Gymnasium, where he secured a fine classical education. On his return to Baltimore, Doctor Simon entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he graduated in 1888. The following winter he was a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and on his return was an assistant in the dispensary of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Matriculating in the medical school of the University of Maryland, Doctor Simon graduated in 1890, and for a year after was assistant resident physician of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The season of 1891-92 he spent in Paris, studying in the hospitals in the line of his specialty. On his return Doctor Simon opened an office, making a specialty of digestive and nutritional diseases, and his skill and efforts have been appreciated.

On December 1, 1897, Doctor Simon opened at his residence a private clinical laboratory for post-graduate course in clinical chemistry and microscopy. It is the first of its kind in Baltimore. On the day of the opening he entertained at a social func-

tion, the Faculty of the University, an auspicious beginning for a grand field of labor.

Doctor Simon takes a commendable interest in all societies for the promotion of a wider knowledge and the ethics of the profession. Of the societies to which he belongs the leading ones are: The Medical and the Historical Societies of Johns Hopkins University, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and charter member of the American Society of Gastroenterology. Doctor Simon is the author of "Clinical Diagnosis" and many articles on various topics in the journals devoted to medical and surgical interests.

Charles Simon, father of our subject, is a native of Baltimore. He was for many years connected with the large dry goods firm which bears his name. In 1895 he retired from active business, and is now enjoying a competency free from the turmoils of a business life. He married Miss Helen Kirchner, daughter of Mr. Henry Kirchner, a native of Minden, Germany. The grandfather, Charles Simon, Sr., came from Waldeck, Germany, in 1816, to Baltimore, and built up a large business here. He was married in Baltimore to Miss Amelung, whom he had met on the vessel during a long and stormy passage from the fatherland. He was a great friend of Reverend Scheib, his revered pastor.

Doctor Simon was married in Basle, Switzerland, to Miss Lina Stumm, only daughter of Gustav Stumm.

In religious belief Doctor Simon is in accord with the Unitarian doctrines.

DR. ABRAM B. ARNOLD, though not a native of Baltimore, is as thoroughly identi-

fied with all of its varied interests as if he were. His birth occurred in Goessingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 4, 1820. Here the first dozen years of his life were spent until 1832 or 1833, when his parents emigrated to America, sailing from Havre de Grace and landing in New York. Proceeding to Berks county, Pa., the family settled at Meiersburg, where the father, Isaac Arnold, went into mercantile business, in which he continued there until removing to Baltimore. Mr. Arnold continued business on removing to Baltimore until an advanced age, when he retired from active life and spent in ease his declining years. He died in Baltimore about 1883 at the age of eighty. His wife, who was Hannah Blumenthal, also a native of Goessingen, attained the age of ninety-one.

Abram Arnold attended the parochial schools and gymnasium of his native city and the common schools of Pennsylvania, supplemented by a course in the Meiersburg College, from which he graduated about 1842. Having a liking for the medical profession, Doctor Arnold placed himself under the instruction of his uncle, Doctor Levis, of London, Pa., with whom he studied for a time and then entered the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia, where he was a student for a year. From the University of Pennsylvania he entered the Washington University from which he graduated in 1848, and soon after was appointed to the chair of materia medica. After this institution was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons Doctor Arnold occupied the chair of clinical professor on diseases of the nervous system. He afterwards occupied the chair of practice of medicine which he held for nearly fifteen years. He published for the use of

students a "Manual of Nervous Diseases;" also contributed a number of articles on medical subjects to medical journals. His paper on "Circumcision" is considered a valuable contribution. In 1892, having more than attained his three score years and ten, and been in practice nearly half a century, Doctor Arnold retired from active practice to spend his declining years free from the anxieties of an active practitioner. His years sit lightly upon him and in appearance a score of years should be deducted from his age. A better preserved physician after the exposures and cares of half a century's practice would be hard to find.

Doctor Arnold was married to Miss Ellen Dennis, daughter of Mr. Adam Dennis, of Easton, Pa. Her brother, Capt. John Dennis, was in command of the gunboat "Huntress" on the famous Red river expedition during the Civil War and died during the operations on that stream.

Doctor Arnold worships in Bolton Street Temple. He was formerly a member of a number of the leading lodges, but has withdrawn from active affiliation. In the medical societies he has always taken an active interest and more so than many practitioners many years his junior. He is ex-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Baltimore, and of a number of other organizations of the profession. Doctor Arnold was chairman of Section of General Practice at the Ninth International Medical Congress that met at Washington.

Chess has always been a diversion of Doctor Arnold, and as president of the Baltimore Chess Club, it has been his pleasure to entertain the world famed exponents of the king of games. As president of the Monumental Club it fell to his lot to play

against Paul Morphy on his visit to Baltimore, and although defeated he was not cast down; there were others who fared as he did. Steinmetz was a warm personal friend of the Doctor's, as were many of the leading players of his time.

Although for many years Doctor Arnold had charge of two large hospitals, gave daily lectures and attended to an unusually large practice, he has passed through a very busy life with but a light touch of Father Time, and a heart as young as when he started on the threshold of his professional life.

DR. MARBURY BREWER, 1106 McCulloch street, Baltimore.

In Doctor Brewer we find a man with the courage of his convictions, strong enough to break away from old ideas and adopt new ones, although it may sever old friendships and break the fraternal ties of many years' standing.

Educated, and for many years, a practitioner of the regular school of medicine, Doctor Brewer a quarter of a century ago became a convert to homeopathic treatment and at the expense of old professional ties and society affiliations, took up the practice of the newer school regardless of consequences.

Born in Annapolis May 28, 1830, his early life was spent in that city and his education secured in its schools. Attending first the English and Latin grammar schools of St. John's College, he graduated from the collegiate department in 1846. With Doctor Claude he began the study of medicine, and later entered the medical school of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1850, while in his nineteenth year.

For two years he practiced with his old pre-

ceptor in Annapolis and in 1852 opened an office in Baltimore which has since been his field of labor and his home. After over twenty years' practice in the regular school of medicine, Doctor Brewer became a convert to homeopathy and gradually worked from one practice to the other, studying with Dr. Todd Helmuth, the well known homeopathist of New York. Doctor Brewer is a member of the Maryland Homeopathic Society, and for twenty years was physician to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Catholic Church, having been prior to that time an Episcopalian. Doctor Brewer's wife was Miss Albuna D. Strandley, of Baltimore.

George G. Brewer, the father of our subject, was born in Annapolis in 1801, and died in 1862. He was a prominent man of his day, serving in official capacities many years. Prior to 1851 he was registrar of the Land Office for Maryland, resigning at that time.

THE family of which Doctor Branham is a worthy representative is one of colonial antecedents. The earliest ancestor settled in Suffolk county at a very early period, and his descendants participated in all the wars of the country, including the late Civil War.

Mr. ——— Branham, father of the Doctor, was for many years a prominent planter of Walker county, Ga., the place of his nativity. His death occurred here in 1897 at the age of seventy-one. He served during the Civil War three years in the 69th Georgia Volunteers, and although frequently offered a commission preferred serving in the ranks.

His grandfather, Dr. Henry Branham, of Eatonton, Ga., was one of the most prominent men in this section of the State during the early decades of the century. He was not only prominent in professional circles, but in religion and politics as well. He was a profoundly religious man, well versed in theology, and a licensed preacher of the Methodist faith, serving many times as local delegate to the Annual State Conference. He represented his district, Putnam county, in the halls of the State Senate with credit to himself and his constituency.

The mother of Doctor Branham was Miss Catharine C., daughter of Mr. Joseph P. McCullough, of Scottish origin. His uncle came to America as an officer in the British Army, some time prior to the Revolutionary War. Sympathizing with the colonists he resigned his commission, and when the struggle actually began enlisted in the Colonial Army and served through the war. Doctor Branham's maternal grandfather married a Miss Daniel, of the well-known family of that name, and settled in Georgia.

Doctor Branham was born in Walker county, Ga., May 7, 1857, and enjoyed what educational privileges the country schools afforded, after the close of the war finishing at Chatata Academy in Bradley county, Tenn. On completing his education, Doctor Branham taught school for one year, during which time he read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. A. T. Fricks, of Rising Faun, Ga., as well as during vacations between terms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which he graduated second in a class of sixty-nine. It was revealed some years

afterward that but for unwarranted assumption on the part of one of the examiners who was acting as proxy, Doctor Branham would have carried off first honors instead of second. A brother and cousin each secured first honors in subsequent years, showing a family penchant for study and hard work.

For two years succeeding his graduation, Doctor Branham officiated as resident physician in the College Hospital. In 1881 he opened an office and has since been in active practice in the city. For a number of years he acted as demonstrator in anatomy in his Alma Mater, and is now filling the chair of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology of the Baltimore University. Of the many societies for professional advancement to which Doctor Branham belongs may be mentioned the Medical and Surgical Faculty, the Clinical Society, the American Association of Gynecology and Obstetrics and the American Medical Association. He holds membership in the University Club, Oriental Lodge, No. 158, of the Masonic fraternity, and several of the minor orders. Doctor Branham has written upwards of fifty monographs on various interesting topics, which have been read before the different medical societies and printed in the journals devoted to the interests of the profession.

The wife of Doctor Branham was Miss Grace M., daughter of Mr. John T. Gwinn, of Baltimore, formerly of Virginia.

DR. WILLIAM W. DUNBRACCO, Dentist, 1023 Edmondson avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Prominent among the younger members of the dental profession of Baltimore is Dr. William W. Dunbracco, a native of

Queen Anne county, Md. His birth occurred at Centreville, July 14, 1861.

His father having been appointed by Governor Bradford a Grain Inspector of the port of Baltimore, in 1863, the family removed to the city, where the Doctor attended the public schools and the City College, from which he graduated July 1, 1881. He immediately entered the counting-room of the late firm of Adams, Buck & Co., wholesale hatters, as assistant book-keeper and entry clerk, but resigned in July following to accept a position in Louisiana, where for three years he was principal of the Covington Academy. Returning to the city, he matriculated in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated as class orator in 1888. He at once joined the Odontological Society of Baltimore, and later the Maryland State Dental Association, of which for seven years he was the recording secretary, and in 1896 was elected president, and presided at the union meeting of this Association and the Washington City Dental Society held in Washington, D. C. He is at present the corresponding secretary. He has been an assistant demonstrator in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery for ten years, having been appointed immediately after graduation, and has taken an active interest in the College Alumni, of which he is recording secretary. He is an honorary member of the Xi Psi Phi dental fraternity. In social orders he has taken quite a prominent part. He is a Past Commander of the Order of the Golden Chain, and in the Royal Arcanum has filled all the chairs in his Council, is now serving as Orator of Calvert Council, and is a District Deputy Grand Regent of the State of Mary-

land. In religious faith Doctor Dunbracco is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes an active interest in its welfare.

Doctor Dunbracco is the son of Mr. William T. Dunbracco, a native of Queen Anne county, Md. His father, Nathan Dunbracco, a prominent citizen of Beaver Dams, now Ingleside, died in 1849, when William was fourteen years of age, who then entered a mercantile store at Ingleside. Several years later, in 1856, he went to Centreville, the county seat, and was appointed under the administration of President Lincoln in 1861 postmaster, which office he held till May, 1863, when the Governor made him a Grain Inspector. Two years later he removed to Baltimore, where he remained after the expiration of the term of his office and entered the mercantile world in the carpet trade. Disposing of his business later, he became associated with the largest carpet establishment of the city, where he is still engaged. William T.'s father and mother both dying before his fifteenth year, little is known of his ancestry in the agnate branch. The name is thought by some to be of Spanish origin, but others Scotch, which is most probably true.

Doctor Dunbracco's mother was Miss Margaret M. Vickers, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Vickers, an eminent citizen of Queen Anne county, which he served for a number of years as Clerk of the Court, and at his death was Register of Wills. He was a prominent member of the Order of Free Masons. The Vickers family is one of the oldest in Maryland, originating in George Vickers, who came from Hull, England, about 1620, settling in Maryland. The

name as originally spelled was Vicars or Vickery, and would indicate a connection with the clergy.

Doctor Dunbracco married Miss Ella N. Alford, daughter of Rev. James E. Alford, of Baltimore. Two children have been born to them: Estelle Edmondson and Julia Vickers.

AMONG the prominent physicians of Baltimore who have made an enviable success in a professional as well as a business way must be mentioned Dr. Edward E. Mackenzie. His family for several generations have been residents of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland. His great-grandfather, Thomas Mackenzie, was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and came to America in 1745, settling on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake in Calvert county, where he owned large landed estates. He had three sons, Colin, Cosmo and George. Cosmo Mackenzie, the grandfather of our subject, was a lawyer in his native county of Calvert, and it was his son, Thomas Mackenzie, the father of Dr. Edward E. Mackenzie, who, on attaining manhood, moved to Baltimore and entered upon a mercantile career in this city, successfully conducting the Saddlery Hardware business until his death in 1866. Thomas Mackenzie, the father, married Eleanora I. Brevitt, daughter of Dr. Joseph Brevitt, who during his life was one of the noted physicians of Baltimore. He was a native of England, and served in the British Navy as surgeon in the Royal Fleet. Dr. Edward E. Mackenzie was born in Baltimore August 19, 1858. His education was secured in private schools and the University of Maryland School of Letters, conducted for many years under the presidency

and direction of Rev. E. A. Dalrymple. Afterwards he attended the regular course in the School of Medicine in the same university and graduated with high honors March 4, 1884, since which time he has had a successful and increasing practice in this city. In 1890 Doctor Mackenzie was one of the organizers of the Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company, and has ever since its incorporation occupied the position of its Medical Director, and his ability and judgment have been recognized as two of the main causes for that organization's rapid success and growth, until to-day it is one of the leading industrial insurance companies in the South. Doctor Mackenzie, like his ancestors, comes of Quaker stock, and he is a member of the Society of Friends. He takes an active interest in all work looking to the advancement of his profession, and is connected by membership with the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Clinical Society of Maryland, and from 1887 to 1891 was one of the Corps of Lecturers in the Woman's Medical College, but owing to the other demands upon his time resigned the chair he held to devote himself to his large practice.

THE family of which Dr. Frank West is a worthy descendant is one of the oldest in Maryland. The first American ancestor, great-great-grandfather of our subject, came from Horton, Buckinghamshire, England, where he was one of the nobility, having a coat of arms, which is still preserved by his descendants. His son, Stephen West, married a Miss Williams, who inherited from her father the old country seat "The Woodward," the second brick house

built in Maryland, probably from imported bricks. The old weather-vane bore date 1712, and the oldest part of the house was used to make munitions for the Revolutionary Army. Two of the sons of the original purchaser, Charles and William, served in the Continental ranks. The old house burned in 1866, carrying up in smoke many treasures of the colonial period in furniture, paintings and manuscripts.

The father of our subject, Edward Lord West, son of Richard Williams West, was born in Prince George's county. He served many years as an officer in the United States Navy, and died at sea in 1851. While on a cruise in New England waters he met and married Miss Lucy Cushing, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Dodge Cushing, a prominent physician of Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass. The venerable mother still survives at the age of seventy-seven, making her home with a brother of Doctor West on the old family estate in Prince George's county, Md.

Dr. Frank West was born in Prince George's county, Md., March 20, 1851. His education was secured in the schools of Fauquier county, Va. While still a youth he began farming with his brother and for seven years continued in that vocation. Deciding on medicine as a profession he came to Baltimore, matriculating in the medical school of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated March 1, 1879. After a year's practice in the city he became resident physician in the University Hospital, continuing in that institution from the last of February, 1880, to the 1st of April, 1885. At the close of his incumbency in the hospital he resumed private practice in the city until by reason of overwork his health failed

in 1889. From March of that year until June of 1890 he resided in the Bahama Islands, practicing his profession and speculating in the products of the islands. His residence was most of the time on Green Turtle Key and Governor's Island, where the salubrious climate fully restored him to vigorous good health, as his present appearance attests. Since his return Doctor West has resided and had his office at 59 Chase street. A general practitioner, Doctor West is a skillful surgeon as well, having successfully performed many dangerous and delicate operations during his professional career in the city.

Mrs. West in her girlhood was Miss Matilda Price Smith, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Price Smith, of Washington, D. C., during his life a prominent landed proprietor of that city.

Doctor West is a vestryman of St. Barnabas Church, of Baltimore. Although at times a club member, Doctor West was never an attendant upon any of those bodies and has since withdrawn from all of them, preferring to spend what leisure time he may have in the seclusion of his happy home.

ADELBERT J. VOLCK, Dentist, 338 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

It is with pleasure that we devote space to a brief sketch of the Nestor of the dental profession in Baltimore, the well-known Dr. Adelbert J. Volck. His practice extends farther back into the century than any practitioner in Baltimore. Born in a foreign land, the career at first planned for him was far other than the scenes in which it has been cast. His father, Andreas Volck, was a man of scientific attainments, being a

large manufacturing chemist of Nuremberg, Bavaria. He was a man of wide culture and learning and devoted his leisure hours to scientific researches, especially in the field of theological learning. Several of his sons are men of renown in various fields of human activity in their native land, only two of them having come to America.

Adelbert J. Volck was born in the city of Augsburg, Bavaria, April 14, 1828. While yet in early childhood his parents removed to Nuremberg, where his early education was secured, after which he became a student in the University of Munich. His career here was cut short by reason of having to flee the country for being suspected of participating or sympathizing with the revolution of 1848, when Schurz, Hecker and many other of our now distinguished American citizens inaugurated a movement for greater freedom that resulted in their expatriation. Escaping from the fatherland, our fleeing student made his way in secret to Bremen, whence he sailed for New York, where he landed late in November, 1848. A penniless stranger in a strange land, little familiar with a foreign tongue, he met with discouragement everywhere he applied for work. The young foreigner found little demand for an expert chemist or one of the scientific attainments. He sought positions as teacher, as assistant, as chemist—anything that would bring him remuneration, but nothing was to be found. Hoping for better fortune in Boston, he departed for that city, where it was worse than in New York. He nearly starved. To sustain life he sought any kind of employment, manual or otherwise, but met with discouragement on every hand. By good fortune he came to the notice of Doctor Keep, an eminent

dentist of Boston, and was given employment assisting him in chemical experiments and operations in his laboratory, and was here employed something upwards of a year.

Dr. Chapin A. Harris, hearing of the young German who was so expert a chemist, sent for him to assist in his office and the laboratory of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and from that time on the field was open to him. He became at once a teacher as well as student in the dental school, and on graduating in 1851 opened an office in Baltimore, where he has since been in active practice for upwards of forty-eight years. Though unable to remain at the university in Germany to complete his course, Doctor Volck wrote his thesis here, and had conferred upon him the degree of D. Ph. He has always been an original investigator, never being content to tread the beaten paths of others' research. He made many investigations in the field of microscopy with Dr. Christopher Johnson. In metalurgy he has had a wide experience, assaying thousands of samples of foil used in the practice of dentistry to establish what manufacturers' products are pure and in which an alloy is found, either by carelessness or design of the manufacturer.

Doctor Volck was the first dentist to make use of enamel inlays for fillings, as far back as 1854. At that time the work was inlaid in gold, and was more durable than more modern methods of cement. The Doctor now has in his possession his first specimen of work and the inlay is in a perfect state of preservation.

The Doctor works at his profession for the nourishment of his body, finding food for his soul in art. And it is not in one

branch of art alone that this many sided man excels. Had he chosen that for his vocation in life instead of his avocation, there can be little doubt that he would have made his mark. As a designer and draughtsman he is excelled by few; as a painter he shows a familiarity with the handling of pigments and of the various schools of art and the individual styles of the old masters that might be envied by many who make a profession of painting. A little study in the Doctor's office, dashed off in a few hours one morning before a little coterie of artist friends who used to congregate weekly at his house to discourse on topics of art, is a good imitation of the style of Rembrandt, whose work the Doctor was illustrating, and which has many times been taken for a work of that master. The branch of art for which the Doctor is most widely known, perhaps, is his fine work in metals. There is probably not his superior in the establishments of Tiffany or Graham in New York, nor in any of the cities of America. The Appold Testimonial, the product of his brain and hand, is as artistic a piece of work as one can find. For exquisite and artistic delicacy of design, and for boldness of execution, it could not well be excelled. Much of the finest work turned out by the various establishments of artistic metal work in Baltimore was executed by him. A testimonial, artistic groups in silver, etc., to Mayor Hooper, by the citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of political creed, a large and important work, is from his designs.

When the work of the day is over—when his last patient has gone—then the work of his heart and soul begins. His hours are long and midnight usually finds him in his

laboratory with the tools of the silversmith in his hand, or mayhaps the charcoal or pencil of the artist. Though nearing the seventieth mile-stone in the journey of life, Doctor Volck retains to a remarkable degree his faculties. His eyesight is still so strong and perfect that he has little use for glasses.

He is a member of the University and Athenaeum Clubs of this city and of various medical and dental societies, both National and State. In his professional and private life he is revered by his colleagues and loved by all his friends.

DR. THOMAS S. LATIMER was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1839, one of a family of eleven children. He attended public and private schools and enjoyed the advantages of having a private tutor. He completed his literary education in Sherwood Academy, located at York, Pa., and shortly after matriculated in the University of Maryland Medical School, from which he graduated in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Doctor Latimer espoused the cause of the South, and enlisted April 19th as a private in the First Regiment of Maryland C. S. A., and went south early in May. After about eight months' service in the ranks, his medical ability was recognized and he was appointed assistant surgeon to his regiment, where he completed his first year's service. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed medical field purveyor to General Lee's army of Northern Virginia, which position he held until after the battle of Gettysburg. On reaching Richmond, Doctor Latimer was made surgeon in charge of the Confederate States Dispensary and the Robinson Hospital, and attended to the medical needs of

the wives and children of soldiers in the field, which was his pleasant duty until the fall of Richmond and the army's retreat. On that unhappy event the Doctor was assigned to the division of Gen. Joseph Johnston, and reached Charlotte, N. C., before receiving the news of the surrender, and there laid down his arms. Fearing that the lot of the vanquished might be anything but a pleasant one, Doctor Latimer went to the Spanish West Indies, intending to practice his profession and make his home there for a time at least. But as leniency was shown all who had been supporting the Confederate States he returned in a few months to Richmond, where he spent the winter of '65-66. Coming to Baltimore in the spring of '66 with the intention of enlisting under Generals Price and Ma-gruder in Mexico to sustain Maximilian, he was deterred by a letter from General Early, who seeing that the French Empire in Mexico was doomed, advised Confederate volunteers not to come.

During his service in the army of Northern Virginia, Doctor Latimer enjoyed the personal friendship of General Lee, as intimately as a young surgeon could that of his superior officer, and in his intercourse with the greatest Confederate became very much attached to him. In 1866, receiving an appointment as resident physician to the University Hospital, Doctor Latimer was placed in charge and remained with the institution two years, when he resigned to begin his private practice, in which he has received recognition as one of the most skillful physicians in the city, holds a high place amongst his colleagues, and has a large and influential practice.

Doctor Latimer is Professor of Physiol-

ogy in the Baltimore College of Surgery and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, and during the existence of the Post-Graduate Medical College held a professorship in that institution. He has held a prominent position in the profession in the city and State, having served as president and vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and President of the Baltimore Medical Association.

Of the writings of Doctor Latimer the chief is "Anatomy and Physiology of Harris' Principles and Practice of Dentistry." His chapter on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is a well-written part in Loomis' Text-book on Medicine, and his many monographs are papers of recognized merit.

The earliest American ancestor in the male line was one James Latimer, who coming from England settled in Wilmington, Del., in early colonial times, his descendants spreading thence southward.

The father of our subject, Mr. William Geddes Latimer, was prominent in public affairs during the first half of the century, and at the time of his death about 1846 was postmaster of Savannah. The lady whose life was linked with his own was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Collins, of an old and respected family.

DR. HENRY LEE SMITH, Physician and Surgeon, of Baltimore.

This gentleman was born at Ashland, Va., March 23, 1868. He is the son of Maj. J. Thomas Smith and Margaret Lewis (Marshall) Smith, both of Fauquier county, Va. Through his father, Doctor Smith has common ancestors with Generals George Washington and Robert E. Lee,

and through his mother he is a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, and great-great-grandson of Col. Thomas Marshall (father of the Chief Justice), who commanded the Third Virginia Regiment, and for distinguished services was presented with a sword by the House of Burgesses, in 1777. He is also a descendant of Augustus Warner, Speaker of the first House of Burgesses. Augustus Warner was an ancestor of Gen. George Washington.

He was educated in private schools and in the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va. In 1866 he came to Baltimore, and for five years was engaged in mercantile life. In 1891 we find him a student in the Maryland University School of Medicine from which he graduated with honors in 1894, having enjoyed, during the last year of his studies there, the privilege of resident student in the University Hospital, and the position of special assistant to the eminent Dr. Wm. T. Howard. Since his graduation he has held the position of assistant physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital; resident physician to the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, and resident physician to the Blue Mountain House, a well-known summer resort in the western part of the State.

He is identified with the leading medical organizations, holding membership in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Clinical Society of Maryland, and in others. While a young man, Dr. Henry Lee Smith has won a place of recognition in his profession that promises a successful career.

The ancestry of Dr. Isham Randolph Page, dating back into the earliest colonial days, is one in which any American may

well take pardonable pride. The earliest progenitor of the male line was Col. John Page, son of Francis Page, a merchant of the parish of Bedford, Middlesex, England, who died November 13, 1678, at the age of 84. Col. John Page settled at Williamsburg, James City county, Va., where he died January 23, 1692, at the age of 65. He was a man prominent in the affairs of the colony, and his name appears frequently in the annals of the time. Omitting the names of several intervening generations we find during the period of the Revolutionary War that of Maj. Carter Page, grandfather of our subject, who was born on the old family estate "Willis Fork," Cumberland county, and was a student in William and Mary College during the Revolutionary War. Leaving school before completing his course he joined the patriot army, and by his attainments and valor became aide-de-camp on the staff of General Lafayette, and was in the final engagements around Yorktown, resulting in the surrender of Cornwallis and the close of the war.

He married Lucy, daughter of Gen. Thomas Nelson, one of the most prominent personages of Virginia during the struggle for liberty. Gen. Thomas Nelson was a native of Virginia, born at Yorktown December 26, 1738, and died in the prime of life, January 4, 1789, just at the time the nation began its career under the Constitution he had struggled so long and at such a cost to establish. Although a young man in his thirties when the great conflict began he was even then prominent in the councils of the province. He was a member of the Provincial Convention that advanced the idea of independence; he took part in the

proceedings of the Colonial Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; he fought throughout the war as colonel of Second Virginia Infantry; was one of those who suffered during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, and was one of the besieging army at Yorktown.

The day after the surrender of Cornwallis, October 20, 1781, he was highly commended by General Washington on the field, for valiant services of himself and men, and was appointed major general of Virginia militia. He raised and equipped from his own private fortune a regiment of three thousand men and spent his entire fortune in the cause. He never asked nor received any recompense from the Government, although he gave one of the largest fortunes of colonial times to the cause. He inherited at his father's death, besides large landed estates, forty thousand pounds in hard cash, a fortune that in those days was larger than a million now. At the close of the war he was elected Governor of the State, and was first Senator from Virginia to the United States Senate. When Virginia erected a statue to Washington, Governor Nelson's was chosen as one of the six statues to surround it, and was thus honored by Virginians as one of the greatest men of the colonial period. The woman who was helpmeet to Governor Nelson and who sustained him throughout that time which tried men's souls, was in maidenhood Miss Lucy Grimes, a woman of sterling worth. Her charm of person and earnest piety endeared her to all that knew her. At her death, as recorded by one of her time, "She gave twenty dollars to her minister and freedom to her soul."

The father of our subject, Prof. Wil-

liam Nelson Page, was born in Cumberland county, Va., in 1803. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, in which institution he became a Professor of Latin and Greek. Later he conducted a private school of his own, and for the unusual period of fifty years was an educator in his native State, making his influence for good felt in more than one generation, teaching father and son. He passed away November, 16, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-one, as vigorous in mind as at any period of his life. Latin and Greek were to him as his native tongue, and were spoken as fluently. His marriage occurred in his early manhood, when he was united to Miss Frances P., daughter of Mr. Isham Randolph, a cousin of John Randolph, of Roanoke, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. Isham Randolph Page was born near Richmond, Va., June 3, 1834. He attended his father's private school until prepared for college, when he became a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia during 1857-58. Next he entered the University of New York, graduating in medicine in 1859. The two succeeding years he was interne of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and then returned to his native State and enlisted in the service of the South. For a few months he was assistant surgeon in the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, and after an examination by a board of officers was appointed in November, 1861, to the position of Surgeon of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. In November, 1864, he was assigned to hospital duty in Richmond, and was employed at the Chimborazo Hospital at the close of the war. For a short time after the close of hostilities Doctor Page resided in Danville, and in the

fall of 1865 removed to Richmond, which continued to be his field of labor until his removal in 1871 to Baltimore, since which time he has made his residence in the City of Monuments.

During the existence of the Washington University, before its mersion with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Doctor Page was Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to his private practice, which is general in its nature, with a predominance of cases of obstetrics and gynecology. Doctor Page is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Clinical Society and the Book and Journal Club. He has contributed at various times to the medical journals papers of interest on various topics of a medical nature.

Doctor Page communes with Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church; holds fellowship with the Benjamin Franklin Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Baltimore, and formerly held fellowship with the Royal Arch Chapter in Richmond. He is also a member in good standing of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor and the Golden Chain.

Doctor Page first married in 1863 Miss Virginia Barton, daughter of Mr. Robert Barton, of Richmond. His second marriage in October, 1886, occurred in Baltimore to Miss Charlotte Stevens, daughter of Mr. Robert Stevens, of this city.

DR. JOSEPH EDWARD CLAGETT, 108 S. Eutaw street.

Of the physicians of Baltimore who saw active service during the trying times of the Civil War, few have passed through more

interesting experiences than Dr. Joseph E. Clagett. His birth occurred in Pleasant Valley, Washington county, Md., September 5, 1830. After completing his academic education in the private schools of Washington and Frederick counties, at the age of eighteen Doctor Clagett began his medical course in the medical college at Winchester, Va., with Prof. Hugh McGuire as preceptor, after which he attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia, going thence to New York, where he studied in the hospitals of the city, and later in Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Returning to Maryland he began practice with his father, Dr. James H. Clagett, for a period of two years. His health failing, Doctor Clagett discontinued his practice and purchased a drug store in Harper's Ferry, and was there during the stormy period preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. He was an eye-witness of the turbulent scenes of the John Brown Raid, and the attending events, and for a long period saw almost daily the central figure of that tragic prologue to the great tragedy that followed, as he made the Doctor's store his daily stopping place.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Doctor Clagett espoused the cause of his State and remained in the service until the last gun was fired and arms were stacked for the last time at Appomattox. It was his pleasure to give to General Lee his last breakfast prior to the surrender. It was not an elaborate spread, only a tin cup of black coffee and a slice of bacon resting on a piece of corn bread. The General refused to accept it at first, but when assured that the Doctor could procure another such ration, accepted

gratefully. During most of his service Doctor Clagett was at the head of the Receiving and Forwarding Hospital of the army of Northern Virginia.

After the close of the war Doctor Clagett remained for a year in Richmond and then removed to Baltimore in 1866, engaging in the general practice of medicine. For several years after his coming to Baltimore Doctor Clagett occupied the chair of *Materia Medica* and Midwifery in the Washington University of Maryland prior to its merging with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Doctor Clagett is a member in good standing of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliating with Adherence Lodge, No. 88; Druid Hill Chapter, No. 8, and Beasant Commandery.

Dr. James Hawkins Clagett, father of Dr. Joseph Clagett, was a native of Montgomery county, Md., born in 1804. His death occurred in 1869, after a long life of usefulness. After graduating from the Maryland University Medical College he practiced for a time in his native county, and then moved to Washington county, where he spent his remaining years. His wife was Miss Elizabeth M. Garrott, daughter of Mr. Edward and Mary Ann Garrott, of Washington county.

The first American ancestor of the male line was Rev. Thomas John Clagett, the first Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, who for many years presided over St. Peter's Church.

Doctor Clagett was married to Miss Sidney Carter Lindsay, daughter of Mr. Lewis Lindsay and Nancy Lindsay, of Virginia. Mrs. Clagett is the mother of a daughter—Miss Rose Clagett.

DR. GEO. WARNER MILTENBERGER, 321 W. Monument street.

Few, if any, of the noble men of medicine who have been an ornament to the profession in Baltimore have won a higher regard in the hearts and minds of the thousands who have gone out from their teachings, than has the venerable Dr. George Warner Miltenberger, now retired from the active practice of the profession of which he was so long a leader.

During the many years he was called upon to preside over one of the most efficient and renowned institutions of medical instruction in America, he endeared himself to the thousands who came within the sphere of his influence, and by his precept led them to higher planes of ethical and moral conduct, making them better citizens while making of them healers of the sick.

Doctor Miltenberger was born in Baltimore, March 17, 1819. His father, Gen. Anthony F. W. Miltenberger, won his title and distinction by meritorious services during the War of 1812. He died in October, 1869, at the age of eighty years. He was as a citizen prominent in civil life, a man of wide influence and sterling worth, of strong mental and moral attributes, and of a stamp too seldom found in high places. His helpmeet was a Miss Warner, who was graced with a high type of Christian womanhood.

Doctor Miltenberger attended Boisseau Academy under the tutelage of Dr. Stephen Roszell, and was one of the brightest pupils, having for a number of successive years carried off the scholarship prizes of his class. Attending the University of Virginia during the season of 1835-36 he began his medical studies in Baltimore, which he con-

tinued until 1840, postponing his graduation one year for the benefit of the study during that time as resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary, performing all the duties of house physician during that period. He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and as he took an especial personal interest his classes soon became the largest and best attended in the college. When his private practice became too large to allow him to attend to his classes during the day, rather than discontinue them, sessions were held at night.

During these years Doctor Miltenberger was an indefatigable worker, and as fast as vacancies occurred he was promoted to higher positions on the staff of the college, filling at times two chairs simultaneously. From 1840 to 1852 he was demonstrator of Anatomy and lecturer on the same from 1840 to 1847; lecturer on Pathological Anatomy from 1847 to 1849; Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics from 1852 to 1858, and after that date until his resignation Professor of Obstetrics. In 1855 he became Dean of the Faculty, and during his long administration evinced a high order of executive ability. During most of these years he served as treasurer also, and although a man of many duties, nothing that was allotted to him was neglected, but all that was expected of him was done well.

Doctor Miltenberger's life was brightened and its trials made lighter by the presence of one who was a helpmeet indeed. She was Miss Sarah E. Williams, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Williams, formerly of Mobile, Alabama, but later of Baltimore. Doctor Miltenberger is a member of all the leading medical societies.

DR. B. HOLLY SMITH, JR., 1007 Madison avenue. (D. D. S.)

Dr. B. Holly Smith, Jr., first saw the light of day at Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md., March 17, 1858. His earliest education was received under a private tutor, and later in the Virginia Normal Institute at Hamilton, Va. Between his twelfth year and attaining his majority, Doctor Smith was variously employed; part of the time on the railroad, for a time dispensing news, and lastly book-keeper for a banking concern. The family having moved to Baltimore in 1870, Doctor Smith was employed in the city until his matriculation in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1881. He also obtained a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883. He began at once the practice of dentistry, and has merited a liberal patronage from the better class of Baltimore citizens. In 1881 Doctor Smith was appointed assistant demonstrator in his Alma Mater, and in 1888 lecturer on operative dentistry. The following year he was advanced to a professorship, filling the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Special Anatomy*.

The father of our subject, Rev. Bennett Holloway Smith, Sr., a native of Virginia, was born in 1823. He was a man of liberal education and religious convictions. He was early converted to the simple faith of the Wesleys, and for many years was an honored minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1870 he was appointed to a position in the Baltimore Custom House, and thereafter made Baltimore his home.

The mother of Doctor Smith was Miss Matilda C. Janney, daughter of Mr. John Janney. The wife of our subject was Miss

Frances G. Hopkins, daughter of Mr. William Conwell Hopkins, and granddaughter of Judge Keene, of Maryland.

Doctor Smith is a member of the leading Dental Associations of the State and Nation. Of the Southern Dental Association he was president in 1893-94, and is now serving as vice-president for the South of the National Dental Association. He is secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Dental Faculties since 1893, and has presided in the Maryland State Dental Association. In a literary way Doctor Smith has made himself felt, having contributed to the various publications devoted to his profession. Of the social orders he holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, the Golden Chain, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. Doctor Smith and wife are members of the Associate Reformed Church.

DR. G. LANE TANEYHILL, 1103 Madison avenue. The family of which Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill is a worthy representative is one dating back to the colonial period of our national existence. The first American ancestor, John Taneyhill, came from Paisley, Scotland, early in the seventeenth century, settling in Calvert county, where he received a large grant of land from Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and the old parchment deed bearing his signature was in the county records until their recent destruction by the burning of the court house at Prince Fredericktown, Calvert county, Md.

Rev. Thomas Taneyhill, father of the Doctor, was for many years a well known light in the ministry of the leading Methodist Church. He was one of the pioneer preachers, his work extending over the

States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. As a boy he was a witness of many of the scenes of the War of 1812, and on one occasion came near losing his life during that turbulent time. He had climbed a tree to watch the operations, and a portion of the troops of General Ross passing through his father's farm, thinking him to be a turkey, was about to fire, when he called to them, offering to come down. He did so, and was not further molested. He heard the explosion when Barney blew up his own fleet in the Patuxent river to prevent its falling into the hands of the British under Claiborne. During the course of his life he was the witness of three wars of the government. Thomas Taneyhill was born in Calvert county, December 7, 1803. He was almost wholly a self-educated man. After his seventy-third year he took up the study of Greek and Hebrew and within three years had translated the Greek Testament.

He was licensed to preach by Reverend William Prettyman, admitted to the conference by Bishop Soule, and assigned to his first charge at Green Brier, Va., March, 1828. After a long life, well spent in the Master's vineyard, he retired from active work at the age of sixty and made his home at Bryan, Williams county, O. His death, at the age of ninety-one, occurred at the residence of his son, Rev. Charles Wesley Taneyhill, of Toledo, O., November 19, 1894. He was the hero of Hadley's novel, "George Brown's Courtship," the scene of which was laid in the Juniata valley. It is a beautiful story, and at one time one that was very well known. His wife, the heroine of the story, was Miss Elizabeth Berryman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Berryman, whose ancestors came from the North of Ireland.

Their wedding occurred February 28, 1833, and in 1883 they celebrated their golden wedding, at which they gave each of their children a gold coin on which was engraved their names with the date of the celebration.

Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill was born in Bellefonte, Center county, Pa., March 11, 1840. After classical education in the high school of Professor Bradley, of Bloomsburg, our subject entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, from which he graduated in 1858, with the degree of A. B. After graduation he proceeded to Stryker, Williams county, O., where for two years he engaged in preparing students for Oberlin College.

Leaving Ohio at this time, Doctor Taneyhill returned to his father's old plantation in Calvert county, Md., teaching school until 1863, at the same time studying medicine under Dr. John F. Petherbridge. Coming to Baltimore in that year he became a medical cadet in the Camden Street Military Hospital, at the same time attending lectures in the medical school of the University of Maryland with Professor McSherry as preceptor, graduating in the spring of 1865. He was immediately commissioned by Governor A. W. Bradford, assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Maryland Regiment, stationed at Fort Delaware, serving without pay until the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. He is a member of Wilson Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Maryland.

From 1865 to 1868 Doctor Taneyhill was assistant surgeon in the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Johns Hopkins Hospital, studying nervous diseases. The following year he was a student and assistant in Bellevue Hospital, New York. On returning from New York, Doctor Taneyhill

opened an office in Baltimore and has been a leading practitioner of the city ever since.

The Doctor is the author of the well-known History of Medical Societies of Baltimore from 1730 to 1880, and of the interesting lecture "Personal Reminiscences of a Medical Official in an Insane Hospital."

Doctor Taneyhill takes an active interest in all societies of a professional nature, and is connected with many of them. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society, served as president of the Baltimore Medical Association in 1874; for thirty years he was a member of the State Medical Faculty, and is serving on its board of trustees; is vice-president of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and treasurer of Alumni Association of Maryland University. Over thirteen years he has served as examining surgeon for the pension bureau in Baltimore and for several large insurance companies. He was appointed March 7, 1898, by Mayor Malster to the position of Quarantine Hospital Physician (salary \$3,000), which appointment was confirmed by unanimous vote of the City Council, March 9, 1898. Two days subsequently he declined to accept the proffered honor on account of private practice.

Of religious and civic societies he is steward in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church; vice-president of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society; and is physician of St. Andrew's Society, organized in 1806 for aiding needy Scotchmen in the city. Doctor Taneyhill was one of the original incorporators of the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

He is the aggressive and popular school commissioner from the Twelfth ward of Bal-

timore, endorsing the Civil Service idea, and one of the most active in advancing the curriculum and enlarging the list of textbooks, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to education. He is thoroughly interested in all reform movements calculated to improve our civil institutions, and is an active member of the Good Government Club of his ward, the Civil Service Reform League, and the Columbian Club. He has been for many years a member of Maryland Historical Society.

In 1882 he had conferred upon him the degree A. M. by Dickinson College.

On November 20, 1873, Doctor Taneyhill was married to Miss Carrie A., daughter of the late Rev. William McAllister, of New York. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. and Mrs. Taneyhill have two living children: G. Lane Taneyhill, Jr., an undergraduate of Johns Hopkins University, and Ruth Hollis Taneyhill, a pupil at Miss Russell's school, N. Charles street, Baltimore.

JOHN STONEWALL J. HEALY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baltimore, Md., on the 11th day of August, 1862. His father was John Healy, who came to this country from Ireland in 1837, and went to Virginia, joining an uncle, Bartholomew Curry, who was a large contractor extensively engaged in the construction of canals and railroads, with whom he remained two years, when, his health failing, he visited Cuba, spending a year on that island. In 1840 John Healy came to Baltimore and established himself in the retail grocery business in the eastern section of the city at the corner of Pratt and President streets, and built up a large trade. At that time cargoes of sugar, mo-

lasses, coffees and teas were sold by the importers at auction on the vessels immediately upon their arrival, and among the largest and best known purchasers was John Healy. He was a man of scholarly attainments, having received a classical education at one of the world-renowned Irish universities, with the intention of entering upon a professional career. He was thoroughly conversant with the Greek, Latin, Spanish and French languages, and was one of the best of English as well as Latin grammarians. His acquaintance with the ancient authors was extensive and thorough, and few could hold their own with him in discussing Virgil, Horace and Juvenal. He was of quiet tastes, retiring habits and unassuming and unpretentious manners, devoting himself almost exclusively to his home and his books. In 1861 he married Eliza J. Donnelly, daughter of Peter Donnelly and Margaret Donnelly and the sister of David Donnelly, of Baltimore. Miss Donnelly was born in Williamsport, Md. Her parents came from Ireland in 1819, and settled in western Maryland. Miss Donnelly on her mother's side came from the O'Neils, of Tyrone, and was the youngest of fifteen children. The result of this union was two children, the eldest the subject of this sketch and the second a daughter, who died in infancy.

During the war John Healy was an ardent though quiet Southern sympathizer and was several times threatened with arrest for his Southern tendencies. He was always a strong Democrat and often boasted that during a period of nearly sixty years he voted at every election even during the dark days of Know Nothingism and always cast a Democratic ballot. He died in 1898 at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

John Stonewall J. Healy was educated at Calvert Hall, completing his education at Loyola College, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. At the age of seventeen he left school and took a position with the old and well-known wholesale grocery house of Calvin Chestnut & Co., located at the northwest corner of Pratt and South streets. He was connected with this firm for ten years, rising from an humble position to that of head book-keeper and cashier, a position of trust and responsibility which he ably and conscientiously filled until the dissolution of the firm. During that time he took an active interest in public affairs, having through the Taxpayers' Association, a large body of well-known and influential citizens, become prominent in connection with many public and popular reforms. Among these was the street cleaning question. As chairman of a committee of this association, and representing a number of public-spirited citizens he had prepared and submitted to the City Council a proposition to take a contract to clean the streets of the city for a term of years at a saving of \$110,000.00 per annum to the municipality. He was also chairman of the committee on street paving reform, which accomplished some good results; on the Belt Line Railroad, which secured additional safeguards from the B. & O. R. R. Co. in building its line around the city, and numerous other committees, and was recognized by that body as a young man of exceptional force and ability.

In 1891 he took up the study of law, entering the office of Hon. A. Leo Knott, formerly State's Attorney of Baltimore county and ex-Assistant Postmaster General, and taking the course at the Maryland University, he graduated with honor in the class

of 1893. Since coming to the bar he has participated in some prominent cases.

In 1892 Mr. Healy ardently supported Grover Cleveland first for the nomination and afterwards for the Presidency. He spoke at the first meeting indorsing Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, and also at the ratification meeting immediately after his nomination. He made several speeches during the campaign, part of the time in New York State.

In 1896 he supported Hon. William J. Bryan, the candidate of the Democratic party, and the Chicago platform, with an enthusiasm and ardor that won him many friends. He was very active during the campaign of that year, and worked hard and faithfully for the success of the ticket. In 1897 he was selected by the Democratic party as its candidate for legislative honors from the Third Legislative District, but went down with the entire Democratic ticket which met such disastrous defeat in that year. During that campaign he attended two and three meetings a night, making speeches and striving hard for victory for his party, showing himself well qualified and equipped for legislative honors. He is mentioned for future political honors. Mr. Healy is active and energetic, and as a young man bids fair to become prominent legally and politically.

CHARLES MESSERSMITH was a native of Germany. He came to this country when about four years of age. His parents located in Baltimore, where they became good, law-abiding citizens of their adopted country. Charles, at an early age, went into the butcher business, which he successfully followed up all his life. By a close appli-

cation to business principles he succeeded in building for himself a fortune, and at the same time helped in a material way the growth of the city. He confined himself to veal exclusively. His business grew to such an extent that he had stalls in the leading markets of the city.

He married Miss Louisa E. Saumnig, a native of Baltimore, but of German parentage, in 1849, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are living; four of these are boys who have succeeded their father in his business. These are Charles E., Samuel J., John K. and Oliver, all of whom are prominent men in their line of business.

Charles Messersmith died in 1893 lamented and honored by all who knew him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN ROTH, proprietor of the Fayette Cafe and Billiard Hall, was born in Baltimore, May 29, 1860. He is the son of the late George and Katharine (Gesswein) Roth, natives of Germany, who located in Baltimore some years prior to the late war, where George Roth was latterly engaged in the marketing business. He died in 1880; his wife in 1873. John C. Roth attended the public and parochial schools of Baltimore, learned the trade of cigar making and was variously employed up to 1887, when he entered the service of J. Requardt & Co., with whom he continued to be associated until 1898, when he assumed the proprietorship of the establishment named above. Mr. Roth is a Mason and Past Master of Joppa Lodge, a member of the B. P. O. E., Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, and of the Order of the Golden Chain. He was for five years a member of the Fifth Regiment, being mustered out as sergeant. He is now a member of the Fifth

Regiment Veteran Corps. He was married November 26, 1884, to Anna Elnora, daughter of the late Joseph Hackett, a passenger engineer for thirty years in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have one child, Margaretta C., reside at 1926 W. Baltimore street and attend the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE K. MCGAW, leading importing grocer of Baltimore, was born at Bush (head of Bush river), Harford county, Md., January 8, 1850. He is a son of John McGaw, a prominent citizen of that county, who, like his father and grandfather, engaged principally in the business of tanning. The ancestors of Mr. McGaw were early colonial settlers.

George K. McGaw first attended Abingdon Academy (formerly known as Cokesbury College), spent one year at Bel Air Academy, and from 1865 to 1868 was at West Nottingham Academy, a Presbyterian school, in Cecil county. In July, 1868, he entered the employ of Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, serving in various capacities in bank, warehouse and steamboat offices, and for three years at the office of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Steamboat Co., at Baltimore. On May 1, 1875, Mr. McGaw embarked in the grocery business at the northeast corner of Lexington and Paca streets, in partnership association with Mr. John B. Ramsey (now president of the National Mechanics' Bank), under the firm name of Geo. K. McGaw & Co. Mr. Ramsey's connection with the business was severed after several years, Mr. McGaw continuing it under its original name, and removing to his present commodious and handsome establishment, 220 and 222 North

Charles street, February 1, 1888. From a modest beginning, both in volume of business and capital employed, Mr. McGaw has, with rapid strides, pushed forward until he now occupies the foremost position in his line, not only in this city, but in the South. In fact, there are few houses in the United States so fully equipped for handling a large trade. Each of the cities of the first-class in the United States has one and only one such establishment, and it was for years the ambition of dealer after dealer to found and maintain just such an exclusive emporium as Mr. McGaw's well directed, enterprising efforts have succeeded in securing for Baltimore. Mr. McGaw takes an active interest in all public matters and enterprises. He was one of the committee of seventy in the recent Democratic sound money campaign. He is president of the Buena Vista Hotel Co., of the Exchange Permanent Loan and Building Association; a member of the Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and a director of the Guardian Trust and Deposit Company. He is a Mason, a member of the Order of the Golden Chain and Royal Arcanum.

He was married January 16, 1877, to Margaret A., daughter of the late James Warden, at one time leading flour merchant of Baltimore, and one of the incorporators of the Corn and Flour Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. McGaw have two children, Mary Bartol and Sophie Warden McGaw; reside at 1021 St. Paul street and are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

MR. I. FREEMAN RASIN was born at Castle Cary, Kent county, Md., March 11, 1832. His father was Robert Wilson Rasin,

whose father was Philip Freeman Rasin, also of the same county and place; whose father was William Rasin, the progenitor of the family in America. He married Sarah Freeman and settled in Kent county, Md., in 1750, under Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and was a man of estate and prominence, being a member of the Assembly as early as 1757, and was one of the earliest and leading vestrymen in Chester Parish. His descendants have intermarried with families of distinction, and are related to some of the earliest and most eminent settlers of Maryland of Colonial, Revolutionary and historic fame, such as the Wilsons of 1700; Halidays, 1700; Ringgolds, 1650; Claypooles, 1653; Wilmers, 1660, and Morris, who came over about 1657 with William Penn. The subjoined official copy is instructive:

(Copy.)

"LAND OFFICE OF MARYLAND.

I hereby certify that there is deposited in and belonging to this office, a certain Record Book, entitled record of the officers and soldiers entitled to land westward of Fort Cumberland in Washington county, with the numbers of the lots drawn for them, agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed November session, 1778; and that it appears, from said record, that lots numbered 2045, 2046, 2047 and 2048 were under the drawing aforesaid awarded to Lieut. William Rasin.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Land Office of Maryland, this 7th day of December in the year 1894.

(Signed) PHILIP D. LAIRD,

[SEAL.]

Commissioner of Land Office.

This William Rasin entered the Revolutionary service and was promoted to ensign, lieutenant and captain of Light Infantry of Kent county, Md. He married Sarah Freeman. His son, Philip Freeman Rasin, married Phoebe Wilson; his son, Robert W. Rasin, married Mary Rebecca Ringgold, and his son, Isaac Freeman Rasin, married Julia Ann Claypoole. The father of Mary Rebecca Ringgold was Edward, a farmer and planter, and possessed of large landed estate in Kent county and Kent Island. He married his first cousin, Martha, daughter of William Ringgold, of Corsica. His second marriage was to Rebecca Smith, of Chestertown, Md., where he resided till his death, December 10, 1880. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Suddler Ringgold, planter of Coxe's Neck, Kent Island. Thomas was the son of James Ringgold, of Coxe's Neck, who died in 1740. He was the son of James Ringgold, gentleman and planter, of Talbot county, Md. James, of Talbot, was the son of Maj. James Ringgold, "Lord of Manor" on Eastern Neck, and his second wife, Mary Vaughan, was a daughter of Capt. Robert Vaughan, commander of Kent from 1647 to 1652. Maj. James Ringgold was one of the commissioners for holding Court in Talbot, as early as 1662, and afterwards in Kent from 1674 to his death in 1686, and was a great favorite with the Crown. He was the son of Thomas Ringgold, "Lord of Huntingfield," who was the progenitor of the family in America. He emigrated from England and, it is thought, settled first in Virginia and afterwards, in 1650, with his two sons, James and John, settled on the Isle of Kent. He possessed large landed estate, and was a very prominent and influential man. He

was a member of the Courts as early as 1651. In 1652 England appointed commissioners for the settlement of all matters in dispute in the English plantations on the Chesapeake Bay, and stipulated that Philip Connor or Thomas Ringgold should always be one of them. He was a true Royalist, and in 1652, with sixty-five others, pledged himself to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, without King or House or Lords. The Ringgolds have been men of wealth, high social and political prominence, and also of military distinction. Coxe's Neck on Kent Island, now owned by Samuel Ringgold, descended from father to son for eight generations, covering a period of nearly two and a half centuries.

Philip F. Rasin married Phoebe Wilson, daughter of George and Susan Haliday Wilson. George Wilson was a son of George and Margaret Hall Wilson, of "Castle Cary." He was the son of George and Mary Kennard Wilson, of "Broad Oak," who was the son of James and Catharine Wilson, of "Old Field Point" (still owned by the subject of this article, together with his brother). James Wilson came from England to the Province of Maryland, and settled in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent county, about the year 1700, and died 1732. Susan Haliday Wilson was a daughter of James and Margaret Cook Morris. He was the son of Anthony Morris, of St. Dunstons, Stepenny of London, England, born August 23, 1654. He married Mary Jones January 30, 1676, and died October 24, 1721.

The Pennsylvania Morris family of Revolutionary War descent from said Anthony Morris. Their family tree, for 300 years back, is now in possession of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, the subject of this sketch.

He married, March 4, 1862, Julia Ann, daughter of Capt. John Claypoole, a descendant of James Claypoole, who was a man of note at the time of the founding of Philadelphia, Pa., 1683. He was the author of a number of works of high repute, and was the admired friend of William Penn, long before he came to America. James was the son of Adam Claypoole, who was seated at the Manor of Narborough, Northampton county, England, in 1610. He was the owner of Waldram Parks and Gray Inn estates in that county. He was an uncle of Lord John Claypoole, who married Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Adam Claypoole married Dorothea, daughter of Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Cecil, sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and Prime Minister of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Claypoole arms were granted to James Claypoole, of Waldram Parks, Northampton, England, by Robert Cook Clarencieux, King of Arms, June 17, 1588. On the maternal side, Mrs. Julia A. Rasin is descended from Edward Browne, of Kent county, an old English family that came here prior to 1700, possessed of large landed estate and high social position. The following table shows the royal descent of Mrs. Julia Ann Claypoole Rasin, of Baltimore, Md.:

Edward I, King of England—Princess Eleanor, of Castile.
 Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet—Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Heweford.
 Wm. de Bohun, Earl of Northampton—Elizabeth de Badelesmenre.
 Elizabeth de Bohun—Sir Richard Fitz Alan, K. G. Earl of Arundel.
 Elizabeth Fitz Alan—Sir Robert Gonshill, of Hault Hucknall.

Elizabeth Gonshill—Sir Robert Wingfield,
Knight of Letheringham.

Sir Henry Wingfield, Knight of Oxford—
Elizabeth Rook.

Sir Robert Wingfield of Oxford and Upton
—Margaret Quarles.

Sir Robert Wingfield of Upton—Elizabeth
Cecil.

Dorothy Wingfield—Adam Claypoole, Esq.,
of Latham.

Sir Jno. Claypoole, Knt. Bart. of Latham—
Marie Angell.

James Claypoole, of Philadelphia, Pa.—
Helen Mercers.

Nathaniel Claypoole, of Philadelphia, Pa.—
—Elizabeth.

James Claypoole, of Philadelphia, Pa.—
Mary Hood.

James Claypoole—Mary Kemp.

James Claypoole—Elizabeth Morrison.

John Claypoole—Martha Ann Browne.

Julia Ann Claypoole Rasin—Isaac Freeman
Rasin, Baltimore Md.

(From a "collection of genealogies of American families, whose lineages are traced to the legitimate issue of Kings." By Chas. H. Browning, member American Historical Association, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Authors' Guild, &c., &c.)

The education of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin was by private tutors, and completed at Washington College. He began merchandising on his own account in 1862 in Baltimore, continuing it until his election as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore in 1867, for a term of six years. He was re-elected in 1873 for another term. Again re-elected in 1879 for another term, and declined the fourth nomination in 1885.

He was appointed by President Cleveland

in 1886 as Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore, and was elected in 1892 to the National Convention in Chicago as delegate at large for Maryland, and supported President Cleveland. He was appointed by the Board of Public Works, State Insurance Commissioner, which he held for three years, resigning the same. He is a director in the Rasin Fertilizing Company, but has ever been averse to too many business official entanglements of such character.

As a politician Mr. Rasin has wielded an influence in the State second to no other citizen. Though he never obtrudes himself upon the notice of the public, he is an energetic worker, a man of quick perception, clear views of men and things, positive opinions, of rare executive ability and true to the last to his word, promises and friends. His influence is recognized and appreciated. In connection with his brother he owns one of the finest estates on the Eastern Shore, "Old Fields Point," heretofore alluded to. It is on the Sassafras river in Kent county, a tract that has been in the family for more than 200 years.

Mr. Rasin's children are John Freeman, born 28th October, 1869; Gertrude Browne, born March 22, 1876; Julia Angela, born September 18, 1877; Helen Ringgold, born August 17, 1879; Carroll Wilson, born 11th June, 1881, and Alice Regina, 5th July, 1883. Helen Ringgold Rasin married, November 17, 1897, Hugo Albert Rennert, Professor of Romanic Languages, University of Pennsylvania.

MR. PHILIP A. McLAUGHLIN, only son of Thos. Jefferson McLaughlin, was born in Baltimore, December 17, 1828. His father, a native of Harford county, Md.,

was born in 1800, and died in Baltimore, December 31, 1859.

The subject of this sketch enjoyed but limited educational advantages when a boy. Until the age of fifteen he attended public and private schools, and the three successive years he gained what educational benefits he could from attending night schools. None but the elementary branches were taught in these schools, but Mr. McLaughlin learned them thoroughly, as his successful life will show.

When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, in which capacity he served until attaining his majority. The following year he secured employment with the B. & O. R. R. Co., in the bridge and building department, and during his service with them assisted in the construction of the depot at Washington; the large shops at Mt. Clare, and also those at Martinsburg, W. Va. At this time he was taken ill and returning to Baltimore suffered a long siege of pneumonia.

Deciding to abandon his trade, Mr. McLaughlin secured employment with the Adams Express Company, under Mr. Samuel Shoemaker. His services began as messenger in 1852, and during the fifteen years of his connection with the company, he rose from the ranks and at the time of his resignation was filling the responsible position of assistant superintendent. It was his experience in this situation and the executive ability he there displayed that laid the foundation for his future success.

In 1867, when the P. W. & B. R. R. Co. found its yards and warehouses so congested with undeliverable freight, that they decided to adopt the system of the express company and lay down the freight at the consignee's

door, in casting about for some one to manage so great an undertaking, Mr. McLaughlin was selected as the one best able in the city to manage the business. In company with Mr. John H. Geigan, Mr. McLaughlin undertook to keep the yards and warehouses clear of freight, which was managed to complete satisfaction up to 1892, Mr. Geigan dying in 1890.

In 1892 a corporation was formed to manage the business, with a capital stock of \$80,000, of which Mr. McLaughlin holds the control. Commencing with twelve wagons and thirty head of stock, the business has increased until now it requires over sixty trucks and wagons, and more than one hundred horses to move the immense amount of freight they are called upon to handle. Their reliability and carefulness have secured for them the moving of heavy machinery required by the traction companies in their engine rooms and power houses, and the immense presses of the various metropolitan newspapers in Baltimore. At the time the cable roads were built, they transported the immense cables used as motive power, some of them weighing nearly forty tons.

From small beginnings this company employs over one hundred men, with a payroll amounting to over \$1,000 per week. Mr. McLaughlin does not mingle in the turmoil of politics, preferring to give his entire attention to the business of which he is the executive. As a voter he is entirely independent of party ties, casting his vote for the man whom he deems most worthy of the place. He also holds aloof from any lodge affiliations, and has no desire to become a member of any of the clubs.

Mr. McLaughlin looks ten years younger

than he really is, an evidence of a temperate, well-spent life.

SIGNOR HAZAZER.—Among the citizens who have contributed largely to Baltimore's advancement and prominence as a great metropolis, few can felicitate themselves more upon their individual efforts to that end than the subject of this sketch, Signor Hazazer. The Signor needs but slight introduction to most Baltimoreans, particularly to that large and ever increasing number who enjoy music, dancing and the elevating branches taught by the Signor.

His early training, ancestral characteristics and an inborn fondness for his art—all these make instructive reading. Signor Hazazer is of Spanish ancestry, but was born in Philadelphia, Pa., fifty-six years ago, his parents having settled there. His father's immense estate had been confiscated on account of political differences prior to this epoch. The Signor has been a veritable "globe-trotter," but settled, prior to the war, for a time in St. Paul, Minn. There, as everywhere, he made friends, and in the foremost ranks of the citizens. In St. Paul his maritime and terpsichorean pursuits clung to him amidst the turmoils of those years. Just at this period the Signor enjoyed the personal friendship of Gov. Alex. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and the latter, meeting him on the street one day, remarked:

"I hear, Signor, that you have not only been instructing some of our city people in dancing, but that you have also included therein drills in naval tactics. Why don't you accept a commission, Signor, in our navy, and carry them with you, these rare gifts of your's?" The Signor knew naught

of the red tape necessary to secure such an end, and so admitted.

"Never mind that," remarked Governor Ramsey, "I'll get you a commission any way." And so he did, Secretary of the Navy Hon. Gideon Welles sending on one very shortly after the interview mentioned. Signor Hazazer thereupon enlisted in the navy, serving for seven years under Admiral Farragut, when he actually confronted "gunpowder flashed in malice."

In 1880, after various tours and vicissitudes, he made Baltimore his permanent home, bringing here a high character, a rich, ripe knowledge of his arts, and bounded to the front at once, remaining there ever since. Persons of all stages and grades, lovers of refined arts taught by the Signor, have continuously been his friends and patrons. The Signor is, however, a strict disciplinarian, and an unrelenting foe to all lax conduct wherever it shows its ugly head. He is merciless under such circumstances, paying no sort of regard to the purse or alleged social status of offenders. Small wonder, then, that his friends everywhere have always been legion. As a society man, the Signor is at the top of the ladder in the Masonic fraternity, and the Shrine habitually use his spacious hall for their numerous banquets, etc.

This hall, by the way, is one of the features of Baltimore's development. It has a seating capacity of 1,500, and the acoustic properties are unsurpassed. The house was once used as St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, having been refitted by its present owner, Signor Hazazer. As "Niblo's Garden" in New York City was an integral part of the hotel where it was located, so is this hall,

once devoted to other purposes, named after the Signor. The Signor has prospered on merit, and has long been ranked among the opulent Baltimoreans. He is married, his wife being formerly a Miss Hunt, of Philadelphia. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them. In church matters he is an Episcopalian. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a partisan. As a citizen and a gentleman, he is one of the best.

MR. WM. GRAHAM BOWDOIN was born in Baltimore county, July 28, 1842. His father, Geo. E. Bowdoin, was a Virginia planter of Northampton county, before he moved to Baltimore. On the maternal side Mr. Bowdoin's ancestral line came from the Graham family, of Baltimore, his mother, Mary Ann, being a daughter of Capt. William Graham. The Bowdoin family are, as the name signifies, Huguenots by extraction, the progenitors of the American branch having emigrated from Rochelle, France.

The subject of this sketch was fitted for his collegiate course at private schools, after which he took a course at the University of Virginia. At once thereafter he commenced the active business career which he has ever since pursued.

He entered the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, in Baltimore, in 1861. Eleven years later, or in January, 1872, he was admitted into partnership in the firm, Mr. Geo. S. Brown, since deceased, being then the executive head of the concern. Another partner at that time was Mr. Wm. N. Graham, since likewise deceased.

In April, 1878, Mr. Bowdoin was married to Miss Katharine Gordon Price, a daugh-

ter of James E. Price, an opulent and highly respected citizen of Wilmington, Del. Two daughters and one son are the fruits of this marriage.

The arduous and exacting duties attached to the affairs of his firm have not deterred Mr. Bowdoin from assuming other responsibilities. He is a director in the Merchants' National Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, and is treasurer of the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's P. E. Church, and one of the trustees in church charities—one of the organizations of the Diocese of Maryland.

Even a casual perusal of the above facts will attest the assertion that Mr. W. Graham Bowdoin is an active and potential factor in Baltimore's commercial and other strides to prosperity and general development as a great metropolis. Mr. Alexander Brown and Mr. Bowdoin now constitute the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons. This concern is the parent house of Brown Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, with all of whom they are still most intimately connected in business transactions. In all financial matters of great moment this firm has ever been a factor in this city's transactions.

Mr. Bowdoin never consented to hold political positions.

ALBERTUS FINLEY HORNER is a son of Franklin Finley Horner, who was a native of Baltimore. He was also one of the first and foremost wholesale merchants of his period here. At the commencement of the Civil War he, like most others having business relations with the South, found him-

self hard pressed for ready money. This fact did not deter him, however, from selling his extensive stock of goods and settling as he did with his Northern and all other creditors dollar for dollar.

His father was William Horner and was one of three men who came from Ireland to America about 1735, after having fled from Scotland on account of church troubles incident to the rise and growth of the noted Covenanters of Scotland.

Sir Francis Horner was knighted for distinguished legal acumen by his sovereign, and he is buried with the notables in Westminster Abbey.

American descendants of the Horners have always been given to mercantile pursuits. James Wilson, Mr. Horner's grandmother's grand uncle, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. A. F. Horner's mother was Miss Catherine Jackson Kelley, a daughter of John Kelley, of Maryland. This Kelley was an opulent land holder and planter, and was a son of Wm. Kelley, who gallantly fought for his country in the troublous times of 1812.

Mr. Horner, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Westminster Male Academy. He began his active business career on his own account at once, or in 1875. He is forty-nine years of age now. From modest initial efforts his wholesale boot and shoe trade has grown to its present enviable proportions, ramifying, as it does, vast areas in the Southern and Western States.

Mr. Horner is a member of Emmanuel Church (M. E.) South, being president of its Board of Trustees as well as a steward. In general charities, he is an enthusiastic

patron. He is an auxiliary member of the Salvation Army and one of the Executive Committee of the Florence Crittenton Mission, that beautiful charity with branches all over the land. He is also one of the Board of Directors in the Y. M. C. A. (West branch), and as a citizen he has contributed in no small degree to the development of this city's growth, as can be seen from the above.

MR. ALFRED POOR.—The subject of this sketch, as will be gathered by the reader, is one of the many potential factors aiding Baltimore's development and rank in the list of great American municipalities. He has contributed his "mite" of energy, acquaintanceship, business "snap," etc., to that end. Born in Alexandria, Va., November 17, 1855, Mr. Alfred Poor began his education at private schools. His scholastic curriculum was finished, however, under Mr. J. C. Kinear, principal of Pembroke School, in this city, he being a member of the graduating class of 1873.

Mr. Poor commenced business at once, or in 1873, in the wholesale boot and shoe house of James Carey. He left that service to accept a position as book-keeper and assistant teller in the well known banking house of Johnston Bros., on Baltimore street. Mr. Henry Johnston, it will be recalled, married Miss Harriet Lane, the "Mistress of the White House" under Buchanan. About 1881 Johnston Bros. discontinued business on the death of Henry E. Johnston. Mr. Poor then accepted a position as traveling salesman for Long & Dugade, dealers in fertilizers. The Old Bay Line Company in 1886 secured his services, and he has ever since been identified

as contracting freight and passenger agent of that concern and its connections. His duties, however, are far wider in scope than this. He also contracts for such corporations as the Cumberland Gap Despatch; Norfolk & Western Despatch; N. & W. R. R.; Va., Tenn. & Georgia Air Line, etc.

Mr. Poor is named from his father, who was a Baltimore miner and shipper of coal, and who was a notable figure in Baltimore mercantile circles. The father was, at one stage of his business career, in partnership with Jas. Boyce, and later of the firm of R. G. Rieman & Co. At the date of his death in 1873 he was the head of the house known here as Alfred Poor & Co. His partners at that time were Hon. Henry G. Davis, United States Senator from West Virginia, and the Senator's two brothers, T. B. and W. R. Davis, all of Piedmont, W. Va.

On his paternal side, Mr. Poor traces his ancestral lineage from his grandfather, John H. Poor, one of Baltimore's oldest and best known merchants. The maternal branch of this family included Alfred Poor's mother, who was Miss Marian N. Smith, of Loudoun county, Va., a daughter of Benj. P. Smith, a prominent merchant in his day.

Mr. Alfred Poor married Miss Isabel B. Dunnington, of Baltimore, a daughter of Wm. A. Dunnington, April 15, 1891. Mr. Dunnington was a merchant and connected with large milling interests in this city. Two children have been born to this marriage, named respectively Sarah Dunnington and Marian Mayhew Poor. Mr. Poor is an active member of the well known organization the "Green Spring Valley Hunt Club." In church matters he is a member of St. Thomas' P. E. Church, of Garrison

Forest. He votes the Democratic ticket, but is not a partisan. His family hearth is his earthly haven.

MR. JAMES CLARK, President of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Baltimore, first saw the light of day in Maryland June 18, 1840. His father was James Clark, of Howard county. The late James Clark was a farmer. His father, in turn, was John Clark, who came to America from the North of Ireland, one of three brothers. They came over just subsequent to the War of the Revolution. These other two brothers were named James and David Clark, respectively. All three of them settled in Maryland, and were the founders of the carding wool business in Howard county on the manor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Those mills have given place in later years of advancement in machinery, etc., to grain mills. The Clarks of Howard county have descended as a majority from the two brothers, David and John.

The mother of Mr. James Clark was Miss Jemima Ward, of London, England, a daughter of a cattle dealer in London. Mr. Ward came to America about 1828, bringing with him his two daughters, Jemima and Mary Ann. He located on a farm on Carroll's Manor in Howard District then, now known as Howard county. This historic manor is still called "Doughorhegan Manor." On this Manor Mr. Clark met, wooed and married Miss Ward, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. James Clark attended the public schools of his county until he became qualified to enter the Ellicott City Academy and St. John's Church. After that he engaged,

for a time, in agricultural pursuits with his father. Then succeeded an experience in the grocery trade, followed by his entry in the service of Adams Express Company at Richmond, Va. In 1862 Mr. Clark went into the Confederate service.

After having seen about twelve months' service in the army, as a volunteer, the agent of the Southern Express Co. in Richmond, Va., secured Mr. Clark's transfer under orders to that company's offices there, and to serve in a military capacity. He remained in that service until the close of the war, 1865.

He then returned to Virginia after a short sojourn at home with his parents in Maryland. He resumed business with the Southern Express Company in Richmond for two years. Then he accepted a position in the employ of the Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co., under General Mahone, continuing therein for five years as purchasing agent. He came to Baltimore in 1872 after giving up the above position, and embarked in the cattle and live-stock business at Calverton Stock Yards. At this business he continued for fifteen years, and with eminently satisfactory results.

His large and diversified interests at this epoch found themselves congested to quite a degree at Lynchburg, Va. Thither, accordingly, he went and became the president of the Lynchburg National Bank. This business connection he maintained for five years, or until 1892, when he was called to his present position, the presidency of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore. This he has ever since held.

Mr. Clark is a busy citizen, too busy, indeed to accept many of the very many proffered seats in other financial and commer-

cial concerns. He does retain, however, his seat as a director in the company owning Bonsack's cigarette machine, which still retains its supremacy in its field. The company's works are at Salem, Va.

Mr. Clark is not a club man nor a politician.

In 1865 he married in Lynchburg, Va., Miss E. R. Booker, who died in 1885, leaving six children. He married in 1887 Miss E. V. Lumpkin, a daughter of Robt. Garrett Lumpkin, of this city. They have one child. Mr. Clark's children by his first wife are Viola Lee, wife of Lawrence Naylor, a merchant of New York City; James Booker Clark, a farmer of Howard county; Garnet Y., John Lawrence, Nannie Price and Helen Clark; and by his second wife, Sue Ward Clark. The family residence is No. 118 N. Calhoun street. They attend the M. E. Church South.

G. S. GRIFFITH & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Fine Linen Shades and Upholstery Goods, 403 and 405 E. Baltimore street, is a house that has had standing and reputation in Baltimore for over half a century.

The business now is owned entirely by Mr. Goldsborough S. Griffith, of Baltimore, who is one of our most public-spirited and widely-known citizens. Although at the head of a large business, he finds time to devote to various Christian and philanthropic enterprises.

Goldsborough S. Griffith was born near Havre de Grace, Harford county, Md., November 4, 1814. His father was a volunteer in the United States Army when General Ross, at the head of the British troops, advanced towards Washington and Balti-

more. The exposure of camp life seriously impaired his health and he died soon after his return home. At this time the subject of this sketch was an infant. His mother again married and removed to Baltimore with her family.

At the age of twelve years young Griffith secured a position in a large tobacco house, where he remained several years. He afterwards engaged in the occupation of paper hanging, entering for this purpose the largest establishment of the kind in Baltimore. In 1836 he began business for himself, having as partner one who was experienced both in paper-hanging and upholstering. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and until 1844 conducted the business alone, having in connection with it a wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, which he still owns and directs. He was eminently successful in all his commercial ventures, notwithstanding a large part of his time and energy was devoted to religious and philanthropic work.

In 1856 he was appointed by the General Synod, which met at Chambersburg, Pa., a delegate of the Reformed Church of the United States to the Evangelical Alliance Convention at Lubeck, Germany, and in 1857 attended a Conference at Berlin, which was favored with the presence of the King and Queen of Prussia, who manifested their interest by inviting the members of the Conference to visit their palace, where they were delightfully entertained. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Centennial Sunday-school Convention held in London, England, in commemoration of Robert Raikes, who established the first Sunday-school in Gloucester, England, in 1780. In 1860, at Mr. Griffith's suggestion, the "Children's Aid

Society" was organized by himself and two associates; he has never ceased to be an active supporter of the institution, and is still one of its efficient vice-presidents. This society was afterwards, through the bequest of Henry Watson of \$100,000, changed to the "Henry Watson Children's Aid Society." Since the organization of the Society, 2,637 children have been received. Of this number 2,235 have secured desirable Christian homes.

By reason of the riots which occurred April 19, 1861, Mr. Griffith was convinced that a long and desperate struggle had begun, and was impressed with the necessity of some organization to aid the soldiers physically and spiritually, both in army and navy. In pursuance of a call by Mr. Griffith, in 1861, about forty gentlemen, known to be loyal to the United States Government, met at his dwelling May 4, 1861, and a Christian Association was organized with Mr. Griffith as president. A circular was promptly issued enumerating supplies needed for camp and hospital purposes. This was the first organized movement in this direction during the Civil War. About six months later the United States Christian Commission was organized with George H. Stuart president, headquarters in Philadelphia. Because of Mr. Griffith's energy and efficiency as president of the Christian Association, he was appointed chairman of an auxiliary committee in the city of Baltimore, to have control of a central department of the work of the United States Christian Commission. Mr. Griffith, for a period of four years, generously devoted his time and money to this cause. This great benevolence had the hearty endorsement of Secretary Stanton, Secretary Seward,

Chief Justice Chase, General Sherman, President Lincoln and many other eminent officials. General Grant, when the Commission was about to close its labors, addressed to its president a letter of commendation, from which the following extract is taken:

"It affords me pleasure to bear evidence to the services rendered, and the manner in which they have been rendered. By the agency of the Commission much suffering has been saved, on almost every battle-field and in every hospital during the late Rebellion. No doubt thousands of persons now living attribute their recovery, in a great part, to volunteer agencies sent to the field and hospital by the free contributions of our loyal citizens."

Soon after the Civil War he was elected president of the Maryland Union Commission, which was organized, at his suggestion, for the purpose of co-operating with the people of the South in relieving destitution occasioned by the ravages of war; also for aiding refugees with money, clothing, provisions and agricultural implements. In May, 1866, this Commission was dissolved, the necessity which called it into existence having disappeared. Relief was given, in cash and otherwise, to the value of about \$24,000.

Mr. Griffith has been a strong advocate of temperance from his youth. At the age of seventeen he was elected president of the Temperance Society of St. Peter's P. E. Sunday-school, of which Mr. Wm. Woodward was superintendent. This was one of the first Sunday-school temperance organizations in the country.

Mr. Griffith was one of the founders of the Union Soldiers' Orphan Asylum, the

Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys, the Industrial Home for Colored Girls, and the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality. He is president of the last two mentioned institutions. The two reformatory institutions—the one for boys and the other for girls—were the first established in the United States for the negro race.

He has also, for many years, been actively engaged in prison reform, having in 1869 established the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, of which he has been president since its organization. In this capacity he has done much directly for the moral improvement of the prisoners, by providing them with religious literature and by establishing Sunday-schools and religious services in the Maryland Penitentiary and other penal and reformatory institutions and almshouses throughout the State. As president he visits annually the penal and pauper institutions in the State, and keeps the society well posted with regard to the buildings, management and condition of the inmates. This is done without expense to the society.

He has been instrumental in securing a number of legislative enactments, which have removed abuses and saved unnecessary expense.

In 1879 a bill passed the Maryland Legislature establishing the Maryland House of Correction, to utilize the time and labor of tramps, vagrants, drunkards and petty thieves, who had been previously supported by the State. This bill was first suggested by Mr. Griffith at a meeting of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association.

Mr. Griffith is clearly upon record as the friend of the mechanic, the champion of honest toil, and the enemy of anything that tends to lower the dignity of manhood and render employment less remunerative and honorable; yet he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the State owes a duty to the convict and prisoner, who as its wards should be lifted up from a condition of idle degradation and be taught habits of honest industry. January 4, 1876, Mr. Griffith read a paper at a meeting of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association emphasizing the necessity for a change in the Magistrate fee system of Baltimore. A bill to this effect was framed and soon afterwards became a law. Under the old system there were twenty-four Magistrates, each empowered to commit persons for trial who were charged with offenses or merely suspected. This power was abused for the sake of fees and costs, and the expense to the tax-payers was great. Under the new law each Station House is entitled to one committing Magistrate, who receive salary instead of fees, and who is required to carefully examine into charges. The number of commitments at once largely decreased, and it is estimated that the tax-payers have been saved from \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually.

He secured the passage of an act prohibiting the receiving and detaining of children between three and sixteen years of age in any almshouse in the State, unless such child be a paralytic or otherwise incapable for usefulness; also to prevent the employment of young girls as sitters in concert saloons. He also prepared a bill that passed both Houses of the Legislature, without an amendment, prohibiting children

from begging, peddling and visiting low places of amusement, which prepare them for lives of prostitution and crime. This law has had a most satisfactory effect on the youth of this city. Also he took an active interest in securing the passage of the law prohibiting the selling of cigarettes to youths under fifteen years of age.

In 1883, Mr. Griffith urged, and had passed, an act by the Legislature to authorize the Baltimore Police Commissioners to appoint matrons to the District Police Stations, to take charge of female prisoners, who often arrive in a shameful condition. He also originated the bill giving judges discretion to suspend sentence in certain cases, particularly as to first offenders.

Mr. Griffith is a member of the National Prison Association, and in 1870 he was appointed a delegate, by the Governor of Maryland, to the first National Prison Congress held at Cincinnati, O., and was one of its vice-presidents; Governor Hayes, of Ohio, afterwards President of the United States, being its presiding officer.

In 1872, he was appointed by the Governor of Maryland a delegate to the International Penitentiary Congress, held at London, England, July 3-13, and read a paper before that body on the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of Maryland, which was received with such favor that 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed by the Executive Committee; it was also compiled in the report of the Congress. Again, in 1878, he was appointed a delegate to the International Prison Congress held at Stockholm. He has personally inspected the principal corrective and charitable institutions of Europe and America, and is a corresponding member of the Societe Gen-

erale des Prisons of France, and the Howard Association of London.

He was for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the National Prison Association of New York. He was appointed by Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, a member of the board of visitors to the Baltimore city jail for 1865, '66 and '67. He was for several years director on the part of the city to the Female House of Refuge.

He is president of the Maryland Sunday-school Union and during the thirty-one years he has filled this office over 1,500 Sunday-schools have been organized and aided, a large proportion of them for the colored race. Since the war Mr. Griffith has been indefatigable in his efforts to ameliorate the educational and spiritual condition of this race. Maryland has now greater educational advantages offered to the colored race and a higher standard of morals among them than any State in the Union. During his incumbency as president, 151,400 children and teachers have been gathered in, and \$141,688.62 collected and disbursed, of which amount Mr. Griffith has contributed \$13,373, in addition to which he has defrayed his own expenses while traveling in the interest of the society.

For thirty years he was a teacher of the normal Bible class of the First Reformed Church, during which time one hundred and fifty-one scholars united with the church; many of these became useful in Sunday-school work, and four became ministers of the gospel.

He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, having contributed liberally to the erection of its building in

Baltimore, and to its annual support. He was among the first members of the Board of the Boy's Home Society and contributed generously for the building and its support. He has, for forty years, been one of the board of managers of the Maryland Tract Society. He has, for thirty-five years, been a leading Elder in the First Reformed Church, and has always represented this church in the Classis, District and General Synods of the Reformed Church of the United States. He has, for thirty-two years, been a member of the Board of Foreign Missions; was a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Potomac Synod, and is now president of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in the United States at Philadelphia, of which board he has been a member for over thirty-five years. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., when James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, was its chief officer. He is also president of the Sunday-school Board of the Synod of the Potomac. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Union Protestant Infirmary. He was for many years a director of the Old Town Bank and the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Griffith is a self-made man, having had but limited educational advantages in his youth, and has acquired most of his education at the Sunday and night schools; but being a man of great executive ability, indefatigable energy and strong will, he has surmounted all the difficulties that were thrown across his path. He is a frequent contributor to the daily, weekly and religious papers; his articles on Sunday-school

and church work, prison reform, the temperance cause and kindred subjects, having been widely read and productive of much needed legislation.

Mr. Griffith, although eighty-three years of age on November 4, 1897, is still active and energetic in the prosecution of his commercial and philanthropic enterprises, and is proud of the fact that, although commencing life in the business world, in a tobacco house, he never chewed nor smoked, nor has he ever used alcoholic beverages; but has saved the money which such indulgences cost, and applied it to charitable purposes. Mr. Griffith prizes, perhaps more than any one gift, a recently tendered gold-headed cane from the prisoners of the Maryland State Penitentiary to himself.

At the close of the report of the general agent of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, he added the following: "After serving ten years as general agent of this society, we most heartily acknowledge the great assistance rendered us by the president, Mr. G. L. Griffith. No man could be more devoted to a cause than he is to the work in which we are engaged. He contributes, he labors, he directs and encourages the work the whole year round. Thousands of men in high salaried positions do far less than he does. Truly, he must realize that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

LEWIS H. MILLER, JR. The name and family of Miller are long and definitely identified with many commercial, landed and financial interests, all tending to the advancement, growth and development of Baltimore, as will more fully appear further along in this article.

Decatur Howard Miller, Jr., the surviving executive head of this family and its varied business concerns, bears his father's name. His father died December 31, 1890, having attained to a ripe age of three score and ten. He was pre-eminently a man of affairs in his life time. Having served only once in the political field, and then as a member of the City Council, he devoted his time and talents to his personal and commercial affairs. These were large enough to demand careful custody, too. Mr. Miller was vice-president of the Board of Trade; director in the Consolidated Coal Company; director in the B. & O. R. R. Co.; sugar refiner, when that industry was in its infancy in this city, and with such men as co-laborers in that industrial field as the late Joseph Rieman; a director in the Baltimore Dry Dock Company; and a director in that great corporation the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, with ships trading along the entire N. A. Atlantic sea coast. One of the ships of this line still bears the Miller name.

This gentleman, the honored father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baltimore and received his education under private tutors. His father, in turn, was George H. Miller, also a Baltimorean, who was the owner of the large tract of land known as Hawkins' Point, not far down the river.

The Decatur portion of this family name is derived from relationship to Stephen Decatur, a relation of Commodore Decatur, of Revolutionary fame. On the paternal line or side, the Millers here mentioned have long and elaborate Revolutionary incidents in their family archives, showing the participation of their ancestors in that struggle.

On the maternal side, Mr. Decatur How-

ard Miller, Jr.'s, mother was Miss Eliza S. Harn, a daughter of Jesse Harn, of Lynchburg, Va., the first man to introduce licorice into the manufacture of chewing tobacco. This secret, like that of the manufacture of silk (preserved by monks), Mr. Harn successfully guarded for many years. He was an extensive and extremely wealthy tobacco manufacturer.

Mr. D. H. Miller, Jr., was born January 20, 1850, in Baltimore, and like his father received a careful education under private tutors. He began his active business career with his father in 1868, as wholesale commission tobacco dealer, and on their present business site, 112 S. Gay street. The old firm name used to be Jacob Heald & Co., afterwards changed to D. H. Miller & Sons.

Mr. Miller, with whom this article is specifically dealing, is an active, aggressive man of business. He has little fancy for over-worked positions, however, and steadfastly declines all tenders as a director in the many Boards. In the directory of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company he retains a seat, and in that one corporation alone.

Like his father, Mr. Miller has neither fondness nor time for political preferment, and declines to do more in that field than vote, and that as he sees fit.

He is a member of the Maryland Club and also of the Baltimore Yacht Club. He is a pew holder in Grace Church. Mr. Miller married Miss Agnes Owens, a daughter of James Owens, of Maryland. Three boys and three girls have blessed this marriage.

MR. JACOB H. TAYLOR was born in Baltimore county and came to Baltimore in 1839, where he has ever since been actively

engaged. His commercial and financial enterprises are so large and varied that even more space than that apportioned here to them ought to be utilized. Then again, Mr. Taylor's descent is entitled to special mention among citizens thus identified with this city's development.

His father was Elijah Taylor, who died at the ripe age of eighty-three, after a career of probity mixed with patriotism, as he fought in the War of 1812 in defense of Baltimore. Three brothers, who came from England early in America's history, were the progenitors of the Taylors in this country. One of these three settled in Virginia, one in the West and the other in Maryland. President Zach. Taylor was a son of one branch of these three brothers.

On the maternal line, Mr. Jacob H. Taylor's mother was named Hiss, a daughter of Jacob Hiss, who came from Germany. The large patrimonial landed interests which he bought are still in the family. Mr. Taylor does not look his three score and ten by at least ten years, and is, as has before been remarked, actively engaged, as ever, in vast enterprises. He is president, for example, of five coal companies: The Taylor-McCoy Coal and Coke Company, Glen-White Coal and Lumber Company, the Howard Coal and Coke Company, the Oakland Coal and Coke Company, and the Big Vein Coal Company.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, his son, is also interested in these properties. Mr. Taylor owns 2,400 acres of superior coal lands at Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa. These lands yield vast quantities of bituminous coal, named after the mine above. He also owns over 350 coke ovens, producing an excellent quality of coke. The Glen-White Coke

Company's product of coke is recognized as the finest coming from Pennsylvania. The Howard Coal Company is owned in part by some Baltimoreans, as co-partners of Mr. Taylor. He is a director in the Continental Bank, of Baltimore, and is largely interested in charitable organizations, as well in the official Boards, in which concerns he is continuously heard and his influence felt.

In political matters he has been tendered almost all of the usual and desirable offices, like the Mayoralty and so on up and down the scale. He has never accepted any of them however. When the Old Light Street M. E. Church (then opposite the Carrollton Hotel, as it is now known, but then called "the Fountain Inn") outgrew its quarters and moved to Charles and Fayette streets, Mr. Taylor followed, being then as now a member. The next move was to Mt. Vernon Place, its present site. For thirty-two years, amidst all the vicissitudes, Mr. Taylor was the leader of that famous church choir. He is also a trustee of the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church.

It thus appears, from the above, that few men have been more intimately identified with the growth and development of this city than Mr. Taylor.

MR. CHARLES O'DONNELL LEE.—The subject of this article, Mr. Charles O'Donnell Lee, is a lineal descendant of the first Lee—Richard—who came to America from Shropshire, England. The Lees came to England in 1066 from Normandy with William the Conqueror. In the history of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland no name has been made more respected and famous.

Our subject was born February 8, 1841, in Baltimore, and like his ancestors on the paternal and maternal side has been an important factor in the development of this city's growth. He was educated at Georgetown College and entered upon his active business career in 1869, as a member of the firm of Hoffman, Lee & Co., importers and jobbers of coffee. His father, Thomas Sim Lee, who still lives at the family seat, "Needwood," Frederick county, Md., is a gentleman of the old school, cultivated, respected, retiring in disposition, and enjoying the leisure of a well spent life.

The father of Thos. Sim Lee was William Lee. The first Thos. Sim Lee, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in 1743 in Prince George's county, Md. His wife was Mary Digges, of Milwood, the only child of Ignatius Digges, and the wealthiest and most coveted matrimonial prize in her section. This first Thos. Sim Lee was a highly educated and cultured man, as will be observed from the following historical facts.

On January 13, 1776, he was elected by the Maryland Convention major of the Lower Battalion of Prince George's county. He was Governor of Maryland during the Revolution, from 1779 to 1783, and represented his State in the Continental Congress in 1783-4. He served a second term as Governor of Maryland from 1792-4, and died March 7, 1819, full of honors and years, having declined a proffered third term as Governor.

Another grandfather of our subject was Gen. Columbus O'Donnell, than whom few citizens were more widely or favorably known to Baltimoreans. He was the po-

tential, organizing and executive head of many and varied large commercial interests in the city, among them the original Baltimore Gas Company and the first water works company. In financial and social circles here his individuality was most conspicuous, and his influence far reaching and appreciated.

Mr. Lee's mother was Josephine O'Donnell, a daughter of the General. Her grandfather was John O'Donnell, who owned and named Canton, after Canton, China, he being largely engaged with the China trade.

Mr. Lee steadily declines many entanglements in official boards, being too much wedded to private interests.

His wife, Matilda D., was a daughter of Jos. W. Jenkins, a well known and conservative merchant. Their children are Joseph Jenkins, Thos. Sim, Chas. Stewart (who is one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Coffee Company of Baltimore); Chas. O'D., Jr., Adrian Iselin, Mary Digges, Louisa Carroll, Gertrude Jenkins and Dorothy Courtney Lee.

MR. EDWARD HAMBLETON, the subject of the following article, comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland. His father, Thos. E. Hambleton, who died in 1876, was for many years a leading man of commercial and financial affairs in Baltimore. He filled among other positions of honor and trust the presidency of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of this city. His father, in turn, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, holding his commission from Governor Johnson, of Maryland.

The Hambletons are of sturdy Scotch ancestry, having first settled in America prior

to 1650. The family tree is full, flattering to contemplate, from a patriotic standpoint, and justly cherished by the subject of this sketch as being a priceless heirloom to his posterity.

It is a safe assertion that there is not today a man more thoroughly identified with and forming an integral part of the financial and commercial development of Baltimore, than Mr. T. Edward Hambleton. He was born in New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., in 1829. He graduated from St. Mary's College in '49, and first began his general business career as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. Afterwards he engaged for a time in the wholesale provision trade, which he abandoned in turn to embark with his brother in the wholesale dry goods trade. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies, as well as his vast and varied interests in the South, induced him to cast his fortunes and his life with the Confederacy. Accordingly, he moved to Richmond, Va., and became a firm member of "Importing and Exporting Company" of that city.

This concern owned and manned several swift steamers, which ran in and out of the blockaded harbors of Charleston, Wilmington and other places South. They often escaped the vigilance of the Federal fleets and carried cotton, stores, munitions of war, etc. These swift "runners" were not always able to escape, however, but Mr. Hambleton, the man in charge, most frequently was.

He made many European voyages or trips in safety, and after the close of the war he and his brother, John A., returned to Baltimore.

In 1865 they founded their banking house

of which far famed concern he is the executive head. This house has ever been characterized by its reaching out for Western, Eastern and foreign capital, thus brought into Baltimore and with what results all readily see. In this particular field the Hambletons are pioneers. And, it may be observed here, Mr. T. E. Hambleton is a legitimate successor to his banking affairs and practices, being a grandson of Jesse Slingluff, one of Baltimore's distinguished citizens.

Busy as he ever is, Mr. Hambleton finds time to devote to and help develop other interests than banking. He is a potential factor in the Gas Light Company, a large warehouse concern, and is the head of that notable company, "The Traction Company," the pioneer of real rapid transit here.

The country seat of Mr. Hambleton is called "Hambledune," situated a few miles from the city, in Baltimore county. It is called the handsomest country residence in the State, and both inside and outside, together with its spacious lawns and grounds, is an evidence of its owner's refined tastes.

In Talbot county also, Mr. Hambleton owns large landed estates, which have been in the family over two hundred years, and are still among the most impressive for beauty of landscape and admired in the State.

Mr. Hambleton's wife was a daughter of Gen. Salisbury, U. S. Army. They were married in 1856. In the banking house his son, F. S. Hambleton, is a partner with his father.

MR. CHARLES F. MAYER, the subject of this sketch, is a son of the late Lewis Mayer, also a Baltimorean of much reputation, and

wide commercial connections. His father, as a very little boy, was sent abroad to be educated at the then, and indeed still, celebrated school of Herr Salzmann at Schnepfethal in Saxe-Gotha, Germany.

As the only American boy who had ever been there, he was as much an object of curiosity on this account, as he was of high regard on account of his singularly high intelligence and attractive bearing.

Upon his return to this country he commenced his commercial career, etc., etc. He was one of the defenders of Fort McHenry as a volunteer artilleryman in the War of 1812, commenced his commercial career as supercargo upon his father's vessels engaged in the trade between this country and Spanish and other European ports. He afterwards became actively identified with the importing dry-goods trade here, and later removed to Philadelphia, where, with the members of his family in Pennsylvania, he became interested in the development of their large interests in the anthracite coal fields of that State. This great industry was then in its earliest infancy.

The father of Lewis Mayer was Christian Mayer, the paternal grandfather of our subject. He was also a resident of Baltimore and one of the earliest merchants to engage in the East India trade of this port. He came to America from Amsterdam as a representative of an important mercantile firm there, and continued to be for many years one of our largest shipping merchants engaged in the foreign trade. He was the progenitor of the Baltimore branch of the Mayer family.

The mother of Mr. Charles F. Mayer was Susan O. Mayer, daughter of Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa. This branch of

the family came to America in 1754 and settled in Lancaster, Pa.

The Mayers had been for many generations natives of the old free city of Ulm in Germany.

Our subject, Mr. Charles F. Mayer, was born in the early thirties and was carefully educated at private schools, and at Mount Hope College, in Baltimore. In early manhood he went to the west coast of South America as a super-cargo. On his return to Baltimore about 1852, he entered at once into active commercial life, and continued therein until 1865. In that year he joined with a number of other gentlemen of wealth and enterprise in developing the immeasurably rich gas-coal fields of West Virginia. He continued interested in that region for many years.

In 1877 Mr. Mayer became the president of the Consolidation Coal Company, of Maryland, the largest producer of the celebrated Cumberland George's Creek steam coal and one of the largest coal mining companies in the country. He at the same time became the president of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which traverses this Cumberland and George's Creek Coal Region and carries the vast coal product of that region to its connections with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad systems, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Cumberland, Md. Mr. Mayer continued in these two positions until the early part of 1896, when he withdrew from both. In November, 1887, Mr. Mayer became a director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and chairman of its Executive Committee, and in December, 1888, he became its president. He declined a re-election in

December, 1895, and withdrew from the presidency of the company the following January upon the election of his successor. It was during the presidency of Mr. Mayer that the great work of constructing the Baltimore Belt Railroad was undertaken, and largely through his energy that it was carried to a successful completion. This great work connects the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Camden Station, Baltimore, with its Philadelphia Division at Bay View, just outside the limits of the city—passing under the city by a tunnel of something over a mile in length. It gives the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the commodious and handsome Mount Royal Passenger Station, up-town, and it also gives it access for freight business to the upper and growing sections of the city of Baltimore, to which the road had not heretofore had access. The Company's former connection with its Philadelphia Division had been by the unsatisfactory methods of a ferry across the harbor from Locust Point to Canton and thence by rail construction to Bay View. This great work is said to have cost something over eight millions of dollars. It was through the tunnels of the Baltimore Belt Railroad, during Mr. Mayer's administration, that electric motors were first successfully used for the hauling of trains instead of locomotive engines. This use of electric motors entirely avoids the smoke created by the ordinary coal-burning locomotive engine, which has heretofore rendered the passage of trains through tunnels so very objectionable.

To Baltimore therefore belongs the credit of having first solved this difficult railroad problem.

The Baltimore Belt Line tunnel is lighted throughout its entire length with electric lamps.

Had Mr. Mayer accomplished only this great railroad undertaking, which is of so much importance to his native city, his name and memory would be an enduring one.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Mayer is a director in the following institutions:

The Western National Bank, of Baltimore, in which he has served some thirty years; the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

He is also a trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Church Home and Infirmary of Baltimore City, the Benevolent Society of the city and county of Baltimore, and a vestryman of old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

In club circles he is a member of the Maryland Club, the University Club and the Merchants' Club.

Mr. Mayer married in 1867, his cousin, Miss Susan Douglass Keim, a daughter of the late Hon. George May Keim, of Reading, Pa., a prominent member of Congress for several terms from his native city in the early forties.

Mr. Mayer is of retiring disposition, but is, as will be seen from the foregoing, actively and prominently identified with the growth and development of Baltimore as a great commercial city.

MR. J. H. JUDIK, President of the People's National Bank of Baltimore, comes of sterling ancestry. His father, Joseph Judik, came to America early in this century, settling in Baltimore. His father, Joseph, was

a commissioned officer in Holland and when his adopted country was invaded by the British in the memorable Campaign of 1812, Joseph Judik became a defender of Baltimore together with other patriots.

The mother of our subject was Miss Mary M. Eagle, of Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of Henry Eagle, a gentleman of high personal character. Mr. J. H. Judik was born in Baltimore in 1845; was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., as his father was before him. He began his active business career almost at once, after graduation, or in 1865. Although a merchant of large and varied commercial interests, Mr. Judik is perhaps not so widely known in that sphere as in the financial world.

Before accepting his present official position, Mr. Judik acted as vice-president of his bank, "The People's." When President Grover Cleveland sent Mr. W. S. Carroll his commission as Consul to Dresden, Mr. Judik accepted the presidency as Mr. Carroll's successor. This was in 1877. The People's Bank is and ever has been since it was chartered in 1856 most ably managed. It has likewise been one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the city and State. Mr. Judik is widely known and recognized as a successful, careful and able financier.

The People's Bank has weathered every financial storm since it was chartered, its success then as measurably reflecting the ability, integrity and precedence of its head, as well as its Board of Directors. Some light will also shine upon its status elsewhere than at home, from the following significant list of its intimate business connections with other financial institutions. Transacting as it does a general and lucra-

tive banking business, the People's Bank has correspondents at every financial centre. In this list are, among others, the Chemical National Bank of New York, with the largest undivided surplus of any bank in America; "The Independence" of Philadelphia; and that bulwark of financial stability, the First National of Chicago, Secretary Gage's bank. To readers familiar with men and affairs this summary speaks volumes for the status of Mr. Judik's executive administration. As "a tree is known by his fruit," so may a bank be said to be known from the character and ability of its head and management.

Mr. Judik married Miss Bringues, of New York City. In temperament he is of rather retiring disposition, and too much engrossed with his varied interests to become a club man.

He likewise eschews political life, and is on the whole a man whose life and career would materially aid in developing any city in which he might elect to live into a great metropolis.

MR. ISAAC S. GEORGE, President Trader's National Bank, German street near Light street. Perhaps it is perfectly safe to affirm at the outset that the subject of this article, Mr. Isaac S. George, occupies a position without a parallel as regards public service and its attendant results in aiding the development of this great city. His whole life, as this brief summary will attest, has been one devoted to business enterprises and to public measures calculated to advance the material growth of Baltimore.

Mr. George was born here July 18, 1818, his father, James B. George, being also a Marylander. His father was a participant in the historical War of 1812. He was sta-

tioned with his regiment at Fort McHenry during its bombardment, and was an honored and respected member of the Old Defenders' Association until his death, February 1, 1869. He served his State and city respectively in the Legislature and City Council. He was of Huguenot ancestry, his progenitors having come to America in 1730, and having participated in the battle of Brandywine.

The paternal grandmother of Mr. Isaac S. George was Elizabeth A. George, one of the original members of the Light Street M. E. Church, with which she was connected for seventy years until her death at the ripe old age of 96.

Mr. George's maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and came to America in 1801. His maternal grandfather was John Stewart, whose wife's maiden name was Nancy Glasco. They were Calvinistic Presbyterians, and were here identified with the Second Presbyterian Church under the pastorate of Rev. John Glendy.

Mr. George's mother, Mary Ellen Stewart, came to America with her family in 1801. In 1817 she married our subject's father, Mr. Isaac S. George being the eldest of ten children by this marriage.

On February 3, 1843, Mr. I. S. George in turn married Elizabeth A. Mann, of Halifax. The husband and wife were active in aiding to found and establish a Universalist Church here.

Commencing, however, in an orderly array of facts prior to those just mentioned, Mr. Isaac S. George was educated chiefly under the guidance and supervision of private tutors. Before attaining his majority he embarked in business as an assistant to his father. He subsequently established a

business for himself on Centre Market Space, which he conducted with success for several years. In 1864, together with his son, J. Brown George, he established the mercantile house of I. S. George & Son, on Baltimore street. On the death of this son, Mr. George again embarked in business with his youngest son as extensive boot and shoe dealers. As asserted at the outset, Mr. George's business career is unique and extremely noteworthy. It is replete with large trusts, careful control and successful outcomes, the results as stated, all tending to the advancement of the growth of the metropolis and the general good.

In 1869 he was the president of the Atlantic and George Creek Coal Company, but he resigned afterwards. In 1868 he accepted the presidency of the Atlantic Fire and Insurance Company, holding it until the voluntary liquidation of the company years after. In political affairs, too, he has ever been a worker and a trusted adviser. In 1860 Mayor Brown appointed him as a member of the Water Board. In 1864 he accepted a Democratic nomination for State Senator.

In 1867 he filled the most important and distinguished position of member of the Constitutional Convention. His city also secured his services as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the City Council in '68-9. For two years he also served as president of the Board of the Maryland Institute. He was induced to serve for six years, the last two as president, as a visitor of the Board to the city jail, appointed by Mayor Vansant.

He is likewise a director, of many years' standing, in the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company. Busy man as he is and

ever has been, Mr. George has found time for other pursuits than those above noted.

In Odd Fellowship he is widely recognized as a worker, while as a Mason he is a craftsman of high repute and zealous purpose.

Mr. George was also one of the founders of the Murray Institute, a notable social and literary association. In 1879, in addition to his many other labors, he accepted the presidency of the Consolidated Real Estate Fire Insurance Company.

In no sphere, however, is Mr. George better or more favorably known and respected than in financial matters. As president of the Traders' National Bank, his name and status are too well recognized to require any extended mention in the space at command.

The Traders' was organized in 1865, as the First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., and opened for business there on June 5th of that year. By act of Congress, June, 1872, the bank was moved to Baltimore, and its name changed as above. On the resignation of Wm. H. Tuck, Mr. George accepted its presidency, which he has ever since held. The bank's capital is \$230,000.00; its undivided surplus, \$27,000.00; dividends, to stockholders, average of 6 per cent.; deposits, \$400,000.00. Its correspondents are "Commerce" and "Continental," of New York.

Of such men as Mr. George, as coadjutors and citizens, are made great metropolitan centres like Baltimore. His life work to that end is a fit setting to such a history.

DR. A. S. WARNER, 1120 Highland avenue.

Dr. A. S. Warner was born in 1856 in

Manchester, Carroll county, Md. When a child, his parents moved to York, Pa., where he began his primary education at the usual age; after passing through the public schools he attended the York Academy for a time, then entered the Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pa. After completing his studies here he became a teacher in the public schools of York, county, Pa., which occupation he followed for a time. In connection with his duties as teacher, he took up the study of medicine. After severing his connection with the York county public schools, he accepted a position as principal of the public schools of New Market, Pa., in which capacity he successfully served for two years. He then, in 1878, entered the school of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, graduating in 1881 and immediately after began the practice of his profession at his present location.

He married in 1881 Miss Florence Nightingale Eisenberger, of New Cumberland, Pa. They have one child, Harry Augustus, who graduated from the public schools of Baltimore with first honors in 1897 and is now preparing for the Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Warner is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and has held the offices of trustee and treasurer for many years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

Peter Warner, father of our subject, was born in Europe, and when a boy came to America with his parents. He is now deceased. His wife, who was Miss Rachel Fair before marriage, and mother of our subject, still survives.

DR REUBEN M. DORSEY, 727 Third avenue, Hampden, Baltimore.

This gentleman was born February 22, 1869, in Howard county, Md. He was brought up as a farmer and from childhood was inured to the hard labor of a farmer's life. When not at school, he employed his time advantageously in the fields and getting out lumber, thus rendering his father much valuable assistance. He pursued his primary studies in the public schools.

Having determined upon a professional career, with the view to the acquirements of a physician, he prepared at Maupin's University, near Ellicott City, Md., and began his medical studies under Dr. Wm. E. Hodges, of Ellicott City, with whom he remained for one and a half years. He was graduated from the Maryland University in 1891 and then took a special course in the treatment of nervous diseases under Dr. J. S. Conrad. Doctor Conrad was a well known and highly esteemed physician. His labors in the field of medicine won for him a high place in the profession. After leaving Doctor Conrad, our subject was associated in the general practice of medicine with Dr. J. Carroll Monmonier for one year. He then accepted a position as surgeon for the B. & O. R. R. Co., and successfully served in this capacity for two years, leaving it to accept the higher position of medical examiner for the same company and is at the present time occupying the same position. For a time he practiced his profession on Madison avenue whence he removed to his present location.

On September 25, 1895, he was married to Miss Alice Berger, daughter of Rev. Alexander Berger of Baltimore county. He is a member of the Episcopal Church;

in politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Maryland State Medical and Chirurgical Society, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Reuben M. Dorsey, the father of our subject, is a native of Ellicott City, Howard county, Md. He has been a prominent and successful farmer all his life, in connection with which he has served for 16 years as Judge of the Orphans' Court of Howard county.

He married Mary E. Krafft, daughter of a Prussian Consul to this country. Mr. Krafft was a thorough linguist, being master of seven languages. He died in Baltimore. The union of Mr. Dorsey and his wife has been blessed with the following children: Charles K., a prominent attorney of Elkhart City; Dr. Reuben M., (subject); Philip Hammond, a farmer of Howard county; Nicholas, a farmer of Howard county, and Henry, who is at school; and Caleb Dorsey, D. D. S., residence, 1218 W. Lexington street.

MR. LOUIS F. BEELER was born February 18, 1827, at Alexandria, Va. When a boy he went to Washington to live with his grandparents, his parents locating there about 1834. He attended private schools until he was seventeen years old. At one time he had for a preceptor a Mr. McCloud, a very peculiar man, noted for his strange ideas in the school-room. During the summer the pupils were placed under very strict discipline, one rule being that the scholars should be at their desks at 4 o'clock in the morning. When our subject was about fourteen, the B. & O. R. R. was about to begin operations, and a big demonstration in honor of the event had been arranged.

General Scott was in command of the United States troops which were to take an active part that day. The military company of which young Beeler was a member called upon General Scott in a body and asked permission to take part in the celebration. He inspected the youthful company and assigned them to an important position on Wilkes Hill, and they were highly complimented upon their appearance.

At seventeen young Beeler became a clerk in a dry goods store in Washington and continued as such until Congress passed the resolution that War existed with Mexico, and he with others hired a drummer, fifer and color bearer, paraded the streets of Washington and got together enough young men to form two companies, our subject being chosen as sergeant. They were assigned to Baltimore and Washington battalion, under command of Col. Wm. H. Watson, who was killed at the battle of Monterey. He proceeded with his company to Mexico where they remained for one year, taking an active part in the battle of Monterey. A few months after his return to Washington, he went to Cumberland, Md., and accepted a position as clerk for a shipping and forwarding company. This was before the railroads became so numerous, and the company did all its business with teams. The concern was known as Calhoun & Harrison. He remained with this company until the latter part of 1851, when he accepted a position as delivery clerk and assistant yard master for the B. & O. R. R. When the B. & O. completed their road to Wheeling, W. Va., he became an assistant of Joseph B. Ford, who looked after the company's interest at that point. Mr. Beeler remained at Wheeling until

about 1859, when he was transferred as agent to Benwood, W. Va., and continued here until 1864. During the war as agent at Benwood he rendered the Government valuable assistance in the building of the pontoon bridge across the Ohio river at that point, which was erected at his suggestion as being the best means of transportation for the troops and munitions of war. In 1864 he severed his connection with that company, and for a time was a clerk in an Ohio river steam boat. In 1865 he went to New York City as soliciting agent for a line of steamers plying between Parkersburg and Louisville and some years later, to Wheeling, W. Va., as agent for the National Express and Transportation Company. After the failure of this concern, in 1866, he accepted a position as agent at Locust's Point for the B. & O. Co., and save for a year or two has remained in their employ ever since. The freight depot at that time was situated on the present site of Ober's fertilizing plant, and the business in the warehouse was done with horses, and compared to the present business was very small. The wonderful increase in the business of this department necessitated the building of the pier 8 and 9 in 1868, where the first North German Lloyd steamship landed the same year.

Louis F. Beeler married Miss Amanda M. Fillius, of Washington, on February 3, 1851. They have the following children: Mary Frances (Mrs. A. A. Swing) of Baltimore; Ida Catharine, who lives at home; Martha Louise, who married Capt. Richard A. Dunn of the ice boat patrol; Richard Francis, bookkeeper for B. & O. Co., and Sally May (Mrs. Wm. E. Helm), of Baltimore.

Mr. Beeler is a member of the Democratic party, with which he became connected in 1840. During that year he heard many noted speakers, among them were Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and it was through their eloquence he was won over to the principles of Free Trade. His family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

His father, Louis Beeler, came to America from Germany when a young man, locating in Alexandria, W. Va., where he became an extensive confectioner and large importer of foreign fruit. He amassed considerable wealth. He owned a large interest in a steamboat and lost \$80,000 by the burning of the same and through the failure of a bank. He removed his family to Washington about 1834, and followed the same business there. He died while on a visit to Norfolk, Va., in 1850 in his 68th year. His wife, who was Mary Stittinious and mother of our subject, survived him a few years. Of their five children, all but one survive.

DR. D. S. WILLIAMS, 254 Carroll, Woodberry.

This gentleman was born September 4th, 1844, on a farm in York county, Pa. He is a son of Luther M. and Mary A. (Allison) Williams. The elder Williams, when our subject was a boy, was assistant supervisor for the Baltimore and Susquehanna R. R. Co., now the Northern Central, and in order to be at a more convenient point, removed his family to Baltimore about 1851. Here our subject attended private and public schools until the age of 18, when he began his studies under Dr. E. W. Free, of New Freedom, Pa. He entered the University of Maryland in 1863, was grad-

uated in 1865, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Oakland, Baltimore county, where he remained until 1874, when he located at his present address, which was then Woodberry. From January 1st, 1879, to the present time he has represented the N. C. Railway as Company's surgeon at Woodberry continuously. On May 1st, 1880, he was appointed by Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton, Registrar of Voters Ninth District of Baltimore county; on May 1st, 1882, was appointed Visiting and Consulting Physician to Baltimore county Almshouse, "Uplands Home," Texas, Baltimore county. On May 1st, 1888, he was appointed Sanitary Inspector of Baltimore county; about one month later Woodberry became part of the city of Baltimore, and Doctor Williams was appointed by Mayor Latrobe as City Sanitary Inspector, which office he has held ever since.

He married, April 29th, 1869, Miss Ida W., daughter of Henry Hush of Baltimore; their children are: Annie C., a school teacher, and Clarence D., a druggist.

Doctor Williams is a Democrat. His professional career has been very honorable and eminently successful. He is deserving of the great esteem in which he is held.

Luther M. Williams, the father of our subject, received a common school education, and began life as a cart-boy when the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Co. was constructing its road. He later assisted in the construction of many small roads through this section of the country. He worked himself up to the position of assistant supervisor for the Company, and acted in this capacity until his retirement to his farm in Baltimore county, where he still resides. He was born in the above county in 1819.

His wife, Mary, is deceased. Their children are: our subject, D. S.; Jennie (Mrs. Eli S. Brown), of Baltimore; H. Benton, farmer; Mary E., maiden lady at home; Annie E., maiden lady at home; L. Meredith, farmer, at home.

Abraham Williams, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Baltimore county, Md., where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and took part in the battle of North Point.

DR. JOSEPH VON KUELL, 1132 N. Carrollton avenue.

The subject of this sketch comes of an old and distinguished family of Vienna, Austria, where he was born Aug. 19, 1848. After receiving his primary education he was a pupil at the Military School for four years. In his seventeenth year he entered the Austrian Army and was later promoted to first lieutenant; in connection with his duties as a soldier he took up the study of medicine at a medical college in Vienna, from which he graduated in 1877. He was connected with the army for fifteen years, and took an active part in the Revolution. In 1869, at the battle of Cattaro South Dalmation, he received twenty-two wounds, which necessitated his being confined in the hospital for three years. For his bravery on the field of battle he received three medals, and after his discharge from the hospital he took up his residence in Vienna, receiving the pension of a retired army officer from the Austrian Government up to five years after his coming to America. He located in New York, where he practiced for a short time, then came to Baltimore and for a few years practiced his profession here, abandoning it to accept the position of

solicitor for a company, which position he still holds.

He was married March 5, 1891, to Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, a native of Germany, now a resident of New York City. Mrs. Von Kuell was born in Germany in 1870, and when fourteen years of age came with her parents to New York City, where she resided until her marriage.

Jacob Von Kuell, father of our subject, was a native of Vienna, Austria. For many years after reaching manhood, he served as Governor of an Austrian province. He died in Vienna where his wife also passed away. She was before marriage Anna Von Stockinger. Four children blessed their union, viz: Jacob, a general in the Austrian Army; Alex, Mine Inspector for the Austrian Government; Elizabeth (Mrs. Alex. Von Meyer), and Dr. Von Kuell, our subject.

Jacob Von Kuell, grandfather of subject, was of the Austrian nobility, and held a high government position.

J. PERCY WADE, Physician and Superintendent of Spring Grove Asylum, Catonsville.

Dr. J. Percy Wade was born October 22, 1869, in Montgomery county, Va. About 1872 his father moved his family to Baltimore. He received his education in the public schools, and for four years was a student at Baltimore City College, where he made rapid progress in the various branches of study. His early impressions were decidedly in favor of a professional career. He entered Johns Hopkins University, where he successfully studied for one year, after which he took a three years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in April, 1891. For

a time he was resident physician at the college. In April of the same year he was appointed second assistant at Spring Grove Asylum; was later promoted to first assistant, and in April, 1896, was appointed superintendent.

He is an independent voter.

His father, John J. Wade, recently deceased, was a prominent attorney in Baltimore.

SYDNEY O. HEISKELL, Quarantine Physician, P. O. Box 231, Baltimore City, Md.

Our subject was born at Washington, D. C., in 1854, and was reared by his grandfather, Samuel J. Gouverneur, who was Secretary of State under Monroe. His father, Henry Lee Heiskell, who for many years prior to his death was Surgeon General in the United States Army, died when the Doctor was but an infant.

Our subject was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburg, Md., and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He began his medical studies at Baltimore School of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1881, after which for one year he was connected with Bay View Asylum. He was later connected with the Spring Grove Asylum for one and a half years. He was afterwards appointed assistant at the Quarantine Hospital in January, 1882. At the beginning of the awful small-pox epidemic in January, 1881, Dr. James McHenry Howard was in charge of the hospital, which was then opposite Fort McHenry. So inadequate were the hospital facilities that when the scourge reached its height, tents were erected upon the grounds for the accommodation of patients. Since 1883 Doctor Heiskell has treated one thousand

two hundred and fifty small-pox cases. From June 1, 1883, when the last patient of this awful epidemic was discharged from the hospital, no more small-pox cases came under his treatment until May, 1894. At this time the "South Before the War" troupe was playing an engagement in Baltimore, and it was discovered that one of the members had a mild case of the disease. From this one nineteen others contracted the disease and were sent to the hospital, four deaths resulting. Doctor Heiskell was appointed Quarantine Physician November 1, 1884. The old hospital was abandoned and in June, 1884, the present one was opened. Since then the Doctor has devoted much of his time to beautifying the buildings and surrounding grounds, and has succeeded in changing what was once a wilderness into one of the most beautiful places imaginable.

He was married in March, 1883, to Miss Addie C. Townsend, of Baltimore county. She died in February, 1884. The Doctor is a member of the Monday Social Club, Baltimore.

His mother, who was Miss Gouverneur before marriage, was a direct descendant of President Monroe. Her father, Samuel L. Gouverneur, had been married twice. His second wife was a Miss Lee, and first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She is at present living in Frederick county, Md.

THOMAS B. HORTON, M. D., South Baltimore.

Of the prominent young physicians in the suburbs of Baltimore none are more worthy of mention than Dr. Thomas B. Horton, of South Baltimore. His father, Thomas C. Horton, of a prominent old

family of the Old North State, was a native of Franklin county. On completing a common school education he was proficient enough to teach, having fitted himself for that profession by self-instruction, in addition to his regular school work. Teaching but a few years, his many excellent qualities attracted the attention of Mr. W. K. Davis, Clerk of the Court of Franklin county, and Mr. Horton was offered the position of assistant clerk, which he filled so satisfactorily that two years later he was elected to succeed his principal as Clerk of the Court. His conduct of the affairs of the clerkship was so thorough and business-like that his constituents were loth to part with his service, and kept him continuously in office for sixteen years.

Subsequently he served as Register of Deeds for two years, and then retired from public life, meriting a well-earned rest. Purchasing a large tract of farming land near the county seat, he retired to the quiet and rest of a country life, which he enjoyed for a number of years, and then removed to Louisburg intending to spend his declining years here, having by business tact and judgment, through economy and good investments, amassed a comfortable fortune. He was cut off in 1882 at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Maria H. Hollingsworth, of one of the old families of the State.

Mr. Horton was a member of the Baptist Church. His demise was lamented by all who knew him, he having through his long years of public service endeared himself to the entire population, who for so many years honored themselves in honoring him. He was all in all a man to be admired.

Dr. Thomas B. Horton was born in

Louisburg, N. C., September 24, 1866. He attended the public schools and academy of his native city, from which he graduated at the early age of sixteen. Deciding upon medicine as his profession he secured a position in the drug store of Dr. J. B. Clifton, of Louisburg, where he studied pharmacy and medicine until 1888, when he came to Baltimore to enter the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891. Shortly after graduation he purchased his present store in South Baltimore, and offered his services as a healer to the citizens of that portion of the city. That his worth has been appreciated is indicated by his success, which was marked from the first, and his practice has grown to be a very lucrative one, as has trade in his store.

Recognizing his ability as a physician and surgeon, the numerous corporations were not slow to secure his services for their many employes. He is serving officially for the Baltimore Sugar Refinery, South Baltimore Car Works, South Baltimore Foundry Company, Ryan & McDonald's Manufacturing Company, Curtis Bay Brass and Metal Works, and the Diamond Soap Works.

September 27, 1895, when the delivery system was extended to the suburbs, Doctor Horton was appointed superintendent of Station No. 13, of South Baltimore, which position he is filling to the satisfaction of all patrons of the office.

Doctor Horton is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and in politics is an independent Democrat.

The Doctor was married June 14, 1892, to Miss Blanche Quaid, of Annapolis. One child has blessed their union, born March 20, 1893.

DR. J. BRYON ROBINSON, Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county.

Dr. J. Byron Robinson, of Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county, a prosperous suburb of Baltimore, is a descendant of one of the old colonial families of Maryland. His remote ancestors came from Scotland, bringing with them the sturdy qualities of mind and body of the old Covenanters. They trace their lineage without a break far back into the twelfth century, and in later generations were closely allied with the Stuarts, the royal family of Scotland.

Thorton Fleming Robinson, Sr., grandfather of our subject, was a native of Maryland. For many years he was a prosperous merchant of Baltimore, and died in that city in the third decade of the present century. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was probably in the battle of North Point. His son, Joseph, served with distinction in the same war, and came out of the service with the rank of general.

Thorton Fleming Robinson, Jr., father of the Doctor, was born in Baltimore in the year 1799. He was educated in the private schools of the city, and on attaining maturity entered the real estate business, in which he was engaged the greater part of his life. In political views he was a firm supporter of the Whig party, and took an active part in politics. He was a vigorous supporter of the party candidates, but refrained from accepting nomination for any office for himself. His death occurred in Queen Anne county, Md., in 1872, at which time he was living a quiet, peaceful life. He had always been a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and died happy in the faith that had sustained him through the trials and vicissitudes of life.

Doctor Robinson, of this sketch, was born in Baltimore. Here his childhood and school days were spent, and here in 1858 his medical studies began under the tutelage of Doctor Dunbar. Entering the Medical School of the University of Maryland, he received his diploma in the spring of 1862, opening an office in Baltimore in the fall of that year.

Securing a position as surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank of captain, he remained in the service six years, being stationed at various army posts throughout the South.

He was considered a skillful and efficient surgeon, and it was regretted by all with whom he came in contact when he decided to sever his connection with the National military service and resign. On his retirement from Government employ, Dr. Robinson located at Savannah, Ga., remaining eight years. At the end of that time he opened his present office, and from that day until the present his success has been unquestioned. In connection with his practice, to insure the proper filling of his prescriptions, the Doctor opened a drug store, which is now in charge of his son, while he gives his principal attention to his ever-increasing practice. He married in 1865 Miss Addie Gros Claude. Her death occurred in 1877, lamented by a wide circle of loving friends. Their only son, Frederick F., a graduate in medicine, is now with his father in full charge of the store. The Doctor is a member of the leading medical societies of Georgia and Maryland. In politics he is a Democrat, and while taking a lively interest in all political issues of the day, cannot be induced to come out from his private life and accept office.

In religious belief he is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS MOORE DARBY, Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Baltimore, is a son of the late Charles A. and Martha (Chandler) Darby, who were descended from early English settlers of Montgomery county, Md. Mr. Darby was born near Monrovia, Frederick county, Md., March 11, 1838.

He completed his education at Rockville Academy, and immediately thereafter entered upon the study of the law, under the preceptorship of Hon. James Dixon Roman, in Hagerstown, Md. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1858, and early evidenced that native ability which led to the prominence he soon attained as orator, careful counsellor and successful lawyer. In 1859 Mr. Darby married Louisa Kennedy, a daughter of Benjamin Price, and granddaughter of John Kennedy. Mrs. Darby died twenty years later, or on July 5, 1879.

In those troublous times of 1863, when it cost men much to maintain Union sentiments, especially in Maryland, Mr. Darby accepted the Republican nomination for State's Attorney of Washington county and was elected. This was the inception of his public service. Subsequently and often when defeat seemed inevitable, his party leaders appealed to him, and never in vain. Throughout many campaigns he abandoned his considerable law practice and its emoluments to further the interests of his party. In 1859 he had been defeated as a candidate for State's Attorney. In 1869 he again, with his party ticket, met defeat for the Legislature. In 1871 the same result at-

tended his candidacy for State Senator, although he was beaten in this contest by only eleven votes, and he was genuinely frightened lest he might be elected and thus compelled to abandon his profession during a too protracted stay at Annapolis. In 1879 some exceptional recognition of his services was accorded to him, and he accepted the nomination for Attorney General of Maryland, when Hon. James A. Gary was the candidate for Governor. In the spirited and vigorous contest that ensued, Mr. Darby led his ticket by a flattering vote of several hundred.

Early in his public life, or in 1859, Mr. Darby gave evidence of clear insight into financial affairs. He consented to accept a seat as director in the Hagerstown Bank, where he served for twenty-five years, acting also as the bank's attorney. He also became president of the "Washington County Insurance Company." For a number of times also he served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. During that period of service, from 1860 to 1882, he served his county in State, county, judiciary and other conventions almost wholly without interruption. As will be gathered from the above, Mr. Darby has, from the first, been a zealous worker for his party, State, and the general welfare.

His services were given when his party was in the minority and were accentuated by an absence of any reasonable hope of personal reward, other than an approving conscience and the making of hosts of friends.

Mr. Darby was appointed August 18, 1882, by President Arthur to the responsible position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, which he held

until 1886. The latter part of his tenure extended into President Cleveland's first term. Mr. Darby's retirement from this office was regretted by Mr. Cleveland's United States Treasurer, Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, because of the latter's appreciation of the business-like conduct of his office in connection with the Central Office at Washington. Mr. Darby was appointed June 1, 1890, treasurer of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore. His peculiar fitness in such an enlarged field of general usefulness had been seen and was thus recognized. His identification with Baltimore's growth, development and material interests has accordingly been thus cemented. He is a director in the Union Railroad Company and director in and treasurer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Permanent Building and Loan Association of Baltimore, and a member of the Young Men's Republican Club and Columbian Club.

In early manhood Mr. Darby united with the Presbyterian Church at Hagerstown, but a few years ago "Christian Science" as taught by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy was brought to his attention, and by careful study of her text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," he is thoroughly convinced that she has given to humanity the guide that will lead every one who follows it to real practical Christianity the same as Christ came to establish; a Christianity which reveals health, holiness and happiness, even the kingdom of God here and now, and enables man to enter into them as his inheritance; a Christianity which must result in the universal brotherhood of man.

Mr. Darby was married, October 25, 1881, to Miss Ella V., daughter of John S.

Leib, late treasurer of the Northern Central Railway Company.

MR. CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, whose identification with this city's growth, development and rank as a great metropolis, has been noteworthy, began his active business career in 1865, as head of the firm of Goldsborough & Tate, jobbers and dealers in wines, brandies and whiskies.

Before recounting his public life here, it seems not amiss to trace his ancestry. His father, Hon. William T. Goldsborough, lived in Dorchester county, Md., and died in Baltimore. The ancestral manor there, "Horn's Point," only a few miles below Cambridge, was second to no other plantation in the county, as regards productiveness of soil and beauty of location. Our subject's father was a "gentleman of the old school," of unswerving integrity, untarnished character, proud, and justly so, of descent from a line of Maryland's honored sons; and honored himself (whenever he would accept public trusts) by his constituents. Three terms he served as State Senator for Dorchester and he was a member of the Peace Commission in 1861. In 1867 he consented once more to serve his country and State as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, after whom he was named, was Hon. Charles Goldsborough, once Governor of Maryland. He, too, the Governor, was a native of Dorchester county, his ancestors having come to America in 1630.

Mr. Charles Goldsborough's mother, Miss Lloyd, was a daughter of Hon. Edward Lloyd, of "Wye," Talbot county, and

one of the foremost orators and most noted gentlemen of the State. He, too, was once Governor of Maryland. It is somewhat unique therefore, and an extremely agreeable reflection to note two Governors in this one family, and on each side of the line. The subject hereof, however, has ever been too busy a man to embrace political life, *per se*. He was born at Annapolis in 1839, during one of the periods of his father's service there as State Senator. Carefully educated, he completed his scholastic training at the "Balmar School," West Chester, Pa., and began his active business life in Baltimore in 1857, when he entered the counting room of Lambert Gittings & Co., the most extensive shippers of that date here.

In 1860 Mr. Goldsborough made a trip to the West Indies for them. On his return he was tendered, and declined, a partnership in their extensive business, preferring to cast his lot and fortunes with the Confederacy. He accepted the post of a commissioned officer in the Confederate States Navy, serving under Capt. Smith Lee, a brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Drury's Bluff, where he was, during the troublous days incident to that campaign (Drury's Bluff being the one stronghold never captured), ordered away, to another scene, Captain Lee made a personal application to Secretary Mallory for his retention. The naval service finally became useless, so Mr. Goldsborough enlisted in the First Maryland Light Artillery and surrendered at Appomattox. His commission in the navy came from the strong personal recommendation of Admiral Buchanan, endorsed by Gen. R. E. Lee. Admiral Buchanan was an uncle by marriage of Mr. Goldsborough.

The firm in which Mr. Goldsborough is such a conspicuous member controls that luxury of "bon vivants," known the world over as Wilson Whiskey. Their distillery has a capacity of one thousand bushels of rye per day, with a yield of one hundred barrels per day of "the finest rye whiskey in the world."

With \$500,000 capital invested in the business, and with practically unlimited means outside of the enterprise, Mr. Goldsborough's firm can and does compete with the world. They are recognized as the leading distillers of whiskey in North America. Mr. Goldsborough, is, however, widely known and his counsel sought in many other spheres. He is the president of both the Merchants' and Athaeneum Clubs in Baltimore, and governor of the Maryland Club. The first named of these organizations, the Merchants', is an aggregation, at once, of the most influential, opulent and potent citizens of this great metropolis. The commodious and artistically equipped building occupied and owned by this club is one of the features of the city. He is also a member of the Elkridge Fox and Hunting Club, and holds membership as well in the Manhattan and Commercial Clubs of New York.

In financial circles in which he moves, Mr. Goldsborough's counsels are in request, a statement accentuated by a glance at the trusts imposed upon him. Among these may be cited his directorship in the National Union Bank, which he has held for many years. In 1865 he married Miss Galt, a daughter of James Galt, of Fluvanna county, Va., an opulent planter and owner of four thousand acres of the finest farming land in the United States. The children are

five boys and two girls, named respectively: Charles, William Fitzhugh, Robert G., Francis C., Lilvurn C. One daughter is the wife of Mr. Francis H. Purnell, clerk of Worcester county, Md. The other is Ellen Lloyd, unmarried.

From the above facts it may be truthfully said that Mr. Goldsborough has contributed, and largely, too, to the material advancement, progress and general welfare of this city. His time, talents and means have all been employed here, and the results have been seen and felt accordingly.

J. PEMBROKE THOM, M. D., was born in Culpeper county, Va., at "Berry Hill," his father's large estate, on March 13, 1828.

On the paternal side Doctor Thom was the son of Col. John Thom, a Virginian by birth, and an officer in the War of 1812. He also served his State as a State Senator, and was for many years a high sheriff, serving several successive terms. That office was, at that period, one of much dignity and required a familiar and thorough knowledge of law and jurisprudence. Colonel Thom was a lawyer and therefore measured up to these requirements of the situation. His early training had been under the tutorship of the Rev. William Woodville, of St. Mark's parish, a custom then much in vogue being the education and instruction of Virginia gentry by clergymen. Colonel Thom was the eldest of several brothers and brought into his equipment for his after life service another quality. To perfect his early scholastic training then, he taught his own brothers, thus qualifying himself in part for the exacting duties of his subsequent judicial career. He inherited the ancestral manor from his father, and was a man of

large means, even for those days. He lived to the ripe old age of 84, and the world is always made better by the lives of just such men.

The Thoms are of Scotch descent, and the progenitor of the Virginian branch of the family was Alexander Thom, the father of Col. John Thom, and the paternal grandfather, of course, of our subject. After the battle of Culloden, Alex. Thom, who was engaged therein, made his escape with some others and came to Virginia, settling in Westmoreland county, but subsequently moved to Culpeper county, as we have seen. There he married Elizabeth Triplett, a daughter of John Triplett, a name rich in associations of high character and patriotism throughout American history of that early period. Alex. Thom was a soldier in Scotland, as has been said, and a man of affairs. He was one of the gentry there and here and no higher tribute can well be bestowed than that of "a gentleman."

Doctor Thom's mother was a Miss Abby D'Hart Mayo, a daughter of Col. William Mayo, of "Powhatan Seat," Va. Her mother was a Miss Portress, of Virginia. This historic country seat has been in the Mayo family for many generations.

The early education of the subject of this article was conducted under the personal supervision of his father. He subsequently attended the "Old Field Schools," of his father's neighborhood. These were not analogous to the free school systems of this period, but were institutions of high grade and exacting pay for the tuition imparted. He soon afterwards entered the academy in Fredericksburg, Va., conducted under Thos. H. Hanson, Esq. Leaving this academy, Doctor Thom entered the United

States Army as a lieutenant of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry and saw much service in it in Mexico at the battles of National Bridge, Chihuahua, and other points. After leaving the army he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. William Alex. Thom, of Eastrella, Northampton county, Va., and subsequently at the University of Virginia, and thence perfected this branch of his education by graduating from the Jefferson University of Philadelphia, Pa., as an M. D. What may be regarded as the pivotal or turning point in his career occurred at this epoch. An opportunity was presented just then for a competitive contest, before the Naval Board, for an examination of candidates seeking the post of Surgeon in the Navy. High as the *prima facie* evidence was of owning a diploma from the Jefferson University, the Naval Board demanded of the applicants still other examinations at their hands. Doctor Thom passed as "No. 2" in his large class of competitors, and was immediately assigned to sea service in the good ship "Savannah," a staunch United States frigate, as assistant surgeon, for a period of more than three years. He resigned from the Navy and married Miss Ella Lee Wright, of Baltimore. She died just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, leaving two children, De Couisey W. Thom and Pembroke Lee Thom, both of whom are still living. The Doctor espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and entered that service as captain of a battalion of regulars. He was wounded a number of times, and a bullet struck him immediately over the heart at the battle of Kernstown. The bullet hit his Bible in his breast pocket, thus saving his life. The Doctor cherishes that Bible to this day as a precious souvenir of

this miraculous escape from death. He reeled, staggered and fell from the shock, however, and was subsequently determined by a board of examiners to be unable to discharge the duties of full service. He was for this reason assigned to the superintendence of transfer of troops from Richmond down the Peninsula. His health not materially improving, he ran the blockade from Charleston to Bermuda, eluding the Federal gunboats by only a few rods, after having crossed the lines of boundary. After a somewhat protracted sojourn in Bermuda in fruitless quest of health, he finally rejoined his family for a brief period in Canada, the meeting taking place at Niagara Falls. Thence he went to England and the Continent for health, and remained abroad till 1866. Three years prior to that date, or in 1863, he married his second and present wife, who was a Miss Catherine G. Reynolds, of Kentucky. They were married at Leamington in England. With comparatively restored health he returned to Baltimore in 1866, purchasing the residence which he has ever since occupied.

In politics Doctor Thom has always been a party man, but not a partisan. No party whip nor dicta of party boss has ever been able to swerve him from the individuality and uprightness which have been such conspicuous traits in the man. He once consented to serve for one term in the first branch and one term in the second branch of the Baltimore City Council. In 1884 he again consented to an election to the General Assembly, when he was recognized as the most available man for Speaker of the House of Delegates. He declined a re-nomination, however, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Pembroke Lee Thom. Doctor

Thom was president of the first Cleveland Club ever established in the United States. After the membership had mounted beyond one thousand he ceased to publish the names. Being upon a footing of warm personal status with President Cleveland, Secretary Manning, and most of the Maryland delegation in both branches of Congress, this Cleveland Club matter quite naturally brought him into official recognition. He was accordingly "slated" for the collectorship of the Port of Baltimore, a position sought for him by his friends. As will be gathered from a perusal of the facts here noted, Doctor Thom has been from the first more wedded to private and humanitarian pursuits than to official and political affairs. The collectorship, therefore, fell through. And now we come to another phase of character, accentuating the true status of such men as deserve perpetuation in civic memory.

"I regard myself and such means as I have, as a stewardship," once remarked our subject. It will be pertinent to note results or fruitage bearing upon and emphasizing this expression, "By their fruits ye shall know them." For a number of years Doctor Thom gave his time, talents and means as president to the furtherance of the lines of action incident to the management and conduct of the Spring Grove Asylum, one of the admirable institutions of our State. Doctor Thom served as president of this institution for many years, resigning upon the successive Gubernatorial changes, only to be reappointed. Our subject also was one of the founders and establishers of that most praiseworthy institution known as the Hospital for Women in this city. He resigned its presidency, finally, after many

years of active connection. The institution was the initial one of its character in Maryland and forestalled the demand, always urgent, of a subsequent institution, the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Both are regularly filled, and thus will be seen the intuitive perception of the humane trend which marks our subject.

In church affiliations Doctor Thom is a Protestant Episcopalian, a vestryman indeed of over a quarter of a century's standing. In that time he has been president of the board of church trustees of Christ's P. E. Church Orphan Asylum and allied institutions. He is also a member of many years' standing of the Diocesan Convention of the P. E. Church of Maryland, and has been a zealous and regular attendant upon its various sessions. He was a member of the building committee of Christ's P. E. Church, and did heroic work in that field, contributing his means, talents and ripe experience and connections to the consummation, *i. e.*, the completion of the church. For twenty years or more Doctor Thom has been an ardent advocate before the General Assembly for suitable appropriations for the lunatics in our institutions. The Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded, under its stewards, attests the services of men who aided in its foundation by the names given to its various buildings. These are called "Gundry," "Pembroke" and "Thom" respectively.

Two sons, H. R. Mayo and J. Pembroke Thom are the issue of Doctor Thom's second marriage, making four sons by both marriages, all surviving.

He such men as our subject are our great metropolitan centers developed, expanded and made notable.

HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE is so well and favorably known, especially in Baltimore, that a mere compilation of facts relating to his ancestral line, and his career, will prove instructive. He comes of a family highly distinguished in Maryland history. The son of that eminent lawyer and scholar, John H. B. Latrobe, and nephew of the famous engineer B. H. Latrobe, who carried the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Alleghany mountains, he was born in Baltimore, October 14, 1833, and was educated at the College of St. James, Washington county, Md. He studied law with his father, and after being admitted to the bar, in 1858, became assistant counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has participated in most of the important suits to which the corporation has been a party in the Maryland Court of Appeals. His early manifested inclination for public life was gratified by an election to the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of 1868, when he was acting chairman during the entire session of the Ways and Means Committee. He was thoroughly a working member, and the author of various important measures, among which was the military law. Gov. Thomas Swann appointed him Judge Advocate General, and he and Adj. Gen. John S. Berry were mainly instrumental in organizing eleven fine regiments of militia. He was re-elected to the General Assembly, and was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, where he made an honorable record as presiding officer. He took the stump for Greeley and Brown in 1872, and the next year was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of Baltimore, but was defeated by Joshua Vansant. In 1875 he was again a

candidate, receiving the nomination, and was elected in October of that year. His administration was characterized by a number of reforms in the municipal government, especially the abolishment of the extravagant Port Wardens' Department and the city yard, and the substitution of the Harbor Board, consisting of seven gentlemen, who serve without pay, and have charge of all matters appertaining to the harbor. In connection with the officials of the National Government, they have secured a depth of twenty-five feet, or more, in the channels, so that the largest class of steamships can now enter the port. The improvements of Jones's Falls; the replacement of the cobble stones by Belgian block pavements; the institution of an admirable system of fire alarm telegraph; a reduction of the annual municipal expenses \$400,000; and of the tax rate of assessed property; the refunding of the \$5,000,000 of six per cent. debt at five per cent., and the exemption of the plant and machinery of manufacturers from city taxation—are achievements connected with Mayor Latrobe's administration. In 1877 he was a candidate for re-nomination, and was defeated by the late Col. George P. Kane, but upon Colonel Kane's death, in 1878, Mr. Latrobe was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and was re-nominated and re-elected in 1879. In 1881 he withdrew from the contest for the re-nomination, which was conferred upon Hon. William Pinkney Whyte. To summarize the official mayoralty status of General Latrobe, it may be sufficient to state that he has served seven times as mayor of this great municipality, an event, or series of events and trusts, without a precedent, it is believed, in any other American city. General Latrobe's talents are of a

character too useful to the public to be confined to the limited sphere of individual station, and it is safe to say that Baltimore has never had an executive who has kept a better official record, or who has earned a better right to the public gratitude and recollection. The wise and conservative policy which he inaugurated, and the practical benefits and reforms which have been accomplished during his administrations will make themselves felt for many years to come, and will doubtless lead the way by their example to the still further improvement of the public service. General Latrobe is a pleasing orator; a well read lawyer, and a financier of uncommon ability. For a long term of years he was counsel for the late Thos. Winans & Co., and when Mr. Winans died he was chosen attorney for the executors of that immense estate.

He was married in 1860 to a daughter of Hon. Thomas Swann, who died in 1865, leaving one son; and in 1880 he was married to the widow of Thomas Swann, Jr.

Full of honors; ripe in experience gained in the benefits conferred upon the body politic; enjoying his earned laurels, General Latrobe is an example of men who are potential factors in the development of our great American municipalities.

MR. JOHN A. WHITRIDGE, Banker, Bank President and gentleman of affairs, comes of English descent on both sides. Before entering into the details of his career, however, a glance at the paternal head of the family will be eminently proper.

His father, John Whitridge, M. D., was born in Tiverton, R. I., March 23, 1783. He was the third son of a family of nine children who reached adult life. His ancestors,

as before stated, were of direct English descent on both sides. Their history is traceable for several generations, and the American branch is believed to have come from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Whitridge, of Rochester, Mass. His wife was Hannah Haskell. His grandfather on the maternal side was John Cushing, of Scituate, Mass., a colonel in the Army of the Revolution, a son of Judge John Cushing, and brother of Judge William Cushing, Chief Justice of Massachusetts and for many years Associate Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States. He was appointed by President Washington, and was the immediate predecessor of Judge Story. His grandmother, on the maternal side, was Deborah Barker, a sister of Gen. Joshua Barker. His father, Dr. William Whitridge, was born in Rochester, Mass., 1748. He was educated for a physician according to the custom of those days, under the immediate directions of the celebrated Doctor Perry, of New Bedford, Mass. There were then no courses of medical lectures of which he could avail himself. Harvard University, in 1823, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He became a ripe scholar in theological, scientific and linguistic lines, and died at the ripe old age of 84, at Tiverton, in 1831. His widow, Mary Cushing Whitridge, survived him fourteen years, and died in 1846, aged 87.

Dr. John Whitridge, the father of the subject of this sketch, entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., about 1812, where he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He subsequently, or in 1819, graduated in medicine from Harvard University, and decided

soon after to locate in the South. As a total stranger, therefore, he settled in Baltimore in the following year, 1820. For fifty-three years (until 1873) he was accordingly actively engaged in practice here, devoting himself solely to the care of his patients, and positively declining all outside positions of trust and emolument that would in any measure interfere with his duty to those who had entrusted their lives and health to his care.

His eldest brother, Dr. William Cushing Whitridge, settled in New Bedford, Mass., where he practiced his profession until his death. He was the father of the late Horatio L. Whitridge, a highly esteemed merchant of Baltimore. His second brother, Dr. Joshua Barker Whitridge, after resigning his position as surgeon in the army, settled in 1815 in Charleston, S. C., where he died during the late war. His younger brother, Thomas Whitridge, is a well known merchant of the city of Baltimore, extensively engaged in the China and Rio trade. Doctor Whitridge was a vestryman of Christ P. E. Church. In politics he was a Whig, and during the Civil War a Union man. He died 23d of July, 1878, at Tiverton, R. I., full of honors and years. He married Catherine Cocks Morris, of New York, a sister of Gen. William Morris, one of the most prominent lawyers of that city. Six children were born to Doctor Whitridge and his wife. Dr. William Whitridge is one of them. One of the daughters married Dr. Philip C. Williams, and another Maj. Douglas H. Thomas, the widely known president of the Merchants' National Bank of this city.

Mr. John A. Whitridge, another son, and the subject of this sketch, thus comes of

distinguished lineage. "As the twig is bent, etc." may be traceable in his life work. By instinct, choice and natural fitness, therefore, we find him engaged all along in the custody and management of financial interests. The steps from stock brokerage to private banking, culminating in his present status, *i. e.*, president of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, accentuate the resourcefulness as well as the popular appreciation in which Mr. Whitridge's attainments are held by those who have known him best and longest.

Such men as this one are integral factors in helping the development of a great municipality like Baltimore. For that reason they are perpetuated by insertion in a work of this character.

MR. JAMES SLOAN, JR., President of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, is conceded on all hands to be one of the most prominent financiers in this city and State. This is much to affirm, as this municipality can point with pardonable civic pride to not a few citizens of repute in that sphere.

Mr. Sloan is a Baltimorean, and has been recognized and honored by his fellow-citizens, and that too upon "his native heath," to a degree at once suggestive of merit on the one hand and public recognition on the other. The bank over which he presides is an old, opulent and solid institution, chartered in 1808, and ever since has been in the enjoyment of an unusual share of public confidence, both at home and abroad. This latter condition may be inferred, even accentuated, from a passing notice of the impressive list of its principal correspondents.

These include in part that gigantic institution, the National Park Bank, of New York City; The Western National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa.; The First National, of Boston; National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis; Louisiana National Bank, of New Orleans, La.; Third National Bank, of Cincinnati; Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce; Union National, of Chicago, etc. These connections, of the closest and most intimate character, would of themselves be most significant indices of the standing of the institution over which Mr. Sloan wields the presidential sceptre.

He entered the service of the bank as teller; became its cashier in 1862, and was chosen its president in 1878. Mr. Sloan's counsels are in request in other spheres, however, than those enumerated. He resigned the responsible trust of chairman of the Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1896, after many years incumbency. He is, likewise, a director in the Consolidation Coal Company, the treasurer of the Maryland Construction Company and president of the South Baltimore Car Works, Curtis Bay, which employs five hundred men in car building. In these varied corporations it will be noticed by even a casual reader that our subject is in the list of many whose sketches have been admitted into these pages.

The selections of biographical articles here inserted are designed to include only those who have been or now are factors and promoters of this city's growth and expansion. That the subject here under review forms no exception to this rigid rule will be apparent to even the most superficial reader.

MR. DANIEL W. DWYER, 9 N. Calvert street.

Mr. Daniel W. Dwyer, a brief account of whom will be found in this article, is a native of Minnesota, but a Baltimorean by choice for nearly a decade past. Like many others before him, Mr. Dwyer realized the fact that this municipality offered a sphere and field for brains, resourcefulness and enterprise. He accordingly, as has been noted, brought with him here the attainments and equipment for prosecuting his work. Mr. Dwyer is widely recognized in this community as a wide-awake and progressive man of affairs. His special sphere is that of a dealer, rather than a mere broker in realty. In that field, accordingly, he has achieved results tending to and eventuating in the growth, expansion and general development of this great metropolis. Precisely, therefore, in so far as Mr. Dwyer's activities have borne such fruit exactly so far is his public career a matter of proper perpetuation, in State and city archives, a result secured by being recorded in a history like this one. Mr. Dwyer has been, from the outset, identified with transactions, purchases, transfers and allied interests of city and suburban realty in and around Baltimore. The minor features of his avocation, such as placing loans, collections, etc., are only incidental "straws," so to express it, which emphasize the large field of activities in which he is a conspicuous operator. No place will be made in this article for references purely personal. It may not be amiss, however, to advert to one or two heads, relatively allied to this point. Mr. Dwyer enjoys an extended acquaintanceship in spheres other than those of a strictly business character. His friends, too, are

many, and to be found in arenas of social, financial and other walks. He is, for example, a well known club man, holding membership in that well known organization, the Baltimore Country Club, and in numerous other organizations of lesser note.

In politics Mr. Dwyer is a pronounced Republican, but never a partisan. He is a member of the Union League Club of this city and zealous in his convictions on this as also on all subjects claiming his attention.

His social and business connections then, added to his many known achievements as a potential factor in the development of this municipality's growth—these are the chief facts desired to be gathered and preserved. Baltimore can point with pardonable pride to many such men in her midst, but extends a cordial welcome to others.

MR. LITTLETON T. DRYDEN, Superintendent of the State Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Littleton T. Dryden, a brief account of whose life-work, ancestry, etc., will be found below, is a type of the citizens by whose achievements our great American municipalities have attained to such rank in the commercial and financial world. There are obviously types and anti-types of such men. A few bask in the reputations and inherited wealth of their ancestors. All such are not necessarily to be classed as drones. A few—very few—of this class actually aid in the development of the city or State where they reside. The true typical representative of progressive and aggressive citizenship, however, must be found among those men who bear fruit and carve out and "blaze"

their way, so to speak, against difficulties. When the fruitage attendant upon such careers is to be seen in solid, practical, enduring results, and those results attach to and redound to the common good, then, indeed, is such a career deserving of perpetuity. Precisely for this reason, therefore, Mr. Dryden's works will be committed to city and State custody, by finding the mention they merit in a critical history of this character.

Mr. Dryden is a native of Maryland, having been born some sixty years since. With his vicissitudes, struggles and failures, incident to early manhood, an article like this can have small concern. With his public achievements, however, treatment will be made in the limited space at command.

Mr. Dryden commenced his public career as U. S. Deputy Marshal in Crisfield, Md. He held that important trust for twelve years, only to accept, later on, the position of U. S. Commissioner in Baltimore. This he vacated, in turn, for the post of U. S. Shipping Commissioner for the Port of Baltimore. His present trust, that of Superintendent of the State Bureau of Immigration, he has held for some two years past, in which sphere Mr. Dryden's capabilities have been matters of State and municipal recognition. This assertion is emphasized by his re-appointment, and an added appropriation for his Bureau, given by the last Maryland General Assembly, made upon the showing or fruitage of his superintendency.

Even a summarized statement of these results would swell these columns beyond the space at command. A glance, however, at the status of affairs before Mr. Dryden's incumbency, and as they now exist, will be

significant. His Bureau then found every natural inducement in Maryland ready and waiting immigration of the right sort. The immigrants had not come, however, until Mr. Dryden began his thorough and systematic work. Maryland stands as high as any other State, but its true wealth of produce needs to be made as well and as widely known as that of some other States. It is the land of the forest and of the rocks, and of the broad blue bay and the mighty rivers, while its genial soil responds liberally to every demand that intelligent labor can make upon it. All the products of the temperate zone, with some of the semi-tropical fruits, are brought forth in the greatest abundance in many sections of the State. Those who wander in summer amid the mountains are refreshed with its lovely scenery of wood and field. Nothing can excel its charming landscapes, and everywhere the useful is blended with the beautiful—the forest with the crag and quarry, the rugged mountain side with the fertile slope, the rushing waters with the green pastures. Here nestles a pretty village, and there a thriving town; here a mill, and there a furnace or a factory. Down where the State is flanked by the Potomac on one side and the Delaware on the other, and where the beautiful Susquehanna makes its way into the Chesapeake Bay, the scenery is a grand panorama of luxuriant farms and orchards, of winding streams and deeply shaded woods. From the mountains to the sea, the State has been blessed by nature with all that can please the eye and command the admiration of man; to these attractions let us add those which are suggested by the presence of a refined and hospitable popula-

tion, living amidst all the conveniences which a progressive age has given them—quick transportation by rail and steamer; public and private schools without superior; churches of every denomination; the two great markets which Baltimore and Washington afford, to say nothing of the vicinity of the larger cities farther east, or the smaller ones within and near the border of the State. The prudent man in search of a home free from the ordinary vicissitudes of the settler in a new country: the farmer who seeks a better living nearer to the great markets of the East; the capitalist who would establish industries, where mines and forests, railroads and rivers and abundant labor all combine to promote his purposes, might search the whole country from ocean to ocean, and he would fail to find a more desirable location than Maryland offers. Facts like these, widely disseminated, caused the stream of desirable immigration to set in under Mr. Dryden's methods. The results are to be seen in many, very many, sections of the State. The men, families and capital come and remain here.

Such achievements as these are noteworthy, and when they emanate—as in this instance—from advanced methods, backed by resourcefulness, and from one head, certainly then perpetuation is a fitting tribute.

Mr. Dryden's private career might be dwelt upon with profit did space permit. His children, or sons, seem to evince the push and "snap" of their father. One of these sons, State Senator A. Lincoln Dryden, is one of the foremost young men in the State, in point of mental equipoise and public recognition. Such is the nature of pardonable civic pride. Baltimore has many

such men as our subject, but a welcome to others like him.

GEN. R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS.—Baltimore has many conspicuous citizens, whose activities and identification with interests here entitle them to honorable mention in a work of this character. Among these Gen. R. Snowden Andrews easily ranks among the foremost, in his active business pursuits, and connection with interests of public character. General Andrews is a son of Col. T. P. Andrews, of the U. S. Army, who was born in 1794, and was distinguished for bravery at the battle of El Molina, Mexico, in 1847, and received a brevet as brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry at Chapultepec. He was afterwards appointed Paymaster General of the Army in September, 1862. He married Emily Roseville, fourth daughter of Richard and Eliza (Warfield) Snowden. Richard Snowden, of Wales, the progenitor of the Snowdens of Maryland, is said to have held a major's commission under Oliver Cromwell. He came to America in 1639, and died in 1704. There is on file at Annapolis a deed for 10,000 acres of land to "One Richd. Snowden, gentleman." His son, Richard Snowden, Jr., married and was living as late as 1717. Thomas, the son of Richard, married Ann Redgely. Their oldest child was Richard, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield—a Peggy Stewart Warfield. Of this marriage, Emily Roseville, was the wife of Col. T. P. Andrews, and, of course, the mother of our subject.

General Andrews was born in Washington, D. C., 29th October, 1830, and received

his education under private tutors, there and in Georgetown. When a lad of only eighteen he began his preliminary studies in architecture, the profession of his choice. He graduated in 1852, as an architect, under the firm of Neirnse & Nelson, the foremost architects of Baltimore at that date. Among the achievements of his art, to be chronicled as going to his credit, may be mentioned the Hospital for the Insane, in Weston county, W. Va.; the Gubernatorial mansion at Annapolis; the superintendency of the South Wing of the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.; also the U. S. Custom House at Baltimore; the Eastern High School, and churches, &c., of lesser note.

General Andrews is widely known and recognized in other spheres than those noted. He is president and principal owner of the Westham granite quarries, upon the James river, seven miles above Richmond. From these quarries came the granite used in the construction of the State, Army and Navy Departments at Washington, D. C., regarded as being the finest piece of granite work in the world. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce building is also finished with granite from these quarries. General Andrews espoused the cause of the South in the troublous days of 1861. He was, therefore, early in the field, holding a major's commission in the Virginia cavalry. His fondness for artillery, however, induced him to reserve the privilege of transfer to that branch of the service, as soon as a battery could be provided. The Confederacy adopted, from his designs, the first three brass 12-pound Napoleon guns used, and three 12-pound brass howitzers were cast by Colonel Dimmock. The first ser-

vice seen by the battery, equipped and enlisted by our subject, was in the blockade of the Potomac, at Evansport, Va. Thence he went to Magruder's lines at Yorktown and co-operated in the McClellan campaign which followed. Subsequently, upon the raising of the siege of Richmond, the battery was sent to the line of the Rappahannock and attached to Gen. Stonewall Jackson's command until his death. Our subject was only a captain at that epoch. Although wounded he remained with his command during the entire seven days fight around Richmond. Conspicuous gallantry earned him his promotion as major. He was, upon withdrawal at Cedar Run, wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. His wound was a terrific, disemboweling affair. Against all official statements that he "must die," Major Andrews uttered his disclaimer—and "still lives," decidedly. He was paroled, and finally recovered. In an exchange in '62 he was put in charge of a bureau of the ordnance. In '63 he returned to duty and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Hamilton's Crossing, and at Winchester, where he was again wounded, in the arm. In '63 Colonel Andrews was appointed on a board of officers at Richmond to designate what guns should be used in the campaign of '64. He was made president of that board. Under orders, he visited Europe, and examined the artillery of England, France, Prussia and Austria. Whilst in Europe, he had built and shipped to the Confederacy some guns, but they reached Bermuda too late. When he returned, his arrival at Havana brought to him the news of Lee's surrender, and accordingly he is next seen in Mexico, where

he was engaged for two years in the construction of the Imperial Railroad. Returning to Baltimore in '67 he resumed the practice of his profession.

Gov. John Lee Carroll made Colonel Andrews a General of Artillery, and he served three successive Governors as Chief of Artillery of the State of Maryland. In 1877, General Andrews, by his activity, knowledge, and strong personality received the exceptional compliment of having his battery mistaken—on parade—for U. S. Regulars, and that, too, by U. S. officers. It has been asserted before, in this article, that its subject is a man of great versatility of talent, and all his energies redound to the public good. An impressive and conspicuous attestation of this is seen in the city's mosaic pavements, fostered by General Andrews. In his private career little need find place here. He is married, however, to Mary C. Lee, a daughter of Josiah Lee, a leading Baltimore banker. Her mother was a daughter of Hon. Charles Smith Sewell, a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress from Maryland. By such men as General Andrews, then, it can be truly affirmed that our great municipality has been aided in its expansion and development.

DR. CHARLES H. BROOKE, Brooklyn.—The leading young physician of Baltimore's southern suburb, Brooklyn, is undoubtedly Dr. Charles H. Brooke, who has been practicing in that part of the city since the summer of 1893. Displaying from the first an enviable proficiency in his chosen calling, the Doctor soon secured a lucrative clientage from the leading families of the village and the country round. Courteous and considerate, he has held all who have

entrusted their physical welfare to his hands, and adds new patients to his clientage as rapidly as any practitioner in his environs. The Doctor began his medical studies in 1884 with Dr. Norman F. Hall, of Baltimore, and five years later entered the University of Maryland Medical School, from which he graduated in 1891, and shortly after began his practice at Knoxville, Tenn., where he remained some two years, and then removed to his present location, as before mentioned, in 1893.

Doctor Brooke is a son of Mr. Samuel Brooke, of Anne Arundel county, where he was born in the year 1866. His early education was secured in the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Va., after which he engaged in farming in his native county until he began his medical studies under Doctor Hill. It was during this period of country life that Mr. Brooke secured most of his education, for which much credit should be given him. Naturally of a studious temperament he employed spare time and long winter evenings in reading profitable books, as well as the current literature of the day, the daily press, keeping abreast of the times, while feeding his mind with the good things that had been written in the past.

The Doctor has not affiliated with any of the fraternal orders, but is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

RICHARD F. GUNDRY, Medical Director of the Richard Gundry Home, Catonsville, Md.

Our subject was born in Dayton, O., and began his primary education there. When he was twelve years of age his parents came to Maryland, where he finished his primary

education in the common schools. He graduated from the Baltimore School of Physicians and Surgeons in 1888, and was subsequently connected with the Dayton (Ohio) Hospital, from which he was transferred to Athens (Ohio) State Hospital, where he remained until after the death of his father in April, 1891, at which time he returned to Baltimore, and with his mother, Mrs. R. Gundry, opened the Richard Gundry Home. The late Dr. Richard Gundry was born in England in October, 1831. When a youth his father took him to Canada, locating in Ontario. He began his medical studies under Doctor Covern-ton, then of Simco, Ontario. He subsequently entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1851, after which he practiced medicine at New York for one year. He then went abroad and pursued his studies in England, returning to America in 1853. On his return voyage he rendered valuable assistance to the cholera stricken passengers on board. One of the passengers prevailed upon him to locate at Columbus, O., where he became connected with the Sterling Medical College and also edited a medical journal. In 1855 he became assistant physician at Columbus (Ohio) Insane Asylum. He later became connected with the Dayton Asylum, and in 1861 became its superintendent, continuing as such until 1872, when he accepted the superintendency of the Hospital at Athens, O., and continued until 1877. The new asylum was completed that year, and he was in charge of this institution until his appointment as superintendent of Spring Grove Asylum, Catonsville, Md., in 1878, which position he filled until his death in 1891.

He was Professor of Materia Medica and Mental Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1880 to the time of his death.

JOSEPH C. WUNDER, Physician, 1075 W. Fayette street.

This prominent young member of the medical profession first saw the light of day in Baltimore. He was born October 18, 1865, and is the son of George and Mary A. (Grandelmyer) Wunder, one of the original settlers of Minnesota. He attended St. Alphonsus German School and subsequently the public schools, where he finished at the age of eighteen. Soon after he entered the printing office of the *Maryland Farmer*, a journal devoted to agriculture, horticulture, etc., and edited at that time by Ezra Whitman. After a short period he was placed in charge of the office, and continued so until he began his medical studies at the Maryland University in 1866, after having taken a preparatory course with the late Prof. Robert Seymour Murray, who was a graduate of Oxford University, England, and who prepared many of the leading physicians of Baltimore. After graduating in 1889 at the Maryland University, Doctor Wunder began the practice of his profession at 1303 Hollins street, from thence moving to his present location about 1890. He has been successful in building up an extensive practice. He has the honor of being the first physician in the city to use anti-toxine.

He was married April 28, 1892, to Miss Emma C. Albert, daughter of Michael Albert, of Baltimore, at St. Gregory's R. C. Church. To their union have been born the

following three children: Joseph Albert, Louis McLane Tiffany and Richard Edward.

In politics Doctor Wunder is a Democrat. He served as vaccine physician for nearly three terms. He is a prominent member of the Order of Elks, and also of the following Orders: Fraternal Mystic Circle, Shield of Honor, Catholic Benevolent Association, and of the Baltimore Medical Association, Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

George Wunder, father of our subject, was the first photographer in Baltimore, and was an old and respected citizen of the city. He died at the age of sixty-five. His wife still survives. Doctor Wunder is the seventh son of George Wunder, is a brother of Rev. Edward J. Wunder, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Waverly, Md., and a brother-in-law of the Rev. Richard Albert, Prefect of Niagara University.

DR. EDWARD N. BRUSH, Superintendent of Sheppard Asylum.

Dr. Edward N. Brush was born in 1852, in Buffalo, N. Y., where he received his primary education in the public schools. He graduated at the University of New York, taking his degree in 1874, after which, until 1884, he was connected with the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y. From 1884 until 1891, at which time he became Superintendent of the Sheppard Asylum, he was connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia.

T. GIBBONS SMART, Physician, 415 Sheldon avenue, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

T. Gibbons Smart was born August 12, 1862, in North End, Matthews county, Va. When a boy he moved with his parents to Baltimore, where he pursued his primary studies in the public schools. Being of a studious nature, he diligently applied himself to his books, which resulted in the breaking down of his health. His father took him back to the old home farm to recuperate, and for a time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He began his medical studies in 1881 at Petersburg, Va., under Dr. T. D. Beckwith, with whom he remained until September, 1882, at which time he entered the Baltimore School of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1885. He then located in Elk county, Pa., as surgeon for a coal mining company, and subsequently became surgeon for the Cedar Run Tanning Company, Tioga county, Pa., and later located at Marathon, N. Y., where he continued in general practice for over three years. At the expiration of this time he came to Baltimore county, and accepted a position as senior assistant at the Sheppard Asylum under Dr. Edward N. Brush. For five years he remained at this institution, resigning to accept the superintendency of the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded at Owings, Baltimore county, and was connected with the same for fifteen months. His father, William R. Smart, is a successful merchant in Baltimore. His mother, who was Miss Rosalie Carter, of Lancaster county, Va., is a descendant of King Carter.

REV. THOMAS LOWE, 1412 William street.

The career of Rev. Thomas Lowe since his advent to America is one surprising in its results, and shows what indomitable energy and pluck can accomplish. Born in Foleshill, Warwickshire, England, March 26, 1844, his early education was secured in private schools, a national college and St. John's College at Coventry, graduating in 1861. His father was a prosperous ribbon manufacturer, and a man of profound religious convictions, being a pillar in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He died in 1860 at the early age of forty-nine.

The father's religious zeal was reflected in the son, and in his early manhood he became a licensed local preacher, and for seven years presided in the pulpit in his native land. In 1875, desiring to see the Western Continent, he set sail from Liverpool in December, landing in Baltimore in January. For a time he held services before the Young Men's Christian Association, and then began a nine weeks' revival in the Bethel Methodist Church, followed by thirteen weeks at the Fort Avenue Church, securing by his convincing arguments the saving of many souls. Desiring to conduct his meetings under his own management, Mr. Lowe began services in a tent near his present residence, and within seven months had built a neat church, seating four hundred and fifty. It was not long before it became apparent that this edifice would soon be too small, and arrangements were made for the construction of the present building, with a seating capacity of nine hundred, which on special occasions is taxed to its uttermost limit of even standing room. The first church was disposed

of, and the proceeds turned into the treasury of the new edifice.

Mr. Lowe has been very successful in his ministry. His fervor and earnestness impart his own deep religious feelings to his hearers and win souls to Christ. During his ministry in Baltimore, Mr. Lowe has had the pleasure of bringing over four thousand sinners to repentance, and in one revival made nearly seven hundred conversions, recalling the days of Timothy and Paul.

Our subject was married in England to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Mr. William Gilbert, a tailor and clothier of Coventry, England.

Mr. Lowe has taken but little active interest in fraternal orders, although he has high respect for them. His only membership in secret societies is in that of the Ancient Essenic Order, to which he has belonged but a short time.

As a minister of the Gospel, Mr. Lowe has a record of which his children may well feel proud, and one that for energy and effectiveness has few equals.

HARRY A. WEAVER, 523 Columbia avenue.

Wm. H. Weaver, deceased, was a native of Germany. He came to the United States with his parents when seven years old. He received but six months' schooling in America. He began life as a butcher at the age of sixteen. When his employer failed, young Weaver took the business, and through thrift, energy and business faculty, made a success of it. He conducted this business from 1848 until 1886, at which time he disposed of it to his son Adolphus H. In 1877, with Edward C. Harman, he

engaged in the manufacture of bricks, with a yard on the Washington Road near Gwynn's Falls. With careful management it rapidly increased, and Mr. Weaver scored another success in this branch of industry. Mr. Harman withdrew from the firm some time prior to his (Mr. Weaver's) death. He joined the Republican party when it was in its infancy and continued a prosperous worker in the party until his death. He was a candidate for political honors several times, but never served in any. His defeat was due more to his inactivity during campaigns rather than to the lack of popularity. He was the architect of his own fortunes, having begun life at the foot of the ladder. He was strictly a home man, much devoted to his wife and family. His beautiful home on the Harford Road, where he died, bears strong evidence of his devotion to his home life. He was a director in the National Fire Insurance Company for many years, and in the past served as president of the Butchers' Building and Loan Association, and in recent years was president of the Harford Road Improvement Association. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of St. Stephen's Evangelical Church, of which congregation he was president for more than thirty years. His sons inherited a great deal of his business integrity. They are as follows: Adolphus H., Edward E., William C., Harry A.

The latter was born in Baltimore in 1873. He received his education in the public and private schools of Baltimore, and in 1889 entered his father's office as clerk. In 1893 he entered the University of Maryland Law School, graduating from the same in 1895, after which he successfully practiced his profession until April, 1897, when he par-

tially abandoned it to continue with his brother, Edward E., in his father's business. He and his brothers, Adolphus H. and Edward E., are members of Christ Lutheran Church. William C. is a member of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Weaver, wife of William H., resides at their country seat on the Harford Road. She is a native of Germany, and was Miss Sophia P. Brown before marriage.

HENRY WILLIAMS was born in Calvert county, Md., on the 9th of October, 1840. His father was Rev. Henry Williams, a Protestant Episcopal minister, whose ancestors were of English and German descent, and came to this country in the early days of its settlement and located in South Carolina, his grandfather coming from that State and settling in Washington county, Md., where Mr. Williams' grandfather and father were born. His father was born January 20, 1810.

Mr. Williams' mother was Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, of English descent, born in Maryland July 25, 1809, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Maryland, and later distinguished in the revolutionary period. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Chew, whose name appears in colonial history as a member of the Federation of Freemen, and was one of the members of the Maryland House of Delegates who in 1780 made a personal subscription to aid the country in its hour of distress, Samuel Chew giving ten hogsheads of tobacco.

Mr. Williams' father died April 8, 1852; his mother July 6, 1881. There were five children: John Hamilton Chew, in the ser-

vice of the Weems Steamboat Company at their office in this city; Ferdinand, a prominent member of the bar at Cumberland, Md.; Samuel Chew, in the service of the Consolidated Gas Company, of this city; Thomas William Chew, connected with the editorial department of the *Baltimore Sun*, and Mr. Williams, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Williams attended a private school in Calvert county, and finished his education at the school of Mr. Topping, of this city, a noted private school of that day. Afterwards he read law in the office of Charles J. M. Gwinn, one of the most prominent lawyers of the Baltimore bar, and on being admitted to practice commenced at Prince Fredericktown, Calvert county, where as a young man he was quite successful in building up a lucrative practice. Seeking a wider field for the practice of his profession, he opened an office in this city in 1873. In conjunction with his practice in Calvert county he practiced in the Courts of this city until 1875, when he gave up his former practice and with his family took up his residence in this city. While living in Calvert county he was elected twice as a delegate to the State Legislature of Maryland without opposition, having the distinguished honor of receiving every vote cast in the county for this position. After serving these two terms he was elected in 1871 to the Maryland Senate, where he served his full term of four years.

Mr. Williams was married in Baltimore June 11, 1868, to Miss Georgiana Weems, daughter of Capt. Mason Lock Weems and Matilda (Sparrow) Weems. Mrs. Williams' father was of Scotch descent, and belonged to an old Maryland family. Her mother's family were of Anne Arundel county, Md.

Her father, Captain Weems, was the son of Capt. George Weems, who established about 1825 what was known as the "Weems' Line" of steamboats, now known as the "Weems' Steamboat Company." These boats run out of Baltimore down the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent, Poto-mac and Rappahannock rivers into all its tributary rivers, with their dock at No. 289 Light street, where cargoes are loaded and unloaded in the very center of the shipping district. This line is one of the largest and most successful transportation lines on the Chesapeake, being a very important factor in the commercial progress of the city. It has always been one of the most popular lines on the Chesapeake for passenger traffic as well as freight, its boats being elegantly fitted up, and its accommodations for passengers being of the most modern and comfortable kind. All its officers, too, are noted for their obliging and courteous treatment of the passengers who travel on their boats, and, without prejudice, it can be said that the Weems Steamboat Company line is one of the most reliable and popular running boats out of this port.

On the death, in 1872, of Mrs. Williams' father, Mason L. Weems, who was the first manager of the company, Mr. Williams retired from the practice of law, became president and manager of the company, and manages its business now. Under Mr. Williams' management it has grown and prospered until to-day, when it is one of the largest and wealthiest steamboat companies in our city, and does one of the largest businesses done in that line. An incident in the history of Mrs. Williams' father's family is that her father, Mason Lock Weems, was

named after Rev. Mason Lock Weems (who baptized him), who is distinguished as the biographer of George Washington. And a notable incident in the family history of Mr. Williams is that his great-grandfather on his mother's side was Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first bishop of any denomination ordained in America.

In 1895 the Democratic party in Baltimore, being in what politicians call "bad condition," with but slight hopes of winning the election in November, determined to make the fight with one of its best and strongest members, and the business people of the city and the party presented Mr. Williams as the man who came up to all the requirements and the man who could win, if any one could, and Mr. Williams was nominated by the party for the mayoralty. He stumped the city, making a brave and determined fight, but the fates were against him, and Mr. Alcaeus Hooper, the Republican candidate, was elected. Not only was the Mayoralty candidate defeated, but all the Democratic candidates for the various offices, Judge, Congressmen, Councilmen, etc., Mr. Williams, however, leading his ticket by over 3,000 votes. Again, in 1897, the people of his party, after much persuasion, induced Mr. Williams to run again for the Mayoralty, and he was renominated by the Democratic party. He made a gallant fight, but on account of certain circumstances and issues, connected with the campaign, which had no relation whatever to him, personally or politically, he and the whole Democratic ticket were defeated at the November election, Mr. William T. Malster, his opponent on the Republican ticket, being elected Mayor. Mr. Williams ran ahead of his ticket again. Although he

was defeated, there is no man who stands higher in Baltimore to-day as a gentleman and business man of the strictest integrity, or is more popular among all classes of the people, he being regarded as one of our first class and most progressive citizens, who since he came among us, over twenty years ago, has done as much, if not more, than almost any other citizen in building up our city and its business. As a man he is affable, pleasant and kind, very charitable and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need.

He has six children: Mason Lock Weems, who is associated with his father in the management of the business of the Weems Steamboat line, and is a director in the company; Henry, Jr., who is treasurer of the company; Elizabeth Chew; George Weems, member of the Baltimore bar; John Hamilton Chew, and Matilda Weems Williams. He and his family are Protestants and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He is a member of the University Club, Merchants' Club and belongs to the Masonic Order of Calvert county, Md. He and his family reside at 407 W. Lanvale street.

CAPT. AUGUSTUS L. SHUTT, dealer in coal and wood, office No. 106 N. Eutaw street, was born in Baltimore February 21, 1845. He is a son of the late Col. Augustus P. Shutt, who was born in Baltimore, June, 1816, and of Mary A. (Miller) Shutt, also born in Baltimore, July, 1820. His father's and mother's parents were Germans who came to this country about the commencement of this century and settled in Baltimore. His father, after completing his edu-

cation in the schools of Baltimore, started life by going into the business of manufacturing furniture on Gay street, in 1840, where he did a large business in this line, making extensive shipments to South America and other countries. Colonel Shutt continued in this business until 1845, when he was appointed High Constable of the city of Baltimore, a position now known as Marshal of Police, having under his control all the police force of the city; he held this office until 1853, when he was appointed Warden of the Baltimore City Jail, which position he held for several years, when he obtained a position as passenger conductor on the B. & O. R. R., running to Wheeling; he resigned this position in 1866. He was very popular and considered by the railroad authorities one of its most effective and reliable officers. In 1858 he was an independent candidate for the Mayoralty of Baltimore, running against Hon. Thomas Swann, who was elected. Colonel Shutt's friends were driven from the polls and not allowed to vote. In those "Know-Nothing" days it was almost certain death to vote, to say nothing of running for an office. But Colonel Shutt was noted for his pluck and on this occasion was induced by the best people of the city to run for the office and did so, making a brave fight, but before the polls closed retired, being convinced that the cause was lost. Colonel Shutt's run on the B. & O. R. R. was through a great portion of Virginia, and in those troublous times during the Civil War the track was frequently torn up by the Confederates and the trains held up by Mosby's men, and on one occasion near Duffield's Depot, in Virginia, Colonel Shutt's train was thrown from the track by Mosby's men in the

night. His engineer was killed and a U. S. Paymaster relieved by them of thousands of dollars, the capture of this money being the object of the raid. Colonel Shutt was commanded to hand over his gold watch and chain; this he did, considering it gone forever. Some time afterwards, when the Colonel stopped at Duffield's Depot, a man in citizen's clothes stepped up to him and handed him his watch and chain, apologizing for taking it, and explaining that when he took it he did not know the Colonel was a Southern sympathizer. Captain Shutt carries this watch and chain to-day and no money could buy it, as he values it more than any relic his father left him. Although Colonel Shutt was a strong Southern sympathizer, which was well known to the authorities of the road and to the highest Government officials at Washington, he had the confidence of all of them, because they knew his high sense of honor would cause him to perform faithfully any duty he might undertake. As an illustration of this, when the mother of Secretary of War Stanton was ill at Steubenville, O., and the Secretary was called to her bedside, he asked the officials of the B. & O. R. R. for a special train to take him; he was given a train and Colonel Shutt was detailed to take the Secretary to Steubenville and bring him back safely. After the train left Washington and came to Monocacy in Frederick county, Md., some friends of the Secretary went into the car and told him that the conductor of the train, Shutt, was a notorious "rebel;" and when he arrived in Virginia said they would not be surprised if Shutt would have him captured by the rebels. The Secretary informed them that he knew Colonel Shutt was a Southern sympathizer but that he had

perfect confidence in him and was not in the least alarmed. Colonel Shutt took the Secretary to Steubenville and back to Washington safely, and when the latter was leaving the train he thanked Colonel Shutt for his kindness during the trip, and mentioned the incident at Monocacy, assuring him that he could always rely upon him (the Secretary) as a friend; as a matter of fact they were close friends until the Secretary's death.

In May, 1857, Colonel Shutt conducted a train with military to suppress the freight conductors' strike on the B. & O. R. R. at Mt. Clare; his train was thrown from the track by the strikers. On account of his courage and faithfulness to his duty during this strike, his conduct was commended by the company and he was presented with a fine gold medal, which Captain Shutt now justly considers one of his most valued possessions.

During the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859, when Mr. Beckman, agent of the railroad company was killed by Brown's men, Colonel Shutt, who had gone to Harper's Ferry in command of the military that went from Baltimore, was appointed temporary agent of the company there, and when Brown and his men were taken, Colonel Shutt helped to take them, captured from John Brown his own individual Sharpe's rifle and brought it home with him; and it is now in the possession of Captain Shutt.

When the Civil War came and the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was passing through Baltimore to Washington, on the 19th of April, 1861, and was attacked by the mob, it was Colonel Shutt who was selected to conduct the train which finally took them through to Washington. Colonel Shutt

had a great deal of martial spirit and early in life took a great interest in military matters, being commissioned from time to time until he rose to the position of colonel and commanding officer of the old Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, one of the most famous military organizations of that day. His commissions are now in possession of his son, Captain Shutt, and are as follows:

30th May, 1856, commissioned third lieutenant Independent Greys, Fifty-third Regiment.

27th December, 1856, commissioned second lieutenant same company.

26th April, 1847, commissioned captain Independent Blues, Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

10th October, 1853, commissioned major Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

22d March, 1856, commissioned lieutenant colonel, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

12th March, 1861, commissioned colonel of this distinguished regiment and remained its colonel and commanding officer until it was disbanded at the beginning of the war.

In 1866 Colonel Shutt, having resigned his position as conductor on the B. & O. R. R., removed his family to Martinsburg, W. Va., and took charge of the B. & O. R. Dining Hotel at that place, where he remained until 1877, when he returned to Baltimore with his family and took up his residence in this city. He was a very public-spirited man and when he went to Martinsburg at once entered into every movement calculated to build up the town and efface the ravages of war; he soon became one of the most popular men in the place, being

esteemed so highly that the citizens elected him Mayor three terms, and when he returned to Baltimore in 1877, the City Council of Martinsburg passed resolutions expressing their deep regret at the loss of so good a citizen; an engrossed copy of these resolutions was presented to him on his departure.

Upon his return to Baltimore he went into the coal and wood business, taking with him his son, Captain Shutt, under the firm name of A. P. Shutt & Son; their business grew and the firm soon became one of the foremost in their line in the city; Colonel Shutt continued in this business until his death, July 10, 1881, when his son, Captain Shutt, succeeded him and still conducts it under the original firm name.

Colonel Shutt's life was such an eventful one and was made up of so many stirring incidents that it would fill a volume to write them all; but looking back over his whole life, perfectly familiar as the writer of this sketch is with it, we see nothing but ennobling qualities cropping out under all the circumstances in which he was placed; a kinder or more tender-hearted man never lived. His life was made up of charities and doing good to others, hence his popularity during his whole life.

Colonel Shutt had eight children, Captain Shutt, the subject of this sketch, being the only one living. He was educated in the private schools of Baltimore and at Loyola College, but his education was interrupted, when, as a member of Company E, Fifth Regiment, his father, Colonel Shutt, commanding, was ordered out April 19, 1861, to suppress the riots occasioned by the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment passing through this city to Washington. After

this he quit school and went as a clerk with Lord & Robinson, wooden ware dealers; he remained with this firm until his father went to Martinsburg, when he went with him and assisted him in conducting the hotel business; he returned to Baltimore with his father in 1877 and became a partner in the firm of A. P. Shutt & Son. Captain Shutt has been married but has no children. He and his family are Protestants. He is a Democrat; Captain Shutt inherits some of his father's martial spirit and is a member of the Fifth Regiment, Veteran Corps, I. M. N. G. He is captain and quartermaster of that command and is very popular. He and his mother live at 1205 W. Lexington street.

W. COOK SANDERSON, Commission Merchant, whose place of business is at 104 W. German street, was born in Baltimore September 17, 1846. His father was George H. Cook Sanderson, teller in the various banks of this city. His mother was Emily J. Cook. His father and mother were both born in this city; his father in April, 1809; his mother in June, 1812. Mr. Sanderson comes of English stock on both parent's side, his ancestors being among the old families of Maryland and Baltimore. His father died in June, 1860, and his mother in May, 1865. His father had nine children, five of whom are living, viz: George H., Mary Eliza, widow of William J. Bayless; Emily Matilda, wife of James H. Parrish; Eleanor Sweeny, wife of George H. Heineck, and Mr. Sanderson, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Sanderson was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, but early in life left school and entered the service of A. J.

Norris, retail tobacco dealer, as an errand boy. From this house in 1860 he entered the service of Joseph T. Lea, wholesale dry goods commission dealer. From Mr. Lea's house in 1861 he entered the service of Isaac Coale, Jr., & Bro., gents' furnishing business, where he learned the business which he now carries on at his store, 104 W. German street. He was with the firm of Isaac Coale, Jr., & Bro. until 1876, when they retired from business and Mr. Sanderson succeeded, doing business on his own account. He had no capital and depended upon his own exertions for success; by hard work, plenty of pluck, and observing in all his dealings the strictest honesty, he has built up a large and successful business, extending over Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, all of which go to show that our self-made men like Mr. Sanderson, if they pursue his course can achieve as great a measure of success as he has done.

Mr. Sanderson was married in this city December 16, 1869, to Miss Mary Eliza Cator, daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Cator; both her parents were Marylanders who belonged to some of the oldest families in the State. Mr. Sanderson has two children, Eva Coale and Emily Louise Sanderson. He and his family attend Grace M. E. Church.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Merchants' Club, and has for several years been commissioner for Lafayette Square. He is a Democrat but not a politician; he devotes all his time to his business. His manner is pleasant, having a very kindly disposition and is popular among his friends. He is a business man of the strictest integrity and honor and stands high in the community. He with his family reside at 906 N. Arlington avenue.

COL. GEORGE RIGGS GAITHER, office 100 W. Lafayette street.

Col. George Riggs Gaither was born in Baltimore January 21, 1831; his father was George Riggs Gaither, born in Montgomery county, Md., April 15, 1797; his mother was Hannah Smith Bradley, born in Washington City in 1800. His father's ancestry were English. John Gaither, his father's ancestor, came to this country with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. His mother's ancestors, the Bradleys, who were Scotch, came to this country in the early days of the country and settled in Connecticut; on both his father's and mother's side he came from families that were the most prominent people of their day. His father was one of the leading dry goods merchants of this city; he died September 14, 1875, and his mother June 20, 1873. His father had ten children, two of whom are living—Thomas Henry Gaither, of Howard county, Md., and Colonel Gaither.

Colonel Gaither was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., and at H. R. McNally's Classical School in Baltimore; after finishing his education he commenced the world as a farmer, and continued farming until the war began in 1861, when he went South and entered the Confederate Army; he commanded Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, one of the most noted and distinguished regiments in the Confederate service, its first commander being Gen. J. E. B. Stewart; second, Gen. W. E. Jones; afterwards, Gen. Fitz Lee. Colonel Gaither served during the entire war and was in all of the most important battles—first and second battle of Bull Run; the celebrated cavalry fight at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; battle of Cold Harbor; battle of Gettysburg, etc.—fought by the army of Gen.

Robert E. Lee during the war. Colonel Gaither was regarded in his command as one of the bravest and most gallant officers in the regiment—in fact, he could not have been an officer and served in the First Virginia Cavalry, or, as it was called, Stewart's regiment, if he had not been a brave and gallant soldier. He was captured and made a prisoner once during the war, exchanged and returned to his command. At the end of the war Colonel Gaither returned to Maryland and took up his residence in Baltimore and engaged in the cotton business until 1879, when he retired. Although he went through all the hardships of war his martial spirit has not died out and he takes a great interest in the Maryland military; he has served as lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, M. N. G., and is now colonel commanding the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., Veteran Corps.

August 7, 1851, in Howard county, Md., Colonel Gaither married Miss Rebecca Hanson Dorsey, of that county; she is the daughter of Col. Charles S. W. Dorsey and Mary Pue Ridgely, her parents on both sides being descendants of the earliest settlers and most prominent families of Maryland. Colonel Gaither has had nine children: Mary Ridgely, Henrietta, George Riggs, Jr., Charles Dorsey, Abram Bradley John Dorsey, Thomas Henry, Ridgely and Rebecca Dorsey Gaither, all of whom are living except Thomas who died. All of these children were educated in private schools in Baltimore. George Riggs, Jr., who is a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, and a prominent Republican politician, and his brother, Abram Bradley, a prominent physician, of this city, are both graduates of Princeton College. John Dor-

sey is treasurer of the State Tobacco Warehouses.

Colonel Gaither and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat.

Colonel Gaither comes from good stock on both his father's and mother's side, as his father's uncle, Henry Gaither, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, serving as captain in the Maryland Line, and lieutenant commanding in the Third Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., and one of five lieutenant colonels appointed when the U. S. Army was first organized. His father also served in Peter's Artillery during the War of 1812 and was in four engagements including the battle of Bladensburg, from which his company retreated after the battle was lost, bringing off their guns and caissons, their company being one of the very few in that fight which maintained good order when they retired from that unfortunate field.

His grandfather on his mother's side, Abram Bradley, was one of the early officers of the U. S. Government, being First Assistant Postmaster General under President John Adams, and had entire charge of the removal of the General Postoffice to Washington when the Government was removed there in 1800; he carried everything belonging to the department in four 4-horse wagons, traveling from Philadelphia to Washington by the county roads. Now it would take a dozen trains of cars to transfer everything connected with the postoffice department from Washington to Philadelphia, which goes to show how this great and grand country of ours has grown.

Colonel Gaither is a pleasant, genial man and stands high in the community as a man of sterling worth and integrity. He is very

popular with the men and officers of the Fifth Regiment and the Veteran Corps and with the public generally. He is very domestic, loves his home and takes great pride in his children; he and his family have their home at No. 510 Cathedral street.

DAVID E. EVANS, Engineer and Contractor, plant, 7, 9 and 11 Harrison street, and offices 229 E. German street, was born at Pontypridd, South Wales, in 1848. His father was Evan Evans, a railway iron worker, and his mother, Mary Ann Lewis; both his parents were Welsh and natives of South Wales; his father died in 1877, his mother in 1894.

His father has eight children living: Thomas L., mechanical engineer; Lewis, coal merchant; Henry, captain of police, Honolulu, Hawaii; Jacob, William, Walter, Miss Evans and Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans was educated in the private schools of Wales and after quitting school, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed as an engineer and machinist, where he continued until he was twenty years old, when he was made master mechanic of the Taff Vale Iron Works, Pontypridd, South Wales. Afterwards he became chief engineer to the Cymmer's Steam Coal Colliers at Cardiff. Next was made superintendent of Messrs. Llewellyn & Cubitt, engineers and machinists at Ystrad, South Wales. Mr. Cubitt was a grandson of Sir William Cubitt, who built London Bridge (London, England). Mr. Evans served as second engineer of the boat S. S. "English Lizzie" during the Franco-German War in 1870, and ran the blockade on the River Elbe during this time.

In 1880 he came to the United States, tak-

ing up his residence at Cleveland, O., where he entered the Brush Company's service as a journeyman machinist. In two months he was promoted to a foremanship, and later was sent out on the road as engineer and electrician for the erection and installation of electric light plants. He erected the first electric light in Chicago at the Palmer House; the first at Rochester, Auburn and Albany, N. Y., when he was sent to Baltimore in 1882. He was then appointed superintendent and chief engineer of the Brush Electric Light Company. He held this position for six years, during which time he equipped and operated the first electric light station that was ever erected in the United States. He was afterwards appointed superintendent for the Baxter Electric Motor Company of Baltimore City and served in this position three years, when he commenced business on his own account in 1891 at No. 16 S. Gay street, where he sold and rented large and small electric motors for domestic, tailoring and other purposes. During this time he contracted with the North Avenue Electric Railway Company and erected the first electric overhead work for street railway purposes in the city of Baltimore; he also erected all electric overhead work for the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company on the Green and Yellow lines. He lighted with electricity the B. & O. belt tunnel, which is regarded as the best lighted tunnel in the world. Also lighted the P., W. & B. tunnel between Pennsylvania and North avenues.

He superintended and erected the electric light plant at Annapolis, Md. Later on he superintended and erected an electric light plant at Lynchburg, Va., and was appointed Advisory Electrical Engineer to the Mayor

and City Council of that city. He constructed the overhead line and track work for the Belair Division of the Central Railway Company of Baltimore City and about eight miles of extensions in East Baltimore for the same company. He also built the first section of what is now known as the Boulevard Line between Baltimore and Washington.

He has done, and still does, considerable street railway and electric work for the Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company. The first underground conduit for electric lighting in Baltimore City was built by him.

Among the positions he now occupies is that of president of the Standard Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, 232 E. Hamburg street; vice-president of the Maryland Oil Company, 524 and 526 Light street, and vice-president of the Southern Asphalt Paving Company, of Baltimore City. He has a large plant at his works, 7, 9 and 11 Harrison street, and does a large business in his various lines; his main or up-town offices are at 229 E. German street.

He was married July 16, 1876, at Bridgend, South Wales, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Jabez Roberts and Mary Ann (Holmes) Roberts; her parents were Welsh and are residents of South Wales.

CHARLES A. MARTIN, Exporter of Tobacco and Consul for Austria-Hungary, with offices at 105 E. German street, was born in Baltimore and is the son of Charles V. Martin, whose birth occurred in Baltimore in 1819, and Harriet W. (Osborn) Martin, who was born in New York. His father's ancestors were Scotch and his moth-

er's English, and all of them settled in this country in colonial days.

His father, Charles V. Martin, was a prominent merchant, member of the firm of Love, Martin & Co., who did a large produce and commission business for years in this city until his death in 1872. His mother is still living.

Mr. Martin was educated in the private schools of Baltimore and upon finishing his education in 1869 entered the office of F. L. Brauns & Co., tobacco exporters, as clerk. He continued with this firm until it was dissolved, and the firm of J. D. Kremelberg & Co. was formed in 1872 conducting the same line of business. Mr. Martin was employed as clerk, remaining until the death of Mr. Kremelberg in 1882, when he was given an interest in the firm and made manager of the business. In 1886 he became a full partner and now has entire control of the whole business of J. D. Kremelberg & Co., who are among the largest exporters of tobacco in the city; their business with Germany, Holland, Belgium and France being very heavy; on a number of occasions they have secured the contract for furnishing the French Government with Maryland and Ohio tobacco. Mr. Kremelberg was for years Consul for Austria-Hungary—for Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and upon his death in 1882, the Government of Austria appointed Mr. Martin Consul in his place, of which he is still the incumbent.

He attends the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, member of the Germania Club, vice-president of the Oratorio Society, secretary of the Leaf Tobacco Association and a director of the Board of Trade.

In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He is a very pleasant man, of a kindly disposition; stands well as a business man and has hosts of friends. Mr. Martin is not married. He resides at 1212 St. Paul street with his aged mother.

JAMES STONE WHITELEY, offices Rialto Building, Water street, Baltimore.—This gentleman was born in Baltimore, November 16, 1855. He is the son of Calvin Whiteley and Harriet H. (Stone) Whiteley. His parents were born in Maryland, and were of English descent. His father was for many years interested in and a member of the firm of Whiteley, Brother & Co., dry goods jobbers of this city; one of the leading houses of this line in Baltimore at the time. His mother died in 1872; his father is still living, being a resident of Baltimore, and having retired from active business some years since.

Mr. James S. Whiteley had two brothers, one of whom is now living, viz., Calvin Whiteley, Jr., civil engineer. Mr. James S. Whiteley was educated at Stewart Hall, of which Messrs. Grape and Hartman were the principals. He also for a short time attended the school of Mr. George Carey. He entered active service as entry clerk in the employ of Messrs. Whiteley, Brother & Co. when seventeen years of age. After serving in this capacity for a short time, he was promoted to stock clerk and then put on the road as a drummer, meeting with considerable success in this latter occupation. In 1876 Mr. Whiteley left the employ of the firm of Messrs. Whiteley, Brother & Co., and started in business for himself—he and Mr. Bernard N. Baker forming a partnership under the name of Baker & Whiteley,

for conducting the coal business in Baltimore. They were the pioneers of the Pennsylvania coal trade at Baltimore, and gradually worked up a large business at this Port, introducing Pennsylvania coals in successful competition with those supplied from the George's Creek region.

In 1887 Mr. Whiteley with Mr. Baker incorporated the Baker-Whiteley Coal Company. Subsequently they purchased the Rohr Scow Company, and incorporated that under the name of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company, for the purpose of conducting a foreign steamship business. At the same time they organized the Atlantic Transport Line, and acquired the ownership of steamships engaged in business between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London, which is now composed of a fleet of fifteen steamers.

Mr. Whiteley is the vice-president and general manager of the Baker-Whiteley Coal Company and also vice-president of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company.

The above companies employ over two thousand people in their offices in America and England, and transport between two and three million tons of merchandise and coal each year.

CAPT. B. F. BOND, Division Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offices B. & O. Building, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

This gentleman was born in Baltimore county, Md., July 21, 1844. His father was George Bond, who was born in Howard county, Md., and was a prominent farmer of that county. His mother was Elizabeth Clark, also born in Howard county, and all

of his ancestors were among the first settlers of the State in the seventeenth century, his father of English, his mother of Irish descent. His mother died in 1847 and his father in 1888. His father was twice married and Captain Bond is the only living child by his first wife. He received part of his education in the public schools of Howard county and Baltimore City, and also attended White Hall Academy (now a military academy), Cumberland county, Pa., for four years, graduating in 1859. The year following he went to Weathersford, Parker county, Tex., where he taught school a short time. The war coming on about this time and being a strong Southerner, he went to Richmond, Va., and at the age of seventeen enlisted in E Company, Forty-fourth Regiment (Richmond Zouaves) Virginia Infantry, Confederate States, serving in this regiment with Capt. Noah Walker, of Baltimore, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. Captain Bond continued in this regiment until after the battle of Port Republic, Va., in June, 1862, when he was transferred to A Company, First Regiment, Maryland Line Infantry, Col. Bradley T. Johnson commanding. He was severely wounded in the battle of Gaines Mill, near Richmond; he recovered and returned to his command, and after the disbanding of that regiment he was transferred to A Company, Second Maryland Infantry, Capt. W. H. Murray commanding. He remained with this company until after the battle of Gettysburg in which he participated. As a matter of fact, Captain Murray was noted as being one of the bravest and most gallant soldiers who came from Maryland and entered the Confederate service; he was so popular that upon the

disbanding of the First Regiment, numbers of the men flocked to him anxious to serve under him, having a company of 125 men, and at the battle of Gettysburg took into the fight one hundred men, he himself being killed and his company losing heavily in killed and wounded. After the Confederate Army retired to Virginia, Captain Bond was detailed for scout duty for Gen. A. P. Hill, Third Army Corps, and remained with him and his command until General Hill was killed and until General Lee surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox, he surrendering with General Hill's Corps. Captain Bond was considered by his comrades a faithful, brave and gallant soldier and was in all the important battles fought by General Lee during the war. Immediately after General Lee's surrender he returned to Baltimore and lost no time in getting to work, as ten days after the surrender, on the 19th of April, 1865, he entered the service of the B. & O. R. R. as a brakeman on one of its passenger trains running to Wheeling. He has been in the service of this company thirty-three years, or ever since, passing through the grades of brakeman, baggage master, passenger conductor, train master, traveling passenger agent to division passenger agent, his present position, with a future for still further promotion. He is in the prime of life and is considered one of the company's most efficient officers in the department to which he belongs. In addition to this, from his long and continuous service with the B. & O. R. R., he is brought into contact with the public all the time as division passenger agent, etc. He is known all over the country and is extremely popular.

Captain Bond was married at Wheeling,

W. Va., October 11, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Parker. Her father was a Pennsylvanian and her mother belonged to an old Virginia family. They have one child, Fannie Custis. They attend the Presbyterian Church. Captain Bond is a Democrat. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter Masons, Knight Templar, Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum and a member of the Merchants' Club. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman with a legion of friends.

JOHN H. FOWLER, President and Treasurer of the Navassa Phosphate Company, of New York, with main offices at 815 and 816 Merchants' National Bank Building, S. E. corner Water and South streets, Baltimore.

This gentleman was born in Washington county, Md., September 14, 1835. His father was Robert Fowler, who was born in Montgomery county, Md., and resided in Washington county in his early life, after which he removed to Baltimore county and engaged in the flour and grain commission business in Baltimore City, being the head of the firm of Fowler, Ziegler & Co., one of the leading houses in that business in the city at that day. His father was one of the most popular men in the State and represented Baltimore county in the Legislature a number of times, and was State Treasurer four consecutive terms from 1864 to 1872, this being unparalleled in the history of the State.

His mother was Susan Keedy, a native of Washington county, Md. Her ancestors, as well as those of his father, were early settlers of Maryland and prominent people in their day, the Keedys being at one time among the largest land owners of western

Maryland. His mother was of German descent and his father of English; his father died in 1874 while a member of the Legislature; his mother is still living and resides in Baltimore. His father had nine children; those living are Hon. David Fowler, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Maryland and one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State, who resides at Catonsville, Baltimore county; Miss Celeste Fowler, of Baltimore; Robert S. Fowler, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Frederick Fowler, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Albert Fowler, of Baltimore, and Mr. Fowler, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Fowler was educated at the Hagerstown Academy and Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., graduating from the latter institution in 1855. He then entered the service of Fowler, Ziegler & Co., grain and flour business, and continued with them for several years as clerk and traveling salesman, when he was made a partner in the firm, still retaining the partnership when the firm was changed to Blandford, Fowler & Co. After several years had elapsed he went into his present business, fertilizers, and was elected president and treasurer of the Navassa Phosphate Company, which owns Navassa Island, West Indies, and under the management of Mr. Fowler does one of the largest businesses in that line in the city.

Mr. Fowler was married June 14, 1868, at St. Timothy's P. E. Church, Catonsville, Md., to Miss Nannie Morgan McKendree, who was the daughter of the late John H. McKendree and Eugenia (Morgan) McKendree, of Shepherdstown, Va. (now West Virginia). Her father was of Scotch-Irish descent and one of the most prominent citizens of his town. He was a descendant of an old Virginia family. Her mother comes

of an old Virginia family of English and Scotch descent, distinguished both in colonial and revolutionary times, she being a descendant of Daniel Morgan, the commander of "Morgan's Men" in the Revolution. Mrs. Fowler died September, 1881. She was a sister of Mrs. Dr. Charles Magill, of Catonsville; both of her parents are dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have had four children, three of whom are living, Louisa McKendree, Susan and Eugenia Fowler; the son Robert died when sixteen years of age. Mr. Fowler is a member of the P. E. Church. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its incorporators; he is also a member of the board of managers of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. In politics he is a consistent Democrat and served eight years as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Baltimore county.

Mr. Fowler is a courteous, genial gentleman, is esteemed in the community as a first-class business man and stands high in regard to integrity and honor. He resides at 1500 John street.

JAMES MILTON SCHRYVER, General Passenger Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offices B. & O. Central Building, was born in Pickaway county, O., December 20, 1848. His father is Jacob Howard Schryver and was born October 21, 1820, at Red Rock, Dutchess county, N. Y. His mother was Elizabeth Rose, born May 30, 1822, in Pickaway county, O. His ancestors on both sides were Hollanders. His great-grandfather, John I. Schryver, and his wife, Catharine, emigrated to this country from Holland about 1790 and settled in New York

State; his mother's family also coming from Holland settled in the last century in Ohio.

Mr. Schryver's father lived in New York State until he was about twenty years of age, when he moved to Ohio, settling in Pickaway county, where he engaged in mercantile business and farming and became a large land owner and leading and well-to-do farmer. In 1857 he was elected county clerk of Pickaway county and moved his family from his farm to Circleville, the county seat of Pickaway county, where he resided for the two terms he held the office of clerk of the county, after which he returned to his farm where he resided for a time, removing to Circleville and afterward to Mt. Sterling, Madison county, where he now resides, though advanced in years and broken in health. His mother died of peritonitis in May, 1870, in Circleville, during their residence there.

His father was married twice; he had six children by his first wife and three by his second; three of those by his first marriage are living and are Mr. Schryver, the subject of this sketch; his brother, Edson Marion Schryver, one of the Police Commissioners of this city, whose sketch will be found on another page of this book, and M. W. Schryver, a prominent citizen and merchant of Mt. Sterling, O.

Mr. Schryver was educated in the public union schools of Circleville, O., graduating in 1866. After quitting school he taught school in Pickaway and Fairfield counties, O., in winter and worked on the farm in summer, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the law office of Palmer C. Smith, at Circleville; he read law with Mr. Smith for three years, when

in 1872 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law. He came to Baltimore in 1873. After a short time he entered the service of the B. & O. R. R., serving as voucher clerk, rate and division clerk, chief clerk, assistant general ticket agent, and in 1889 was appointed assistant general passenger agent, and in 1897 was appointed to his present position, general passenger agent B. & O. R. R. for all lines east of the Ohio river.

He was married at Circleville, O., June 12, 1872, to Miss Vista C. Steele. She is a daughter of Jas. P. Steele, who was born near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and afterwards moved to Ohio; he was of Scotch descent and of an old Virginia family. Her mother was Mary A. Taylor, born at Circleville, O., of German descent and a relative of Bayard Taylor.

Mr. Schryver has two children: Mary Clara, educated in the public and private schools and Woman's College, Baltimore, and married April 30, 1896, to Mr. Edwin Llewellyn Parker, of Baltimore; and Charles Milton Schryver, who is attending Marston's Academy, preparing for the Johns Hopkins University.

He and his family attend the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, United States Benevolent Fraternity, Fraternal Legion and the Pinlico Driving Club. In politics he is a gold Democrat.

Mr. Schryver comes of good stock on both sides, the members of his father's family numbering among them many prominent people of the State of New York. He and his family reside at 2001 Madison avenue, Baltimore.

MR. JAMES SLOAN HOSKINS, Timber and Lumber Dealer, offices 32 and 33 Marine Bank Building, was born in Harford county, Md., September 6, 1851. His father was Joseph T. Hoskins, a prominent farmer of that county; his mother was Ellen Sidney Morgan. His father was of English, his mother of Welsh descent. Both of his parents belonged to families whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland. His father died in 1858, his mother in 1891. His parents had four children, two of whom are living: Mary Ella D., wife of George R. Willis, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, and Mr. Hoskins, the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and in 1868 entered the real estate office of Henry W. Rogers as errand boy. Here he remained until 1870 when he entered the service of William McClymont as clerk; from here he went into the service of H. C. McComas, coal dealer, in 1872, as clerk. In 1884 he went with Emerson Rokes, timber, lumber and ship-building business, as clerk, and held this position until Mr. Rokes' death in 1887, when Hr. Hoskins succeeded him in the business. Besides his own business, he gives his attention to other matters; he is president of the Hoskins Lumber Company, local and foreign exporters of timber and lumber, a concern doing a large business.

Mr. Hoskins is a live business man of indomitable energy and push and his success in business is due to his own efforts, as he started life in Mr. Rogers' office as errand boy and knew that his success depended upon himself alone; and to every young man who puts his shoulder to the wheel and keeps it there, success is bound to come, as is shown in the career of Mr. Hoskins.

Mr. Hoskins married in Baltimore, September 11, 1893, Miss Jennie Spamer, daughter of Christian and E. M. (Schroeder) Spamer, both of American birth and German descent, their ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Maryland. They have no children. He and his wife are Protestants.

Mr. Hoskins is a member of the Elks, a Mason, member of the social Monday Club and member of the Board of Trade. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Hoskins is a pleasant, genial man, very quick to decide when a matter is presented to him, but polite to all who have business with him. He is a man of the strictest integrity; is very popular and has many friends. He and his wife reside at 2129 E. Baltimore street.

EDWARD T. CHISM, General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, offices 530 Light street, was born in Baltimore, July 16, 1854. He is a son of the late Richard and Margaret (Macky) Chism, natives of Ireland, whose parents emigrated to America and located in Baltimore during their early childhood. Richard Chism was a leading dry goods merchant of this city. He died in 1894; his wife the following year. Their surviving children are Joseph T., glass manufacturer; Margaret Ewing, Elizabeth Macky, wife of George M. Shriver; Sarah Knox Chism and Edward J. Chism, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Edward J. Chism was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and attended the Baltimore City College but did not graduate. In 1869 he entered the service of the Richmond and York River Steamboat Company as messenger boy; then in the ser-

vice of its successor, the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, passing through the different grades of service as clerk, etc., in both companies until he was appointed to his present position, general freight and ticket agent of the latter company, a high and important office. This company is one of the wealthiest and most important steamboat lines of this city.

Mr. Chism was married in this city, December 7, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Crowl, daughter of Edward W. and Josephine (Grebbe) Crowl; both her parents were born in Maryland, their families being among the early settlers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Chism have one son, Harry Thornley Chism. He and his family are Protestants and in politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Chism's success in life has been due to his own exertions, as starting a poor boy and rising to the important position he now holds, demonstrates what a boy can do if he applies himself as he should do and as Mr. Chism has done, and it affords us pleasure to hold him up as an example to the youth of this city. He is courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing, easily approached by all. Among steamboat men he is considered one of the best ticket and freight agents in the city and as a man of the most sterling integrity and honor. He is most popular in the business community and has a legion of friends. He and his family live at Walbrook.

EDSON MARION SCHRYVER.—This gentleman was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, O. His father was Jacob Howard Schryver, who was born October 21, 1820, at Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., and his mother was Elizabeth Rose, born May

30, 1822, in Pickaway county, O.; his ancestors on both sides were Hollanders. His great-grandfather, John I. Schryver, and his wife Catherine, emigrated to this country from Holland about the year 1790 and settled in New York State; his mother's family also came from Holland and settled in Ohio early in the last century.

Mr. Schryver's father lived in New York State until he was about twenty years of age, when he moved to Ohio, settling in Pickaway county, where he engaged in mercantile business and farming and became one of the leading citizens of that county and a large land owner. About 1865 he was elected clerk of Pickaway county and moved his family from his farm to Circleville, where he remained while he held the office, two terms. He afterwards moved to Mt. Sterling, where he now resides.

His father was married twice; by his first wife he had six children, and by his second, three. Three of those by the first marriage are living, and are Mr. Schryver, the subject of this sketch; James Milton Schryver, general passenger agent of the B. & O. R. R., of this city, and M. W. Schryver, a merchant of Mt. Sterling, O.

His rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. In 1861 he entered the Miami University at Oxford, O. The war breaking out, he enlisted in the 114th Ohio Regiment (Volunteers) Infantry and was ordered directly to the front, going to Memphis, Sherman's army, which was organizing for an attack on Vicksburg; however, before going to Vicksburg, his regiment went with General Sherman's command up the Yazoo river and began its operations in the Walnut Hills, Tenn., soon to first battle of

troops being constantly engaged in a series of skirmishes and fights until the 26th of December, 1862, when the Union troops retreated, and re-embarking on the Yazoo river sailed to its junction with the Mississippi. There they went to the White river into Arkansas and up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, a military station not far from Little Rock, where they met the Confederates 8,000 strong under the command of General Churchill and after a severe battle of forty-eight hours captured the post. Almost immediately after this victory the Northern soldiers were attacked by the fevers which prevailed about Arkansas Post and made it practically uninhabitable. Mr. Schryver was stricken with the disease but with indomitable determination fought it and avoided being sent to the army hospital, which at that time, owing to insufficient attendance, was even more fatal than the field. On his recovery, his command and those who survived the White river command, were hurried to Vicksburg, the cry being still "On to Vicksburg."

It was about this time that General Grant took command of this army and Mr. Schryver passed through, under Grant, all the stirring events attending the attack and memorable siege and surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant by General Pemberton. Several times during his career as a soldier he won promotion by his gallantry and was complimented by his officers for it; but probably owing to his political faith, he being a strong Union Democrat, the Government neglected him; finally in June, 1865, his merits were so conspicuous that the Secretary of War commissioned him first lieutenant, and assigned him to the post of assistant commissary of musters (muster

officer). While serving in this capacity he mustered out of the service 6,000 men. He held this position until 1866, when he received his discharge from the service.

At the termination of his service in the army, he returned to Circleville, bearing with him the honors that came to a gallant soldier who had on all occasions done his duty faithfully to his country.

On his return to Circleville, Mr. Schryver became the confidential clerk of Morris Steeley & Co., then an important milling and distilling firm of that city. He was soon advanced to a partnership and in 1872 was sent to take charge of the interests of his house in this city, where he established a branch of their business, which under his master hand soon became nearly as important as the home house. The latter, however, soon afterwards became involved in financial trouble and in 1873 failed in business; this did not affect the branch in this city, but Mr. Schryver wound up its affairs here without loss to anyone.

In a short time afterwards he went into the grain and general produce business with Mr. Henry Wagner, under the firm name of Wagner & Schryver; this firm continued until 1876, when Mr. Wagner died. April 1, 1876, Mr. Schryver joined his business interests with those of Mr. J. G. Harryman, under the firm name of Harryman & Schryver; this co-partnership continued its operations until 1882, when Mr. Schryver selected his book-keeper, Mr. M. B. Scholl, as a business associate, doing almost entirely a grain business under the firm name of Schryver & Scholl, their offices being in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mr. Schryver has been a member of the Corn and Flour Exchange since 1872; be-

came a director in 1879 and served on the board for nine years; he was then elected a member of the Executive Committee and served two years. He was then elected second vice-president and served two years in that office, being subsequently advanced to first vice-president, serving two years in this office, and in 1885, when the president resigned, he succeeded him as president, and in 1886 he was elected at the head of the regular ticket president of the Board, filling all these positions with distinguished ability and fidelity. In 1887 he was elected Police Commissioner and was made president of the Board immediately after entering upon his duties, which office he held until 1897. He is still a member of the Board.

In 1895 he gave up his grain business in order to devote more time to the duties of his office. He was soon made president of the Mutual Protective Building and Loan Association of Baltimore, which occupies all his spare time from his duties as commissioner. He is also Supreme Regent Royal Arcanum. Mr. Schryver has been for a number of years a member of and since '95 one of the vice-presidents of the Board of Managers of the Charity Organization Society, of Baltimore. He is one of the directors of the Royal Arcanum Club Building Company.

Mr. Schryver was married at Circleville, O., April 9, 1868, to Miss Louisa Burns. Her father was George Burns, born in Ireland, and settled in Ohio. Her mother was born in Ohio. Mr. Schryver was born in Circleville.

Mr. Schryver had eight children, six of whom are living: Georgie Marshall, wife of Mr. Charles Howard Parrish, manufacturer, of Baltimore; Walter Crim, Edith

May, Fanny Grace, Marion Edson and Maud Louise Schryver. The family are attendants of the M. E. Church and reside at 641 N. Calhoun street, Baltimore.

CAPT. SAMUEL TODD HAMILTON was born at Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., March 10, 1844. His father was George Washington Hamilton, and his mother Eliza Jane Todd; his father was born in 1819 and his mother in 1817; both were Americans, their families being among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and prominent people of their day. His father was an engine builder near Pittsburg, Pa. Both his parents are dead; his mother died February, 1885, his father two months later. His father had six children, four of whom are living—Captain Hamilton, the subject of this sketch; George Washington Hamilton, engine builder, Beaver, Pa.; William Hamilton, clerk, Charters, Allegheny county, Pa., and John Hamilton, Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa.

Captain Hamilton was educated at Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pa., and at Beaver College at the same place; he stood well in his classes and would have graduated with distinction, but the Civil War was raging in the country, and like the youth of that day both North and South, Captain Hamilton was imbued with patriotism and could not be prevailed upon to remain at college and graduate, but insisted on entering the army and left college in June, 1862, when only eighteen years old; enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and in three months (September, 1862) received his baptism in war in the terrible and hotly contested battle of Antietam, between Gen. R. E. Lee's and Gen. Geo. B. McClelland's armies. The following October he was sent

with his regiment to Nashville, Tenn., and engaged in the Stone River Campaign, ending with the battle of Stone river and the occupation of Murfreesboro in December, 1862; he was also in the campaign and battles of the Army of the Cumberland, including the battles of Chickamauga, around Chattanooga, September and November, 1863, and battle of Nashville in December, 1864; was with General Stoneman in his raid through East Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama from March to May, 1865; in fact, Captain Hamilton saw hard service, and was in most of its important battles, always proving himself faithful to duty and a brave and gallant soldier to the end of the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in June, 1865, and on account of his splendid record, in June, 1867, was appointed second lieutenant in the regular United States Army, and assigned to the Second United States Cavalry, where he served through different actions, campaigns and expeditions against the Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Dakota, Idaho and Washington, until July, 1892, when on account of disability incurred in the line of duty he was retired from active service, with the rank of captain, which rank no man in the service of his country merited more than Captain Hamilton. In his services on the frontier, as in the Civil War, he was noted for faithful discharge of duty, bravery and gallantry; and had it not been for his disability he would no doubt have risen to still higher distinction in the army.

After his retirement from the army he took up his residence in our city, and though coming here a stranger, it was not long be-

fore he made many friends, and October 7, 1897, when the police commissioners of this city selected a marshal of police, Captain Hamilton was appointed to this high and important position, and since he has been in office, from the efficiency with which he performs its duties, it has been demonstrated that the commission made no mistake in appointing him.

Captain Hamilton is a Protestant and a Republican, and is a member of the Washington Commandery, Loyal Legion of the United States.

Captain Hamilton is over six feet in height, straight as an arrow, soldierly in bearing, and looks every inch a soldier; in his manners he is pleasant and affable, and is of kindly disposition, and though a strict disciplinarian is very popular with the men under him. He resides at No. 7 East Franklin street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HUNT, deceased, was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1818. His parents were New Englanders. His father removed to Virginia when he was in his minority. His son, William, the subject of this sketch, came to Baltimore when only a boy, where he served his time as apprentice to a ship carpenter. Subsequently, and at the age of twenty-four, he went into partnership with William Wagner as ship builder under the firm name of Hunt & Wagner on South Ann street, but finally removed to Canton to accommodate their large increase in business. He carried on this profitable business during the succeeding years until 1854, when he sold out his ship-building business upon the advice of his physician and engaged in the coasting trade. He owned several tug

boats and schooners for bay traffic, was a man of large influence in his circle and was respected by all who knew him. In social life he held offices of honor and trust. Though weak in body he was a man of energy and endurance. He built up for himself a beautiful home with all the modern comforts and luxuries, which his wife enjoys in her declining years.

He was married to Miss Susannah, daughter of Patrick Dickey, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to this country about 1817. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods, etc., and was located on West Saratoga street. He was an extensive dealer in his day. He died February 18, 1872.

THOMAS E. MASSON is a native of Baltimore, and was born in 1827. He was a son of Abraham Masson, also a native of Baltimore, but of French parentage. Abraham was a sail maker by trade in the early period of his life, a business which he carried on with success. His son, Thomas E., however, chose another profession—that of builder, a business which he extended and carried on successfully until 1867, when he engaged in the real estate business. This he conducted with equal success.

Mr. Masson was an enthusiast on religion. What he did, he did it with his might. He was deeply devoted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a worthy and influential member for twenty-five years, and one of its principal supporters.

He was married to Miss Mary Cecil, daughter of Edward Cecil, a farmer of Caroline county, Md. There were born to them

five children, four of whom are living, one son being a prosperous business man of Baltimore.

MR. JAMES BATES, deceased, was born at Marietta, Pa., in 1816. He was the son of John Bates, of Vermont, and a prominent business man of his State. He left his native town in Vermont and removed to Boston, Mass., where he was as well known as in his native town, because of his qualifications. He removed to Baltimore in 1820, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. His sons, who inherited their father's push and energy, turned their attention to the moulding and casting of iron. James learned his trade under the care of John Barker, an experienced moulder and worker in iron. James Bates carried on his business with tact and integrity during his life. He was a man in whom the public reposed perfect confidence. He was at one time vice-president of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, besides being director of various institutions in the city.

His sons have succeeded him in his business at the old stand, corner of President and Pratt streets, under the firm name of James Bates' Sons, and they are extensively engaged in building elevators.

James Bates married Miss Frances R. Atkinson, daughter of Joshua Atkinson, of Maryland, by whom he had seven children.

HENRY J. FARBER.—This gentleman (deceased) was born in Bavaria, Germany. He was reared and educated partly in Bavaria and partly in Baltimore. He studied in the University of Hof until he reached his fifteenth year, when he came to America, where he completed his education under

private tutors. In early life his intention was to enter the ministry, but after he made this his adopted country, the land of civil and religious liberty, his home, he abandoned the idea and turned his attention to material things. He entered mercantile business in connection with Stelman, Himrich & Co., who were wholesale importers of general merchandise. He remained an honorable and trusted member of the firm until, twenty years later, he dissolved his relations therewith, the business having become too burdensome.

He soon, however, became dissatisfied with a retired life and entered the wholesale commission business, in which he was engaged until his death.

Mr. Farber married Miss Annie E., daughter of Frederick and Anna Stalford, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Stalford are natives of Germany, but became useful and respected citizens of this country. Mr. Stalford carried on an extensive trade in the wholesale hide, oil and leather business.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farber six children, all of whom are living. Edward J. is a prosperous attorney, of Baltimore; Fred M. is a wholesale commission merchant, of New York; Henry J., Jr., wholesale commission merchant, of Baltimore; William C. is associated with Harry Farber, a wholesale commission merchant (dry goods) at 37 Hopkins Place; Gustav A. is a member of the firm of Price, Heald & Co.; Anninea married Marshall, the son of the late Moro Phillips, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Farber resides at 1012 N. Charles street in the winter months, going to her summer residence at Catonsville during the heated term as has been her custom for the past thirty-eight years.

S. G. BURROUGH was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1839. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Burrough, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New Jersey.

Jacob Burrough was a prosperous business man of Philadelphia, Pa., extensively engaged in contracting and building. In 1845 he removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in the wholesale lime trade and located at what was known as "The City Block." He owned his kilns and manufactured his own lime at Texas, Baltimore county, Md. He continued in that business, which he carried on successfully until his death in 1881. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics was an old time Whig. He was a man respected and honored by all who came in touch with him, and left to his son who succeeds him an un-sullied name and an established trade.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He completed his studies at Newton University, Baltimore. He came to this city in 1845, but returned to his native city in 1854, where he engaged in the hardware trade. In 1862 at the call of his country he entered the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1863 he returned to Baltimore, where he engaged in the drug business. In 1866 he became interested in the lumber trade, which he followed up to 1881, when he succeeded his father at the time of the latter's death. He has like his father ingratiated himself into the regard and confidence of the public; is honest to a fault, and carries out the principles that he learned in youth from his parents.

EDWARD L. COULSON.— This gentleman is a native of Baltimore, and was born in

1841. He is a son of James Coulson, a glue manufacturer, whose place of business was situated on Jenkins' Lane, Baltimore. James began business in this city in early life, and as the city developed so did his trade, for by integrity and tact he grew in favor and esteem. His industrious and eventful life closed in 1866, at which time his son, Edward L., succeeded him in his business.

Edward L. was reared in Baltimore, where he was born, and educated at Union Academy in this city. In early life he entered the drug business, at which he succeeded in a material way, but on the death of his father in 1866, he abandoned it and took his father's place in the manufacture of glue.

Mr. Coulson is of a retiring nature, sociable in his intercourse with his fellows, and successful as a business man.

He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry Curtain. Mr. Curtain is also a native of this city and was one of its leading business men in his calling. He was born on Pitt now Fayette street, and for over fifty years lived on the Harford Road, Baltimore county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coulson were born two lovely daughters. The family is of English ancestry on both sides.

THOMAS MEREDITH JENKINS, deceased, was a native of the city of Baltimore, and was born in 1855. He was the son of Austin and Margaret Jenkins, who were also Baltimoreans, and members of a large and influential family, well known and prominent in Baltimore society. Austin Jenkins was largely engaged in the hardware business, and was a member of the well known

firm of Edward Jenkins & Son. This prosperous firm is still in existence and has the full confidence of the public, as well as their patronage.

Austin Jenkins is now senior partner in the firm. Thomas Meredith Jenkins was reared in Baltimore and educated at Georgetown College, from which he graduated with honors. After his graduation he entered the firm with his father, where he remained a useful member until his death in 1890, at the age of thirty-five years.

He married Miss Sarah Leigh, the accomplished daughter of Stephen and Fanny (Land) Bonsal, natives of Norfolk, Va. The Bonsals have been residents of Baltimore for about twenty-five years, very prominent in society and also in business circles. Mr. Stephen Bonsal was an extensive importer of coffee, and by his largeness of heart, his strict integrity and his unsurpassed business qualities, had built for himself a prosperous and growing trade. His office was located at 63 Exchange Place.

REV. THOMAS J. KENNY was born November 26, 1865, and is a native of Baltimore City. He is the son of John and the late Mary Kenny, respectable and honored citizens of Baltimore.

There is no more pleasing exercise of the mind than to contemplate the life of a man who has given himself up, body and soul, to doing good to others, and whose aim in life is to make the world better, life purer, heaven nearer and to be the visible mediator between God and man. On such a holy mission has the subject of our sketch, the Rev. Thomas J. Kenny, entered. He was reared in the city of Baltimore. When his preparatory studies were completed, he en-

tered the St. Charles College in Howard county, Md., in September, 1879. He pursued his course of studies with zeal and faithfulness and on June 23, 1885, graduated with honor to himself and his instructors. He next entered St. Mary's Seminary, where he laboriously and faithfully pursued his studies in theology and philosophy. From that institution he also graduated with merited credit. He was ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral in Baltimore, by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. On December 21, 1890, he was appointed temporarily to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Marlboro, Prince George's county, Md. On April 10, 1891, he was appointed to his church, St. Mary's Star of the Sea, where he is assistant under Rev. John T. Whelan. He was formerly assistant to the late Rev. Peter McCoy, who founded the church. The membership of this congregation numbers 4,000,² while the Sunday-school counts 700.

Rev. Thomas J. Kenny is a scholarly gentleman of a sweet and winning disposition, fit to grace any pulpit.

JOHN W. BOWEN is a resident of Randallstown, Baltimore county, Md., where he was born April 16, 1854. He is the son of Grafton and Mary Bowen, both of whom are natives of Baltimore county. Grafton Bowen was an extensive farmer, but has retired. He was a strictly moral and upright man in all his intercourse with his neighbors. As a farmer he was not surpassed. In all the various branches of agriculture he was up to date and even ahead of the times.

His son, John W., the subject of this sketch, was born at Dover, Md., and educated in the public schools of Baltimore

county. Brought up as a farmer, he took a pride in it and like his honored father has been eminently successful. He has confined himself principally to dairying. He has a beautiful herd of fine Alderney grades, thirty in number. He controls a large farm and is a thorough going business man. He is a man of large influence and unlimited acquaintance. In 1895 he was nominated for sheriff of his native county on the Prohibition ticket with Mr. Levering, and polled twenty votes ahead of his ticket. This shows his popularity and political position.

In 1887 Mr. Bowen rented a stall in Richmond Market, where he is a large dealer in cream, the product of his own dairy. His patronage is large and includes the best people of that section of the city. Mr. Bowen is courteous in his manner, social in disposition and honest and upright in his dealings with all.

He married Miss Annie, daughter of Gideon Herbert, Esq., to whom were born seven children. Mr. Herbert is a well known man in Baltimore county, having held several public offices there.

THOMAS S. GODMAN is a native of Baltimore and belongs to one of the oldest families in Maryland. He is a son of Thomas W. and Eveline Godman and was born on Pennsylvania avenue, October 22, 1831. Thomas W. was an extensive mutton butcher, whose patronage extended over a large territory. His reputation for square dealing was proverbial. He was the son of Brutus Godman, a man of talent who spent some time as an educator. He was also a man of patriotism, for when the mother country placed its hands too heavily upon the shoulders of the infant colony,

Brutus and his father, Capt. Samuel Godman, immediately joined the forces under Washington. The latter organized and equipped a company at his own expense.

Thomas S. Godman at an early age took up the occupation of his father, and under the latter's supervision. At the age of twenty-one he left the company of his father to do business for himself, and engaged in the beef trade. When Mr. Godman entered the Hollins Market, forty-six years ago, there were only eight stalls erected there, and at the expense of those who occupied them. Mr. Godman has a wide reputation for his honesty as a business man, by which means his patronage is large. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, of which he was at one time a trustee. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Maryland and also of the Seven Wise Men.

He married Miss Emma A., daughter of George Bell, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are now living. His family is very interesting and all belong to the Methodist Church. His son, George W., is in the butcher business in Richmond Market.

MR. ADAM APPEL.—The subject of this sketch (deceased) was a native of Germany, who, with his parents, came to this country in 1854. They located in Baltimore, where they engaged in the butcher business, and so conducted themselves that they found favor in the estimation of their American neighbors and their business grew extensively. After working with his father and with other noted men in his line, he embarked in the same business for himself in 1872, locating in Hollins' Market, where he

remained for twenty years, or up to the time of his death in 1893. Mr. Appel was a moral man, of strict integrity and honest for the sake of principle, not policy, whose business grew as his acquaintance widened. He confined himself strictly to his calling which extended far beyond his expectations.

He married Miss Mary, daughter of Christopher Hoehn, a native of Germany. She has succeeded her husband in his business, which prospers as greatly as it did under his supervision. There are no children.

HENRY ELLIOT SHEPHERD.—The subject of our sketch was born at Fayetteville, N. C., in 1844. His father was one of the most cultured and successful lawyers that the South has produced; his maternal uncle was James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Pierce, and a colleague of such "men of light and learning" as William L. Marcey, Caleb Cushing and Jefferson Davis. Mr. Shepherd received his preliminary training in the schools of his native town, and at a very early age entered the University of Virginia, where he was especially distinguished in the sphere of languages, literature and history. The beginning of the war between the States in 1861 found him in the service of the Confederacy; he was wounded, almost fatally, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and for several months lay prostrate in the hospital. Gen. D. H. Hill, the brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson, publicly complimented him as "a splendid young soldier" of the Army of Northern Virginia. Upon the cessation of hostilities he repaired to Baltimore with

the intention of making his permanent home there. Within a few months after his arrival he was elected to the chair of History and English in the City College, and retained the position until July, 1875, at which time he was promoted without solicitation on his own part to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, being one of the youngest men ever called to the discharge of so grave, delicate and responsible a trust. In October, 1882, he resigned the superintendency in order to accept the presidency of the College of Charleston, S. C., the oldest institution devoted to the advancement of high culture in that State, its origin dating back into colonial times. In July, 1897, he retired from the presidency of the college and returned to Baltimore, where he is now actively engaged in literary and educational enterprises in a variety of fields. Mr. Shepherd is an author and lecturer whose reputation far exceeds a merely local limit. His history of the English Language, his Historical Reader, Advanced Grammar of the English Language, his address upon the genius of Edgar A. Poe, delivered at the formal dedication of the monument, November 17, 1875; his numerous contributions, educational, philological, historical, have secured for him a recognized position among scholars not in America alone, but in the leading shrines of culture and learning in the European world. In all his public lectures he speaks without notes or memoranda of any kind whatever. His lectures upon English literature have been received with enthusiastic appreciation in all parts of the country, from Boston to Savannah; and the manner of his delivery as well as the fluency of his utterance has

induced more than one discriminating critic to compare him to the late Dr. Phillips Brooks. Mr. Shepherd is now engaged in the preparation of an elaborate commentary upon the poetry of Tennyson which will be issued at a future day. He is an intense student of the aesthetic and spiritual phases of literature, not a student of its merely verbal or structural form, an attitude of mind which has more than once involved him in severe conflict with the advocates of an extreme and exclusive philological method. During his term of service as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Shepherd organized and selected the Public School Library, which ranks among the most complete and admirable libraries of its kind in the entire country. He devoted himself to the educational life of the city through the elevation of the individual teacher, and labored for the attainment of that end through all the legitimate agencies at his command, lectures, special classes, contributions to the journals, indeed every medium through which educational activity can assert its force and convey its inspiration. His home is 1109 McCulloh street and he hopes that he is established in Baltimore for life. It was the scene of his early labors and is one of the principal centres of his strong attachment and affection.

BENJAMIN HOWELL GRISWOLD.—The subject of this sketch, B. Howell Griswold, was born at St. Louis, Mo., October 3, 1845. He is the son of Rev. Whiting and Ellen Maria (Howell) Griswold. His father was a much esteemed minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of New York

and first rector of St. John's Parish, St. Louis, Mo. He was also founder of The Church Home and Orphan Asylum of the latter city. He died in 1849 after a useful and eventful life. Rev. Whiting Griswold was the son of Capt. Chester Griswold, who served in the War of 1812. Chester was the grandson of Lieut. Ebenezer Griswold, who served his country with honor in the Franco-Indian war. B. H. Griswold's maternal great-grandfather was Joseph Howell, a major in the Revolutionary War. He served under Washington, and was the first Paymaster General of the United States Army. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of two of the regicides of Charles the First of England, namely, Sir Gregory Clement and Gen. Thomas Harrison, men who were lovers of freedom and liberty.

Benjamin Howell Griswold was educated at Hagerstown Academy and by private tutors. He subsequently entered St. John's College, Washington county, Md. During the Civil War, when this college was closed, he entered Trinity College, Conn., from which institution he graduated in 1866. After leaving college he entered the railroad service as civil engineer, and in 1871 was appointed chief clerk and telegraph operator of the B. & O. R. R. at Hagerstown, Md. In 1872 he was made agent of the Western Maryland railroad at Hagerstown. In 1874 this company transferred him to Baltimore, where he was made Auditor and General Freight and Ticket Agent. At that time the road was in an undeveloped state, with but limited local traffic. When the road branched out to other sections, Mr. Griswold was placed in charge of its traffic as General Freight and Passenger Agent,

which position he has most creditably and satisfactorily retained since 1883. In his extensive acquaintance in the railroad world Mr. Griswold is recognized as an official thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of traffic and transportation details. Not only does Mr. Griswold hold a position of trust and responsibility in business, but likewise maintains an enviable popularity. His affable manners and genial nature have won for him universal esteem and respect. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Alpha Delta Phi College Fraternity, also of the Royal Arcanum, National Union, Order of the Golden Chain, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, University Club, Baltimore Country Club, and Maryland Historical Society. On December 21, 1871, he married Miss Carrie G. Robertson, daughter of Col. Thomas G. Robertson, of Hagerstown, Md., to whom were born three children, named Ellen Howell, Ben. Howell and Robertson. Ben. Howell, Jr., is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and also of the Maryland University Law School, and is now professionally associated with the well-known legal firm of Charles Marshall & Sons, of Baltimore.

Dr. James Bosley was born in Baltimore county, Md., October 1, 1852. He is a son of John and Mary (Pearce) Bosley, natives of Maryland and descendants of colonial settlers. Their son, James, received his initial training in the public schools of his native county, took his academic course at Milton Academy, and then entered the University of Virginia, from the medical department of which institution he

was graduated with the class of 1874. During the following year he was resident physician at Bay View Asylum and then entered upon the general practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been engaged with present office and residence at 1101 Lanvale street. Doctor Bosley was one of the Board of School Commissioners representing the Fourteenth ward from 1888 to 1896. Politically he is a Democrat, has taken a lively interest in and worked for his party's success, and his acceptance of official trusts at his party's hands has been frequently urged, which the demands of an extensive practice have compelled him to decline. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He has been twice married, his first wife being Leclaire, daughter of the late Charles R. Waters, of Carroll county, Md. Mrs. Bosley died, leaving two children, Charles Edmonds Bosley, now a student at the University of Virginia, and Mary Leclaire Bosley, a student at Bryn Mawr. Doctor Bosley's second wife is his deceased wife's sister. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. Frederick William Wilson is a native of Baltimore, a son of Dr. Pierce B. and Henrietta (Stewart) Wilson, natives of Philadelphia, whence they came to Baltimore, where Dr. P. B. Wilson has since resided and engaged in business as consulting physician and expert chemist. Frederick W. Wilson received his education in the public and manual training schools of Baltimore, pursued the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, then one of

the Faculty of the Baltimore University School of Medicine, from which institution he (Frederick) was graduated. Believing, after investigation, in the superiority of the new over the old school methods, Doctor Wilson took up the study of Homeopathy, was duly graduated, and is engaged in that practice in Newark, N. J.

MR. J. M. BUCK, deceased, was a native of Baltimore, and was born January 7, 1814. He was the son of Capt. Benjamin C. Buck, a prominent business man of Baltimore, and an extensive ship owner and importer of foreign merchandise. J. M. Buck, his son, at the age of seventeen was manager for Herr & Co., one of the largest firms in the city. In 1832 he engaged in the commission business with the son of his former employer, under the firm name of Herr & Buck. In 1845 Mr. Buck retired from city life to a farm he owned near Frederick City, one of the finest farms in the country. There he remained until 1849, when he returned to Baltimore and purchased one of the flouring mills situated on the Franklin turnpike. In 1855 he acquired another farm on which he lived about four years.

Mr. Buck was not only a practical business man, looking to personal ends, but he was a public-spirited man as well. He was trusted implicitly by his fellow-citizens. He was for three years cashier of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

While Mr. Buck took no active part in the late war, yet he was a pronounced "Southern Democrat" in his views. At the breaking out of the war, when every heart was stirred to its depths and men were obliged to show to which side leaned their sympathies, Mr. Buck was not slow in re-

vealing his colors. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the M. E. Church South.

While Baltimore was under martial law the militia demanded that the Union flag be placed in the pulpit of the M. E. Church South, then on Hanover street; Mr. Buck objected and corresponded with the Government of the State to interfere.

Mr. Buck was twice married; his first wife was the daughter of Capt. Jas. F. Frazier. His second wife is the daughter of Alex. Benson Coe. There are four sons and four daughters living. Henry B., his son, is a prominent lawyer, of Syracuse, N. Y. Another son, Thomas Corner Buck, is a banker and broker in New York City; while J. M., another son, is an active man in business in the same city.

ABNER B. MUDGE, deceased, is a native of Lynn, Mass. He was born in 1807. He came to Baltimore in 1833, at which time he became a clerk for Mr. Tiffney, where he endeared himself to his employer and soon rose in influence and importance as a business man. Later on he went into the paper business with Samuel Epes Turner and Geo. W. Wheelwright under the firm name Turner, Wheelwright & Mudge. After the accumulation of means he entered into a partnership with Mr. Wheelwright, who formed the boot and shoe concern of Wheelwright & Mudge on Charles street. This firm, however, gave up the boot and shoe trade, embarking in the paper business under the old firm name. Afterwards in 1851 the brother of George W. Wheelwright, the late Jeremiah Wheelwright, who had been in the boot and shoe business, took the firm name of Wheelwright & Mudge.

Mr. Mudge was a self made and self educated man, and contributed in a material way to make Baltimore what it is to-day.

In politics he was a staunch Republican. He was married to Miss Caroline C. Phillips, daughter of Isaac and Ann Phillips, of Baltimore, who bore him nine children, six of whom are living; of this number two are prominent business men of Baltimore—E. Tileston Mudge, who succeeded his father and whose firm name is Dobler & Mudge, and Frank Mudge, who is engaged in the grain and flour business.

Abner B. Mudge died in 1872 at the age of seventy-two years.

AMONG the attorneys of the Baltimore City and County bar who have successfully mingled their profession and politics may be mentioned Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott, of Towson. The emigrant ancestor of the male line was John Talbott, who settled first on the Eastern Shore in the early colonial days, moving thence to Anne Arundel county and finally to Baltimore county, where he became a large landed proprietor. He was succeeded by his son, Edward, and he in turn by Joshua F. C. Talbott, grandfather of our subject, for whom he was named. The Talbotts have always been landed proprietors, cultivating the soil. The father of our subject, Edward Talbott, was born on the homestead near Towson. He married Miss Temperance Ellen, daughter of Amon Bosley, of Baltimore county. The Bosleys are of English origin, the colonial ancestor, Joseph Bosley, coming to Baltimore direct from the mother country. His father-in-law, Captain Marsh, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Both of our subject's

grandfathers, J. C. F. Talbott and Amon Bosley, were soldiers in the War of 1812.

Mr. J. Frederick C. Talbott was born in Baltimore county, July 29, 1843. After attending the public schools of the county, Mr. Talbott began the study of law in the offices of Messrs. Wheeler & Keech, of Towson. On the outbreak of the war Mr. Talbott enlisted in Company F, Second Maryland Cavalry, in July, 1863, and participated in the battle of Winchester on September 19th following, and at Fisher's Hill in October; also in the Chambersburg Raid and innumerable skirmishes. After the close of the war Mr. Talbott returned to Towson, renewed his studies in the same office and was called to the bar September 6, 1866, and at once sprang into prominence as an acute and skillful practitioner and trial lawyer, and many are the prominent cases in which he has participated. In 1885 Mr. Talbott opened an office in Baltimore in addition to the one he has occupied in Towson since his coming to the bar.

Mr. Talbott's political career has been prominent and interesting. He served as State's Attorney for Baltimore county from 1872 to '76. In 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the Lower House of Congress, and was twice returned, serving six consecutive years. He again represented his district in that body for the term beginning in 1893. During his earlier terms in Congress Mr. Talbott took a prominent part in the establishment of the new navy; he prepared and introduced the bill for establishing the two national gun foundries; he secured the appropriation for the DeKalb monument; secured an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for the building of the cruisers Newark and

Baltimore. As chairman of the sub-Committee of Naval Affairs in the Fifty-third Congress he prepared the naval appropriation bill and had charge of it while being considered, finally securing the appropriation for building the cruisers Kearsarge and Kentucky. Mr. Talbott may well feel proud of the part he has taken in establishing the new navy. At the dedication of the Yorktown monument in 1881 Mr. Talbott was a member of the Congressional Committee, who officially represented the House on that occasion. Mr. Talbott represented his district in the National Democratic Conventions of the memorable campaign of 1876, and again in that of '84, which nominated the winner. Mr. Talbott is a Democrat of pronounced type and a firm believer of the Democratic doctrine that the majority should rule, and gives his support to the party nominees regardless of his own personal preferences. He is a speaker of fine ability, and his logical discourses in the halls of Congress or on the hustings carry conviction to unprejudiced hearers.

Mr. Talbott married Miss Laura B., daughter of Mr. John G. Cockey, of Baltimore county, and of English descent. The fraternal orders have found favor in Mr. Talbott's eyes, he being a member of the three leading organizations. He is affiliated with the Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons and the Towson Lodge of Odd Fellows, both of Towson; and of the Hebron Lodge of Knights of Pythias, of Cockeyville.

JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD, retired merchant, whose office is at 216 N. Holliday street, was born in Geissen, Germany, in 1829. His father was Jonas Friedenwald,

of Geissen, Germany, who, with his wife, came to this country in 1832, and settled in Baltimore, where he carried on the retail hardware business for years and accumulated a fortune. He had four sons and one daughter; three only living: Isaac, who is in the printing business and resides on McCulloh street; Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, practicing physician, of N. Eutaw street, and Mr. Friedenwald, the subject of this sketch.

His father was one of the most prominent Israelites of this city in his day, and when he retired from business some years before his death, he devoted his remaining years to charities, it being the greatest pleasure to him to relieve the destitute and needy, not only those of his own faith but everybody in need, being noted as a philanthropist in the true sense of the term. He died in 1894, his wife in 1882, both of them loved and respected by the whole community.

Mr. Friedenwald was educated in private schools of Baltimore and upon completing his education entered as a partner the firm of Wiesenfeld & Co., wholesale manufacturers of clothing. He was also a member of the firm of Wiesenfeld, Stern & Co., cotton commission merchants, both of these firms being old and established business houses of Baltimore at that day, though not in existence at the present time. Although retired from business as a merchant, Mr. Friedenwald still looks after many business interests, and is now president of the Crown Cork and Seal Co., a large establishment near Guilford avenue and Lanvale street, employing a great number of hands and doing a large business in this line. He is

also a director in the Equitable National Bank and connected as trustee and otherwise with nearly every charity in the city of every denomination, being like his father devoted to doing good to others and to helping those who need help. He was the organizer and founder of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum of this city and for sixteen years was president of the board of this institution; the only public office (if it may be so termed) he ever held was that of trustee of Bayview Asylum, to which he was appointed by Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, some years ago, and re-appointed by the successive Mayors of the city since Mayor Vansant's time, having served on the board twenty-one years, most of the time being president.

Mr. Friedenwald was married in this city in 1852 to Miss Rosina Rosewald, a daughter of Judah Rosewald, a prominent and leading business man of Baltimore at that day. She is a sister of Professor Rosewald, now deceased, who at that time, with his wife, was well known here and distinguished for his rare musical attainments, each having fine voices. Mrs. Rosewald now resides in California.

Mr. Friedenwald has had fourteen children, twelve living, as follows: Hiram W., Benjamin B., Bertha, wife of Julius Goldenberg, of the firm of Goldenberg Bros., retail dry goods; Blima, wife of A. A. Brager, department store; Moses S., Jacob H., Leo W., Flossie, wife of M. Selz, of the firm of Selz Bros., wholesale dry goods; Merla, wife of Samuel Thalheimer, of the firm of Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing merchants; Jennie, Aimee and Berleen. All reside in Baltimore. He and his family are Israelites. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Friedenwald is noted for his kindly disposition, strict integrity and honesty and is universally liked. In winter he and his family reside at 1916 Eutaw Place and in summer at his country residence near Glynndon, Baltimore county, where he has a beautiful place and fine farm of 900 acres.

RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, President of the Seaboard Air Line System Railways, and president of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., offices Equitable Building, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, July 13, 1839. His father, Samuel Hoffman, was born in Frederick county, Md., September 30, 1782, and his mother, Elizabeth Rebecca Becker (Curzon) Hoffman, was born in Baltimore, May 5, 1796. Their ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland and their people belong to some of Maryland's most prominent families.

Mr. Samuel Hoffman was one of Baltimore's leading merchants in his day, and the senior member and head of the old and prominent firm of Hoffman & Co., which did a large and extensive business in this city for years. He died in Baltimore, June 20, 1852. His wife died March 15, 1880. They had six children. Those living are Mrs. Sophia L. McLane, wife of Louis McLane, 1101 N. Charles street, this city; Mary Dorothea Hoffman, No. 1039 St. Paul street, this city, and Mr. Hoffman, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hoffman was educated at Chestnut Hill School and McNally's School, Baltimore. After leaving school he entered the service of William G. Hoffman, stock broker, Baltimore, as clerk, in 1857. Afterwards, in 1865, he was in the service of Hoffman, Thompson & Co., iron commission merchants, this city, now R. C. Hoff-

man & Co., Equitable Building, Baltimore. On May 7, 1888, he was made vice-president Seaboard Air Line System Railways, and February 14, 1893, was made president of this company, and February 23, 1893, was also made president of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, which two important positions he now holds.

Being a strong Southerner when the Civil War came on, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, May 24, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Second Brigade, Stonewall Jackson's Division, Army Northern Virginia, and was promoted to captain of his company April 4, 1862, and June, 1862, he was appointed captain Company E, Thirtieth Battalion Sharpshooters, Confederate Army, Wharton's Brigade, Breckinridge's Division. On April 9, 1865, he surrendered at Appomattox Court House with Lee's army. He was a faithful and gallant soldier and popular with the officers and men of his command.

Mr. Hoffman was married in Baltimore, October 28, 1880, to Miss Eliza Lawrence Dallam, daughter of Edward Boothby Dallam, who was born in Harford county, Md., and Henrietta Julia (Mactier) Dallam, who was born in New York City. Mrs. Hoffman's parents were both members of old American families. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have six children: Richard Curzon, Jr., Henrietta Mactier, Elizabeth Curzon, Mary Dorothea, Wilmer and Eliza Lawrence Hoffman. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and reside at Ruxton, Baltimore county, Md.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Army and

Navy of the Confederate States, for the State of Maryland; the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia, in Virginia, and a member of Buchanan Camp, United Confederate Veterans of Baltimore. In politics he is an Independent, and votes for those he considers the best men for positions. He stands high as a man of strict honor and is one of the leading railway managers of the day. The system of railways he has under his charge is among the largest in the country, extending and permeating over all sections of the South, all of which he manages with marked success and with satisfaction to the stockholders and the public.

JOHN FREDERICK ADAMS, contractor and builder, was born at Ellicott's Mills, Md., January 30, 1829. His father, John Adams, an Irishman by birth, had immigrated to this country in 1820, and was for many years a successful contractor and builder of public works. His mother's maiden name was Anne Kuhn, the daughter of a wealthy miller, of Adams county, Pa., and later of Richmond, Va. Mr. Adams died when the subject of this sketch was four years of age, and the family then moved to Cumberland. From an early age, rather from choice than necessity, John F. Adams relied upon his own efforts for support, and when but fourteen was engaged in running a steam engine at the first planing mill of Bell & Hendrickson at Cumberland. At sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade with William McClellan, with whom he served three and a half years. In 1849 he came to Baltimore, where he worked as a journeyman carpenter for two years, then entering into a partnership association with his

brother, Samuel H. Adams. This partnership was dissolved in 1854 by mutual consent, and the brothers continued in business separately until 1860, when they re-united under the firm name of S. H. & J. F. Adams. This firm built many of the most notable structures not only in this city, but Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond and other cities. They built all the shops and round houses at Mt. Vernon, the offices of the Northern Central Railway Company on Calvert and Centre streets, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot in Washington, as well as the new Union Depot on North Charles street in this city; the Mt. Hope Insane Asylum, Carrollton Hotel, Notre Dame Convent, Union Bank and many other prominent buildings in this and other cities.

CHARLES SNOWDEN WATTS, Attorney-at-Law, was born October 25, 1868, at "Beverly," Baltimore county, the country seat of his parents. He is a son of Garrard Snowden and Anne Elizabeth (Wolington) Watts, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. The firm of G. S. Watts & Co. was for a number of years a leading wholesale tobacco house of Baltimore. The firm is now dissolved, its senior member, Mr. G. S. Watts, having retired in 1880 from business. His eldest son, George W. Watts, removed to Durham, N. C., in 1878, where he has since identified himself with various important interests of the South. To the town of Durham he gave a thoroughly equipped hospital. A college known as the Arthur G. Watts Memorial College was founded by the Messrs. Garrard S. and George W. Watts at Guntur, India. This memorial college, founded in the interests

of the Lutheran Church, was offered as a tribute to the memory of Arthur G. Watts, M. D., of Baltimore, third son of Mr. Garrard S. Watts. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary now located at Richmond, Va., through the munificence of Mr. George W. Watts was the beneficiary of a sum of \$50,000, the gift of that gentleman. Charles S. Watts received his initial training at Carey's School for Boys, Baltimore, and then entered Johns Hopkins University from which institution he was graduated in 1890. He attended the law department of Maryland University and was graduated therefrom and admitted to the bar in 1893 and shortly thereafter formed his present partnership association with William C. Smith, under the firm name of Watts & Smith. Mr. Watts is a member of the Second English Lutheran Church, of Baltimore.

JUDGE HUGH LENNOX BOND was born in Baltimore in 1826. He was the son of Dr. Thomas E. and Christiana Bond, a well known and much respected family of Baltimore. Doctor Bond was a practitioner of large experience and unsurpassed intellectual attainments and ability. Seeing the necessity of providing for his growing-up family an education superior to that which Baltimore could furnish at that time, he gave up the practice of medicine, removed to New York and took the editorship of *The Christian Advocate*, the leading paper in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This honorable office of trust and responsibility he filled with creditable acceptance while he lived. His son Hugh L. Bond was educated and fitted for the bar in New York, and is a graduate of New York University. He

came to Baltimore and studied law under Judge Talbot, and was admitted to the bar in his native city. He practiced law for a number of years, rising step by step untill he reached the climax in his profession. He was elected judge of the criminal court, an office which he held before and during the war. During the late war Judge Bond was very unpopular in the South because of his pronounced convictions of duty to the Union cause. Aside from a political standpoint he was a universal favorite. A man of sterling qualities, with a keen sense of justice and with force and courage to administer it. At the close of the war President Grant appointed him to the honorable office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. This office he held till he died at the age of 64.

He married Miss Annie, daughter of William Penniman, Esq., a native of Baltimore, but whose parents were natives of Boston and who removed to Baltimore where Mr. Penniman became an active agent for northern manufacturers.

The house in which Mrs. Bond and family live was built by Doctor Birkett in 1800, to which was attached at that time ninety acres of good farming land. Most of this property has been divided between the heirs, but the old homestead, grand and stately still remains.

There were born to Judge and Mrs. Bond three sons—Nicholas P. and Hugh L., who are prominent lawyers of Baltimore, and Dr. Summerfield Bond, who is a leading physician of the city.

WILLIAM CURLEY (deceased).—William Curley was born in Baltimore in 1821. He is the son of James Curley, who was a strict

member of that noble society called "Friends." He was an architect of superior skill and a builder of great ability. He was a man in whom his fellow-citizens trusted and showed their confidence in placing him in offices of trust. He was at one time city commissioner. His son, William, followed the professional footsteps of his respected father as an architect and builder. He also followed in his father's foot-prints in his superiority as an artist, not only with pen and compass, but with saw and plane. As a mechanic he was in great demand. He was a man of large heart and responsive sympathies who practiced the "golden rule."

He was a strict member and a practical supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died of small-pox January 30, 1858, at the age of thirty-six years. He was married December 16, 1845, to Mary E., daughter of James and Catherine (Litchfield) Carr, by whom he had six children, three of whom are (1897) living. One of his sons, Rev. William E., is a successful pastor of the M. E. Church, of Sykesville, Md. Charles H. is in the stationery business in Baltimore, while James A. is a traveling salesman for William H. Crawford, Baltimore; the two latter are residents of Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary E. Curley has been a resident of her present home for the last forty years, and has been confined to her room as an invalid for the last six years.

LOUIS SCHNEEBERGER, Cashier of Post-office, Baltimore, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 30, 1850; received his education at Nuremberg, Bavaria; came to the United States in 1869, and was for a brief period engaged in mercantile pursuits in

New York City, removing thence to Junction City, where he was in business one year, then coming to Baltimore. He was for sixteen years head book-keeper for the wholesale grocery firm of H. Cone & Sons, and upon its retirement from business in 1890, received the appointment of cashier of the Baltimore postoffice under Postmaster W. W. Johnson, and was re-appointed under Postmaster S. Davies Warfield. Mr. Schneeberger was one of the founders and is one of the board of governors of the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore, and has been its treasurer for the past seven years. He is one of the board of governors and secretary of the Phoenix Club, and was for two years first vice-president of Independent Order B'nai B'rith. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1874 he entered the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, as private and was successively promoted until he had attained a captaincy, serving as such officer for five years prior to his resignation in 1886. He is a member and was one of the charter members of the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps. He was married May 22, 1870, and has five children: David, Morris and Milton, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, and Misses Fannie and Birdie, the latter a teacher in the public schools of Baltimore. The family reside at 2042 Fairmount avenue, and are members of Eutaw Place Temple.

JUDGE NICHOLAS CHARLES BURKE.
The career of Judge Nicholas Charles Burke is an illustration of what merit and perseverance can accomplish when honestly and intelligently directed.

The subject of this sketch was born in

the city of Washington, D. C., March 27, 1854, and when about a year old was brought by his parents to Baltimore county, where they cultivated a farm near Newmarket in the Seventh district. Here the boy attended public school, where he excelled as a student, displaying unusual faculty for reasoning and for memory, which powers have won for him the merited distinction he enjoys. During these years he read Blackstone's Commentaries at night after his work on the farm was done. When of suitable age he attended Calvert College at New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., and finished at St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md. It was here that his surprising powers of memory won a substantial recognition. Doctor McCloskey offered a prize for the greatest number of pages of Greek grammar committed to memory. When it came to young Burke's time to compete, he began with the first page and recited through to the end. It is needless to say he won the prize.

Having previously decided upon a legal career, Mr. Burke, on completing his college course, began the serious study of the law in the office of Mr. Robert L. Boarman, of Towson, and on attaining his majority, was admitted to the bar in March, 1875, after a thorough examination by Hon. George Yellott, who was appointed for that purpose by the Court. Judge Burke's success from the first was marked. The thoroughness of his legal learning and the clearness of his logical application of legal principles was at once recognized and in much less time than usually befalls a young attorney he acquired a large and lucrative practice.

In November, 1883, his talents were recognized by election to the office of prosecut-

ing attorney, and in 1887 he was again elected to that important position. Before his term had expired, however, he was appointed, in August, 1889, by Governor Jackson, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. David Fowler, associate justice of the third circuit, and in November of that year was elected to the full term of fifteen years, after nomination by acclamation by his party. It is a noticeable fact that in every convention in which Judge Burke came at his party's call, he was nominated without a dissenting voice. The Judge is a strong party man, always burying his own desires in the general consensus of the majority's belief in what is most expedient for the organization. His counsel is eagerly sought by his co-workers for Democratic success and his judgment given due weight in conferences and conventions.

Judge Burke is the author of the Criminal Information Law, which was enacted by the Maryland Legislature, by which the work of criminal courts is expedited, smaller offenses being submitted to the prosecuting attorney, without waiting for the session of the grand jury, thus disposing of them long before they would have been commenced under the old system. One of the first acts of Judge Burke on coming to the bench was to give the old court-room an over-hauling. The antiquated system of ventilation and heating made it uncomfortably warm in summer and cold in winter. All this is changed and instead of a dingy old court-room, it is now as cheerful and comfortable a room as will be found in the State.

The father of our subject, Capt. Nicholas Burke, was for many years an honored citizen of Maryland. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joshua Shipley, is of old Revolutionary

stock, her grandfather Shipley having served in the War of Independence. Capt. Nicholas Burke served with distinction in the Mexican War, as an aide to General Walker, and in the late Civil War, where he won his title, under the command of Gen. Harry Gilmor. He died in 1874, while his good wife survived until 1892.

The grandfather of our subject, Capt. Nicholas Burke, Sr., was in command of troops in the Sixth Regiment during the battle of North Point in the War of 1812.

Judge Burke was married November 21, 1878, to Miss Chloe C. Ady, daughter of Edward H. Ady, Esq., of Baltimore county, a former clerk of the Circuit Court. Judge Burke is not connected with any of the social orders or clubs. He is a member of the Catholic Church. His home in the suburbs of Towson, named "Greystone" in honor of that of Samuel J. Tilden of whom the Judge is a great admirer, is one of the most tasteful and homelike of the country seats surrounding the town of Towson.

DR. ROBERT TAYLOR WILSON.—This gentleman was born in Baltimore June 16, 1860. He is a son of the late Dr. Henry Parke Custis Wilson and Alicia B. (Griffith) Wilson, natives of Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and descendants of Scotch-Irish and English colonial settlers. Dr. H. P. C. Wilson was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, and was engaged up to the time of his decease (1897) in the practice of his profession in Baltimore. He was recognized as one of the leading, as he was, one of the most successful of Baltimore's physicians and surgeons, and gave many years of professional and official service to the hospi-

tals and other benevolent institutions of the city. Among these were the Church Home Infirmary, Union Protestant Infirmary, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital and Woman's Hospital of Maryland.

Dr. Robert T. Wilson attended private schools in Baltimore, Episcopal High School of Virginia (near Alexandria), and the University of Virginia, where he took academic and medical courses, and was graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of 1881. During the last year of his university course, Doctor Wilson was resident student at University Hospital. After graduating he went to New York, where for some months he continued his medical studies. In 1882 he spent some months in medical studies in London and Edinburgh, and again in 1889 in London, Birmingham, Berlin and Liverpool. He was gynecologist for several years of Union Protestant Infirmary, and one of the visiting staff of St. Vincent's Hospital; also assistant surgeon of Woman's Hospital of Maryland. He is one of the founders, ex-treasurer and ex-first vice-president of the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore; assistant recording secretary, and secretary of the Executive Committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland since April, 1881; member of the Clinical Society of Maryland and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Association; Foundation Fellow of British Gynecological Society, and Honorary member of the *Sei-I-Kwai* of Japan (the leading medical society of the Japanese Empire); member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and the Sabbath Association of Maryland; secretary of Baltimore Microscopical Society; life member of American Seamen's Friend Society of New York;

member and ex-director of the Charcoal Club of Baltimore; member of the Book and Journal Club (of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland). Doctor Wilson is president of the Hospital Relief Association of Maryland; consulting gynecologist to the Home for Incurables; consulting physician to the Young Women's Christian Association; The Christian (female) Home (N. Greene street), The Home (N. Exeter street), Female House of Refuge (N. Carey street), Hospital for Consumptives, St. Lukeland Cottage Convalescent Hospital, Catonsville, Md.; and to some of the religious (female) orders of the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. He is one of the board of directors of the Female House of Refuge, Maryland Sunday-school Union, Maryland Hospital for Consumptives and the Home for Fallen Women. He is a contributor to medical journals at home and abroad, and an inventor of some useful surgical instruments used in his specialty. He is interested in the work of the Port Mission of Baltimore and of the "Anchorage" (Thames street). He is one of the medical examiners of Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York. He is a life member of the Bible Society of South Carolina. He has been a delegate from medical societies of Maryland to medical societies at home and abroad. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the University Club and Amateur Photographic Society of Baltimore; and a life director of Maryland Bible Society. In February, 1898, he was unanimously elected surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Maryland (Lafayette avenue and John street) to succeed his father.

He was married January 9, 1884, to Ma-

bel, daughter of the late Dr. James T. Chunn, of Baltimore. Doctor Wilson is a member and elder of Franklin Street Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Wilson is a communicant of Emmanuel P. E. Church, and Dr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 820 Park avenue.

MR. JACOB KLEIN, Manufacturer of Building and Paving Brick, was born July 23, 1843, in Marburg, Hesse Cassel, Prussia, and came to this country when only nine years of age, with his parents, who located in Baltimore, in 1855. His education was obtained at the public schools in his native country and this city. At the age of thirteen he began to earn a livelihood, being apprenticed to learn metal working with the firm of Collins, Hayward & Heath. Mr. Klein followed metal working as journeyman up to 1866, and for himself since that date up to 1886, on Pratt street, near Hanover, when he connected himself with Christian G. Nickel in the manufacture of brick, a business which Mr. Nickel established in 1883 and in which he continued until his decease, since which time it has been conducted as Klein Brothers. The yards are very extensive, covering over five acres of ground, with a capacity of seven millions of brick per annum. The working force runs from seventy-five to eighty hands, employing twelve teams.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Klein took sides with the South, enlisting in the First Virginia Cavalry under Colonel Wood. His espoused cause was well and faithfully served by him during the closing years of the war, the scene of his service being in the vicinity of Richmond, Va. He has taken an active interest in the

success of the Germania Maennerchor, and has been its presiding officer since 1894.

He married, in 1867, Marie C., the accomplished daughter of the late Christian G. Nickel. His son, Albert D., a pushing young man of business ability is his chief clerk. Mr. Klein is one of the Board of Managers of the German Society of Maryland, and vestryman for many years of the German Science Church, North Gay street (established about 1733). Mr. and Mrs. Klein reside at 110 E. Huntington avenue.

DR. FERDINAND E. CHATARD was born in Baltimore October 7, 1839. He is a son of F. E. Chatard and grandson of Pierre Chatard, both prominent physicians of Baltimore since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Doctor Chatard was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Frederick county, Md., graduating in the class of 1858. He then entered the University of Maryland medical department from which institution he was graduated in 1861. He was for one year resident physician at the almshouse, and then spent two and a half years at Berlin, Paris and Vienna, in the study of medicine. Upon his return from Europe he began the practice of his profession. He is president of the board in St. Agnes' and St. Joseph's Hospitals, a member of the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Clinical Society, Academy of Science, medical director of the Maryland Life Insurance Company, and various other organizations. He married Miss Miles, daughter of George H. Miles, the distinguished poet of Maryland.

MR. WILLIAM J. DICKEY (deceased) was born in County Antrim, Ireland. He emigrated to America when a very young man.

After arriving in this country, which he thoroughly adopted as his own, he located in the city of Baltimore. He soon became accustomed to the ways of his new surroundings, and by honesty and industry built for himself a character which still lives in the hearts of those who knew him best.

In a few years, his business as manufacturer of woolen cloth, at Wetheredsville, assumed extensive proportions. Since his death, which occurred August 20, 1896, it became a stock company, of which his son William is president. Mr. William J. Dickey was for a number of years president of the National Manufacturing Bank of Baltimore.

He was a kind-hearted Christian gentleman, who contributed largely to charitable objects. At Wetheredsville he built and supported the Presbyterian Church of which he was a member. This church he maintained in order that his employes might not be deprived of the ministry of God's Word.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Agnes Murphy, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the latter are dead but his sons have succeeded him in business.

J. B. SUTHERLAND, D. D. S., is a native of Richmond, Va., and is the son of Samuel and Martha Sutherland; the former is a native of Scotland, the latter of Richmond, Va.

Samuel Sutherland was an extensive hardware dealer, who by industry and honesty built up for himself a flourishing trade. He received his classical education at Randolph-Macon College, Va.; his professional education at the Baltimore

College of Dentistry. He is a graduate of the New York Dental College, and also of the Wisconsin Dental College. He has been established in this city since 1867, and during the interim of twenty-eight years has been steadily increasing his hold on popular favor and patronage. There are but few, if any, among Baltimore's leading dental practitioners, who sustain a higher reputation for skill and reliability. He stands at the head of his profession and has an enviable practice. His many years of experience have made him a thorough expert and all-round dentist. He is a courtly mannered man of the Southern type. He occupies commodious and well-appointed quarters at 1208 E. Monument street and employs the latest improvements in appliances, while a competent assistant is in attendance. In a word, all the operations of modern dentistry are performed in a most superior and skillful manner. Aside from his profession, the Doctor is an educator, having been in various ways connected with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and now serves on one of its Boards. Doctor Sutherland's services are in great demand because of his powers of oratory. Indeed he is a naturally and artificially polished elocutionist.

During the late War he served as Adjutant to Col. B. F. Fairinbolt of the Twenty-fourth Battalion, Army of Virginia. He served the cause he represented faithfully and well for over three years. He is now a member of the Camp Herbert Veterans, "Confederate." In social life he served the city as councilman of the Fifth and Sixth wards.

He was married in 1869 to the accom-

plished daughter of John and Ann Gormley, by whom he has had two sons.

REV. S. SCHAFER, Rabbi of Shearith Israel Congregation, was born in Courland, Russia, May 4, 1862. In his earliest youth he devoted himself to the study of Hebrew literature and rabbinical lore, at the same time taking a complete course of secular knowledge at the gymnasium.

In 1880 he went to Libau and entered upon a preparatory course under the able guidance of Rev. Dr. P. H. Kline, rabbi of the congregation of that city, now rabbi in New York. Provided with a diploma from Libau he went to Berlin in 1883, where he continued his studies for eight successive years as a student of the Rabbinical Seminary of Rev. Dr. I. Hildesheimer, and also at the University. Philosophy, semitics, German literature and Roman law occupied his time there, under the guidance of Professors F. Feller, Sachan, Barth and others. In 1889 he graduated, after passing a satisfactory examination before Professors Heinze, Delitzsch and Maurenbrecher. He presented for his graduation a dissertation on "Law and Morals according to the Talmud," and received his diploma as Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1890 he also graduated at the Rabbinical Seminary and received his diploma as rabbi. The year following, 1892, he returned to receive his ordination from the prominent rabbis of that country, which he succeeded in obtaining from the famous rabbi of Rosseny and the well known rabbi of Kyrno. Owing to the political conditions of Germany, which made it impossible for a foreigner to obtain a position

there, he turned his attention to his country. The congregation Shearith Israel of Baltimore being without a rabbi and having resolved to engage one, applied to Dr. Hildesheimer for a suitable candidate from among his numerous disciples, and he gladly recommended Doctor Schaffer as one of his best and brightest pupils, and in 1893 he was unanimously elected rabbi of the congregation. The congregation Shearith Israel was organized about forty years ago, and is the union of two separate congregations. Attached to this synagogue is a school where children are taught the Hebrew faith. They claim that a person is not educated whose religious training has been omitted; this is outside of the public school life. The school is in charge of Doctor Schaffer and his assistant.

JOHN MCKIM, JR. (deceased), was born in Ireland in 1766 of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, John McKim, was a shipping merchant of Londonderry, Ireland. He emigrated to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War and located in Baltimore, Md., where he also engaged in shipping, his vessels sailing to India and other countries. He was a man of great energy, superior business qualities, and whose public spirit was more than once demonstrated in assistance rendered to his adopted country. He was deeply interested in the financial growth of Baltimore and helped in a material way the various institutions of the city. During the War of 1812 Mr. McKim loaned the Government two hundred thousand dollars.

Besides being an extensive ship owner and shipper, he was largely engaged in the Copper Works of Baltimore. Mr. McKim

was one of the incorporators of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and later became one of its directors. In the latter part of his life he served as president of the Merchants' National Bank. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Telfair, a Huguenot clergyman. After his death, which occurred in 1842, his sons David T. and John S. succeeded him in the copper business. David T. died in 1847, leaving two sons—Robert who fell in the Confederate Army and John who is in the insurance business in the city of Baltimore. John S. subsequently became president of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, a position he sustained for twenty-five years. John S. died in 1865, leaving two children, Telfair, a young lawyer who died in 1876, and Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., who is at this writing (1897) pastor of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C. Rev. Dr. McKim served one year as private in the Confederate Army, after which he was promoted to the staff of Gen. G. H. Steuart. He remained in active service until the surrender in 1865. During the latter part of the time he also filled the position of chaplain.

ABRAHAM SHARP, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Kent county, Del., March 6, 1844. He is a son of the late William and Temperance (Ferguson) Sharp, natives of Delaware and descendants of early Scotch-English settlers of the State. Abraham Sharp was graduated from Dickinson College with the class of '65. He then moved to Maryland and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Bench of Baltimore in 1869, where he has since practiced law, with present offices in the Latrobe Building. Mr.

Sharp is one of the Directors of the Daily Record Company and Daily Record Building Company. He is counsel of the Automatic Telephone Exchange Company (limited) of Washington, D. C., and London, England. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Executive Committee of Emory Grove Association and of its Board of Trustees. He was married in October, 1871, to Sallie A., daughter of the late Charles Councilman, an agriculturist of Baltimore county. Charles Councilman was a son of Jacob Councilman, who was paymaster at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have three children, Ernest, Ethel C. and Herbert Stanley; reside at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Carey street and are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Ernest Sharp is a graduate of the law department of Maryland University, class of '94, and a member of the bar of Baltimore, with offices in the Latrobe Building. He was married June 2, 1897, to Willia, daughter of the late William Tull, and grand-niece of the late James Cox, for many years cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, and great-granddaughter of Maria Gresham, of the historic Gresham family.

WILLIAM WALES, for some years connected as publisher and editor with the press of Baltimore, and for a time during President Johnson's administration Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, was born in the city of Hartford, Conn., in 1814. His initial training was obtained in the public schools of his native city and he subsequently attended the Academy at West Point, N. Y. He took up the study of law, pursuing it for two years under the

preceptorship of Judge Charles Fox, at Cincinnati, Ohio. During the three years following his admission to the bar his time was fully occupied in looking after the interest of an uncle who was involved in vexatious litigation over the title to extensive sugar plantations near Caraccas, Venezuela, which Mr. Wales succeeded in bringing to a successful issue. A part payment for his services in the business made to Mr. Wales by the United States Consul General to Cuba, who was interested in the property, consisted of seven thousand dollars worth of Venezuelan bonds. Mr. Wales had early developed an interest in journalism and upon his return to the United States accepted an editorial position on a Knoxville (Tenn.) weekly newspaper. In 1844 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he edited the *Banner* until 1850. In 1851 he founded the South Western Monthly Magazine, which he edited and published in Nashville until the following year, when he married and removed to Baltimore, Md. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Wales was offered and accepted a position as editorial writer on the Baltimore *American*, and in that capacity wielded a pen in behalf of the preservation of the Union that was a potent factor in keeping Maryland in line with the loyal States. His association with the *American* continued until 1864 and during all of this stormy period his strong and cogent editorials were ever in behalf of the Federal Government. In the summer of 1864, Mr. Wales purchased the Baltimore *Clipper*, from the surviving partner of the firm of Bull & Tuttle. The publication of the *Clipper* was suspended the following

year and in October (1865) Mr. Wales, in partnership association with Col. R. M. Newport and Mr. William B. Cole, founded the Baltimore *Commercial*, a morning daily. He withdrew from this enterprise in 1869 and removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he accepted a position on the *Tribune*. He continued to reside in Minneapolis, or its suburbs throughout the remainder of his life, except for two short periods, the one while editorially associated with the *Star* of Cincinnati, O., and the other when connected with a Temperance publication at Chicago, Ill. He died at Chicago in 1882. Mr. Wales was an accomplished journalist and a man of the highest personal character. His literary attainments were large and his gentle although retiring disposition endeared him to all who were admitted to his friendship. He was married in Pulaski, Tenn., in 1852, to Desdemona, daughter of Capt. John Phillips, a leading planter of Giles county, who served in the War of 1812 as captain of a company of Kentucky volunteers. After the war Captain Phillips bought of the Government occupant claims in Giles county, Tenn., whither he brought his five slaves and established a cotton plantation, and at the time of his decease had added very largely to his possessions in lands, slaves and other properties. Capt. John Phillip was a son of Moses Phillips, who was a soldier in the patriot army in the War of the Revolution. The newspaper ventures undertaken by Mr. Wales during a period of great business depression had entailed upon him serious financial loss. By the time he had settled in Minneapolis, material inroads had been made into the family possessions

and Mr. Wales' strength, taxed by arduous journalistic work, was unequal to the demands of a growing family. At this juncture his noble wife, a woman of remarkable force of character and vigorous intellect joined to the lovable Southern disposition, determined upon utilizing her very superior musical education by instructing scholars in music. Despite the protestation of Mr. Wales she persisted in this effort, meeting with marvelous success, both in the number of pupils secured and in the efficiency attained by them. No teacher ever wielded a greater or more beneficent power in a community and her name is synonymous with all that is able, faithful and upright. Throughout the latter years of Mr. Wales' life, and through all the subsequent years up to the attaining by her children of their majority, Mrs. Wales provided for the family, educated her children and purchased and furnished a pretty home in Minneapolis. She now resides in a handsome dwelling which she purchased in Pulaski, Tenn., near the scenes of her childhood, to which place she removed some years subsequent to her husband's decease. Mrs. Wales has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church and is actively identified with the interests of the congregation at Pulaski. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Edwin, the youngest, is deceased. The remaining children are William Wales, of San Francisco; Arthur Wales, of South Dakota; Philip Wales, of Nashville Tenn.; Leonard Wales, of Chicago, Ill.; Alice, wife of J. C. Getzendanner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Charles Wales, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Getzendanner have two children, Carl and Walter Getz-

endanner and Dorothy Phillips Getzendanner.

HENRY JAMES, President of the Citizens' National Bank, was born July 1, 1821, in the town of Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., of English descent. His parents were Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ingersoll James, natives of Vermont, who were distinguished for their prudent and pious lives. His education in the common schools and the academy was supplemented by the counsel and example of these wise and loving parents, and as he grew up to manhood he had reason to bless the home training which he had received. Much of his youth was passed upon a farm, taking part in all its labors, thus strengthening his physical constitution and making industry a habit which has never forsaken him. In 1840 Mr. James left his home, desiring to try his fortune in the world. He had no capital but his own strong will, his readiness to grapple with work, and his confidence in these as his best resources. He found employment in New York City, at which he assiduously labored for three years, managing to maintain himself and profiting by his business experience and increased knowledge of the world. In 1843 he landed in Baltimore. He was an entire stranger to the city and its people, but he had looked to Baltimore as a place where he might succeed in his ambition for enterprise and its rewards, and he found that his intuitions were correct. The lumber business proved to be the especial field open to his cultivation. From modest beginnings in it he annually extended his operations, his name became known in all the

avenues of commerce and trade, and in a few years his adopted city was happy to count him among her solid men. The wholesale lumber firm of Henry James & Co. is now composed of himself and N. W. James. Among the partners have been William E. Dodge and James Stokes, of New York, and Daniel James, of Liverpool. It has vast tracts of timber land in Pennsylvania and mills in that State and Harford county, Md., and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. On the death of the late John Clark, Mr. James was elected president of the Citizens' National Bank, and has been re-elected year after year up to the present time. This bank has been connected with the development of the industry and commerce of Baltimore for a long period, and under Mr. James' presidency its affairs have flourished. Mr. James was one of the first projectors of the Baltimore Warehouse Company, and is one of its directors. He was married in 1851 to the daughter of Ammon Cate, of this city, and has a large family. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and regular in the performance of his religious obligations.

The present large business of the Citizens' National Bank is chiefly due to the intelligent labor and strict attention to all the details of its business by Mr. James. The strong points of his character are visible in his daily business—energetic, positive, firm, yet spirited and liberal. He has doubled the capital of the bank since he became its president, and the splendid marble banking house in which the bank is conducted was built under his auspices. His whole business career has been one of honorable success, attained by diligent attention to detail

rather than by speculation, and he stands to-day among the solid men of the city without a stain on a long business life. He is honored in Baltimore, and deserves the esteem in which he is held.

MISS MELISSA BAKER, Fulton avenue, Grove No. 2, is a native of Baltimore, and was born January 29, 1814. She is the daughter of William and Jane (Jones) Baker. William was the son of another William Baker, who was born in 1752 near Reading, Pa., where his father, of German nativity, was killed during an Indian war. Through the friendship of an Indian, William Baker, then a mere boy, was brought to Philadelphia, and subsequently, in 1769, came to Baltimore, where he finally engaged in the mercantile business and eventually became a leading importer. He died in January, 1815. His son, William, Jr., the father of Melissa, was engaged with and succeeded his father in business. He was extensively engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, a man of keen business qualities, conscientious in all his dealings with his fellows, and with a clear perception of right. He served his country honorably in the War of 1812. He was elected by his fellow-citizens as Judge of the Orphans' Court, a position which he filled impartially and with satisfaction to all. He settled on what is now the old homestead in 1786, which is known by the name of "Friendsbury." His family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and the male portion of which engaged in various pursuits. William George practiced law, Henry and Charles became interested in the window glass business, in which pursuit their sons have succeeded them. Miss

Baker's ancestors on her mother's side were of Welsh origin. Her grandfather, Jones, was contemporary with the Wesleys, became much interested in the Methodist movement, and finally became a member of one of John Wesley's classes, and from this has passed down from one generation to another the spirit of Methodism. "Friendsbury" has always been, and is now, a home for Methodist preachers. Miss Baker is alive to every good work, and a generous contributor to the numerous charitable institutions. She is now vice-president and manager of the Home for the Friendless. She still resides on the old homestead.

PETER AINSLIE, JR., Pastor of Calhoun Street Church of Disciples, is a native of Virginia. He is the son of Peter and Rebecca E. (Sizer) Ainslie. Mr. Ainslie graduated from Kentucky University with high honors. He is a member of the class of 1889. After he graduated he became pastor of the Disciple Church at Newport News, which office he filled with credit to himself. His next pastorate was the Calhoun Street Church of Disciples of this city, where he is now in the sixth year of his pastorate. Thus far his young life has been active and useful. He founded the *Christian Tribune*, an organ of his people, along the Eastern Coast, in 1894. He is also editor, assisted by Rev. B. A. Abbott. He has written also a book, "Plain Talks to Young Men," on which he has received many compliments. He is also the author of many tracts which have been the means of working for good to those who have read and studied them. His father, Peter Ainslie, Sr., was a preacher of importance also. He received his education at Bethany College.

He began preaching at the age of twenty. He founded and edited *The Christian Teacher*, a church organ of Little Rock, Ark. He also edited *The Christian Examiner*. He was the author of an extensive biography of Geo. W. Abel. His wife, Miss Rebecca E. Sizer, was a native of King Williams county, Va. The Sizers are of old English stock, who settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary War. To this union were born eight children, three of whom are living. Charles H. is a prosperous business man of Wilmington, N. C. Etta is a graduate of Norfolk College for young ladies. She subsequently became principal of the Southern Institute of Newport News. Peter Ainslie, grandfather of Peter Ainslie, Jr., was a Scotch divine of the Baptist denomination, who sent him to this country as a missionary in 1812. He finally settled in Virginia, where he met the founder of the Disciples of Christ Church. The meeting was congenial, their doctrine the same, and therefore the two souls became as one. Mr. Ainslie was the first Disciple preacher in Richmond. His life was short but useful. He met his death by drowning while crossing the Mattaponi Creek on his way to fill an appointment, at the age of 42.

REV. B. A. ABBOTT, 917 Carrollton avenue, Pastor of the First Church of the Disciples of Christ, was born in Craig county, Va., in 1866. He is a son of S. C. and Lucinda (Williams) Abbott. Nine children were born of this union. One son, F. L., is State's Attorney in Craig county, Va.; another son, P. B., is practicing law in the same county. L. M. Clynician and R. E. Lee conduct the business department of Tazwell College. Others

are following useful and honorable vocations in life. Rev. Philip B. Williams, father of Lucinda (Williams) Abbott, was one of the first pioneer preachers of the Disciples of Christ Church. S. C. is the son of Thomas Abbott, whose father came to this country from England in colonial days, and was one of the first settlers in Virginia. Rev. B. A. Thomas' great-grandson, and the subject of this sketch, after receiving a public school education and a preparatory training, entered Milligan College, Tenn., from which he graduated. He then entered the University of Virginia, taking a special course in Moral Philosophy, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1887. He then, in connection with teaching school, served four county churches as preacher. He subsequently became, by appointment of the church, General Evangelist for the churches of the southwest of Virginia. After serving well and honorably in that capacity, he became pastor of the Disciples of Christ Church in Charlottesville, Va., where he remained six years. While there he was co-editor of *The Missionary Weekly*, the organ of the Disciples of Christ in Virginia. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Ministerial Association of the Disciples of Christ and remained its president while he resided in that State. He was appointed literary editor of the *Christian Guide*, which office he filled with credit to himself and with profit to his associates. He is now associate editor of *The Christian Tribune*. He became the pastor of the First Church of the Disciples of Christ in this city in 1894, where he has endeared himself to the hearts of his people by his high standard of Christian ethics. He has organized in his church something unique in connection

with church work, *i. e.*, a normal Bible Class, of which he is teacher. In 1897 he published a biography of Rev. C. S. Lucas, which has been well received and has had an extensive sale.

RICHARD GRADY, M. D., D. D. S., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., November 28, 1850. His parents moved to Baltimore in his early childhood. His father having been a teacher, the son early in life gave unmistakable evidence of his love for teaching. He entered the Maryland State Normal School in his seventeenth year and graduated in 1870 at the head of his class, delivering the honorary address, "Ignorance and Her Twin Sisters, Poverty and Crime." While a student he was the first president of the Pestalozzi Literary Society; after graduation he was president of the Alumni Association. In 1870 he was also elected teacher in the Normal School and clerk to the State Board of Education; but later became principal of the Boys' Model School, an annex to the Normal School.

In 1871 Doctor Grady entered the service of the public schools of Baltimore, continuing for fifteen years, during which time he was president of the Public School Teachers' Association and organized several schools, which speedily grew to such an extent that commodious buildings were erected for them. He was the first principal of English-German School No. 2, and left it in two years with nearly 600 pupils; he was the first principal of the High and Grammar School and left it with 538 students; he was the first director of the Baltimore Manual Training School (Polytechnic Institute), which he conducted for two years, retiring in 1886, at which time the State Board of Education

reported the school "a distinguished and pronounced success." This was the first manual training school of its class incorporated into the regular public school system of any city in the United States. There was no exemplar which Doctor Grady could safely copy; but his varied experience as a teacher in every grade of school, and his knowledge of mechanical tools and appliances eminently fitted him to organize the Baltimore Manual Training School. In 1883, after inspecting as the representative of the city of Baltimore the typical "manual training school" attached to Washington University, St. Louis, Doctor Grady published an exhaustive report on the history, objects and methods of manual training schools and proclaimed that *instruction, not construction, is the object sought*—the great object is educational, other objects are secondary.

As a fit conclusion to this part of the sketch, the words of one thoroughly imbued with the teaching instinct are quoted. The letter is highly prized because it came from a cultured gentleman who is known in the community as one not given to writing conventional testimonials. Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, superintendent of schools for many years, speaks in praise of Doctor Grady, as an educator, as follows:

"*Dear Doctor Grady:* It is with genuine pleasure that I bear my testimony to the high character, the thoroughness and the effectiveness of your educational work during the years of my official relation to the public schools of Baltimore. I had ample opportunity to observe its progress in more than one relation or capacity. The status of your classes, the character of your instruction, the order and discipline that pre-

vailed during the two administrations of which I have personal knowledge were the theme of commendation, and your administrative efficiency as well as your scholastic capabilities were repeatedly recognized in official language too clear and explicit to be susceptible of mistake or misapprehension. To you, too, is to be attributed the honor of reviving the Teachers' Association by your individual energy and persistence at a time when it had approached perilously near to decadence, if not extinction."

In 1877 Doctor Grady began the study of dentistry, believing he had found his life work, and for the past twenty years he has practiced that profession, the first nine years while engaged in teaching, but, beginning in 1886, he has devoted his whole time to diseases of the mouth and not mere operative work upon the teeth. He is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest dental institution in the world, and of the Maryland Dental College, from which he received the prize for the best thesis, "Conservative Treatment of the Dental Pulp." He has served for eight years as a member or secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners under three Governors of Maryland, and has been a helpful friend of dental legislation. He is the founder and first president of the Association of Dental Surgeons, the incorporated local organization of dentists. He is co-editor of the *American Journal of Dental Science*, the first dental periodical published in the world. He is also, for the time, chairman of the Committee on Dental Education of the State Dental Association, whose duty is to award scholarships.

Doctor Grady, while in the practice of his profession, deeming a full medical and sur-

gical education desirable by dentists, as well as oculists and aurists, pursued a course at the Baltimore Medical College and was graduated in 1888. The Alumni Association awarded him a gold medal in 1891 for the prize thesis "Maladies Dependent Upon Affections of the Teeth." He is one of the faculty of this institution, being lecturer on Stomatology, the science of diseases of the mouth. He is also a member of the Baltimore County Medical Society.

While Doctor Grady is best known as an educator and as a dentist, and his life may be broadly divided into two phases, the nineteen years in which he was a teacher and the nineteen years in which he practiced dentistry, yet he has been a worker of indefatigable energy in other fields. He is the founder and only president of the Industrial Education Association, incorporated in 1888, an organization of 150 representative citizens, whose purpose is to create and express public sentiment in regard to the necessity of industrial education as a part of the training of youth. For years he has been an active member in Presbyterian churches—as trustee, deacon and treasurer and in giving direction to the best forces in the community by inspiring teachers and training boys for noble citizenship.

In 1895, the "ruling spirit" too strong to be overborne, Doctor Grady organized the Helping Head, Heart and Hand Club for boys and young men at the First Presbyterian Church. Fifty or more are instructed weekly in drawing, shorthand, book-keeping, arithmetic, telegraphy, whittling and Venetian iron work; and scientific knowledge is communicated in a popular and entertaining form in experiments made in the

presence of the boys. He is happy in the boys' pleasure.

In 1878 he became interested in fraternal beneficiary orders and has held office in subordinate, grand and supreme councils. He was elected secretary of Mount Vernon Council, Royal Arcanum, in 1879, and has proved such an excellent official that he has been unanimously re-elected every year since. He is Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor in Maryland, unanimously elected in 1896 for two years, having previously been Grand Orator and Vice-Commander for two terms each.

Notwithstanding the demands of the lecture room and the onerous duties of his profession (he is visiting dentist to five schools or institutions) Doctor Grady has contributed regularly to the *American Journal of Dental Science* of which, as said, he is co-editor, and to medical and dental societies, including the American Medical Association, the Odontological Society of Pennsylvania, etc. His writings have been commended or translated by European journals. Among his published papers are "The Progress of Dentistry," "Dental Jurisprudence," "The Abuse of Dental Charity," "Competitive Examinations for Dental Scholarships," and illustrated cases treated by him for closure of the jaw, for fracture of the maxillae, for everted crown, etc.

Doctor Grady's style is simple and clear. There is a steady aim in his writings to be understood. His long service in the classroom and his mental methods make him an instructive rather than a popular speaker. Occasionally he writes sketches of valued friends, including his preceptor, Dr. H. H. Keech, with whom he lived and studied den-

tistry, and Mr. John T. Morris, president of the Board of School Commissioners, on whose recommendation he was appointed a teacher in 1871 and who has been his abiding friend for thirty years. He spoke the praises of Mr. Morris on the occasion of the celebration of his 70th birthday by the public schools, which celebration was suggested by Doctor Grady in recognition of thirty-four years of service as commissioner and twenty-seven years as president.

Doctor Grady is a man of decision. Nobody needs question to which side he belongs. His convictions are positive and he has the courage of his convictions. Whenever it happens to be needed he has on hand "that desperate courage which makes one a majority." He believes in a square, fair, open fight. He never depends upon questionable methods. In asserting the claims and dignity of the dental profession he came in conflict with the U. S. Census Bureau in 1890, and is the author of the movement which defeated the classification of dentists as manufacturers—"one of the grandest victories achieved in dentistry," says the report of the American Dental Association, and adds: "In 1890 the effort was made by Baltimore men, Doctor Grady and others. To these who were brave when bravery was most needed, who stood alone, as it were, in the breach and suffered contempt, contumely and even threatened imprisonment; who by their intrepid courage, before the cause was popular, made the end possible—to these your committee would accord their fair meed of praise and recognition."

What is Doctor Grady's special, or chief, line of knowledge is a question one is unable to answer with definiteness. Only those ac-

quainted with the wide scope of his varied learning and his ever willing use of it can have any apprehension of his character and work. His heart goes out rather to the starting and fostering of new enterprises than to the management of those fully developed. Whatever work he takes in hand, he does it with all his might—and he does it well. The imprint of his master hand has been stamped upon many a forward movement in educational, industrial and philanthropic work. A helper to many in many spheres, the work that is dear to his heart seems to be that of friendly adviser to boys and young men whose confidence he inspires, and who reward his interest in them by unmistakable evidences of personal affection for stimulating their thinking, building up their habits, fostering their independence and respecting their personality. This interest in boys, especially working boys, has continued from his early manhood, when he organized and taught a brass band at the Boys' Home, which his musical education qualified him to do, and as a manager of the House of Refuge, a benevolent and reformatory and educational institution for boys.

December 29, 1874, he married Ellen C. Godfrey, daughter of Joseph Godfrey, of Worcester county, Md. His family consists of his mother, his wife and two daughters.

Inspired by the noblest of all convictions that he has only done his duty in his active and useful life, it is an extraordinary record that all the positions of profit or trust or honor which Doctor Grady has held have come to him unsought because of worth and capacity. In fact, it is a cardinal principle with this respected teacher, strong organizer, and leader with the power to command confidence and gain support to heed the im-

perative demand of the duty of to-day and not protect himself against the causes which solicit his support. He says: "Heaven helps those who help others; God's hand takes hold of our work when our work is done out of love in brotherly kindness."

W. POWER OAKFORD was born at Arlington, Baltimore county, Md. He is the son of Charles A. and Emma A. (Zollinger) Oakford, the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Arlington. Charles A. Oakford came to this city in 1850, where he engaged in the provision trade under the firm name of Oakford & Co., to which business he confined himself all his mature years. He was a man of sterling qualities, respected and trusted by all who knew him. He married Miss Emma Zollinger, a most estimable lady, in 1860, by whom he had five children. He was at one time elected County Commissioner, an office which he held for a long period with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He belonged to that much respected society known as the Friends. His very home would seem to indicate the gentleman's taste and refinement. This beautiful home is known as "Roslyn" and contains twenty acres. Mr. Oakford died after a brief and useful life at the age of 43. Col. W. P. Zollinger, uncle to the subject of this sketch, and brother to Mrs. Emma A. Oakford, should receive due honor, because of his prominence in business, politics and society. He was at one time known among the liquor trade as one of the wholesale dealers in Baltimore. He had a wide reputation as a military man. He was captain of Company H, Fifth Maryland Infantry. He afterwards became colonel of the same regiment and took an active part

in the B. & O. R. R. riot, and was the means of saving the road. He fought under Stonewall Jackson in the Confederate Army, and was a prisoner at Johnson's Island. He was a man of wide influence and usefulness.

MRS. LAURA C. GAULT, 920 W. North avenue.

Mrs. Laura C. Gault is the daughter of William Deale and Araanna (Auld) Gault, of Maryland, a daughter of Hugh Auld, who fought in the War of 1812.

Matthew Gault, the husband of Mrs. Laura C., was born in New Hampshire. He came to the city when a boy of seventeen years of age, and entered into business with his brother Cyrus, who was extensively engaged in the granite business. He and his brother were contractors in the erection of the Post Office in Washington, D. C. He was an experienced workman, and executed some fine specimens of his genius while engaged on the Treasury Department. Died 1877.

He married in Washington, in which place he resided for a number of years. He was the son of Andrew, who was the son of Matthew, who with his father Samuel were Revolutionary soldiers. They were of Scotch-Welsh descent.

The family of Matthew and Laura C. Gault consisted of ten children, five of whom are living. The Gaults are members of Baltimore's best society. The three sons are in honorable positions in business. Two of them, William A. and Matthew, have succeeded their father in the stone (marble) trade. Ed. A. is a banker, clerk of the National Bank of Baltimore, chartered in 1795.

Mrs. O. B. WARFIELD is a native of Baltimore. She was born in 1816, and is the daughter of William and Jane (Jones) Baker. The Bakers are one of the oldest and most respected families of Baltimore. They descended from German parents, who settled in Pennsylvania at a very early day, when the Indian contested every inch of ground with his pale-faced brother. It is traditionally reported that the great-grandfather of Mrs. O. B. Warfield, (William) Baker, was massacred by the Indians; his son, another William, through the assistance of some friendly Indians, reached Philadelphia, where he grew up, removing thence to Baltimore, where he became an extensive importer of merchandise.

His son, William, Jr., succeeded his father in business and became very successful in the dry goods trade. He was a man of sterling qualities, and had a clear perception of what was right, and did it. He was the choice of his fellow-citizens to serve as Judge of the Orphans' Court, an office which he filled with credit. He was honest to a fault, thoroughly conscientious in all his business transactions. Mrs. Warfield's maternal grandfather settled on the grounds now occupied by his daughter, Melissa Baker, in 1786, and which are now known by the name of "Friendsbury." Mr. Baker's well regulated family consisted of eleven, nine of whom grew to maturity. They followed various professions. Charles and Henry became interested in the manufacture of glass. William practiced law. Mrs. Warfield's mother was of Welsh descent, and she inherited from the Jones' a love of Methodism. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Warfield's grandfather, was a contemporary with Charles Wesley, and consequently became

much interested in that movement. In the early history of Baltimore, the Methodists were in the habit of holding their meetings in the barn belonging to Mrs. Warfield. The Bakers have inherited from their mother the love of Methodism. Their home is the home of the preacher. Mrs. Warfield was married to Dr. John J. L. Warfield, a native of Pipe Creek, Md., a graduate of the Maryland University School of Medicine, and a practitioner for many years in Carroll county. He died about 1887, after a life of usefulness. There were no children born to them. Mrs. Warfield was for a number of years identified with the management of various charitable institutions of this city.

Mrs. ALICE (SLINGLUFF) SMOOT is the daughter of Chas. D. and Eliza (Haines) Slingluff, both of whom were born in Maryland. Mr. Slingluff has been a prominent business man in this city for fifty years, succeeding his father in that capacity. During these years he has been engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Subsequently he entered the phosphate or fertilizing business, in which latter business his son is now engaged, under the firm name of Slingluff & Co. Mr. Slingluff was at one time a director of the Union Bank of Baltimore, and also a director of the House of Refuge. He was much respected by his fellow-citizens. His daughter, Alice, the subject of this sketch, was married to Col. Luther R. Smoot, a native of Washington, D. C. He served his country as a faithful soldier in the Mexican War, under Gen. Winfield Scott. During the late war, he served the cause of the South in defense of the Confederate principles as faithfully as he for-

merly served under General Scott. He effected several runs through the Federal blockade which proved very advantageous to the South. He was sent abroad at one time by the Confederate authorities to transact business of importance for them. In business life he was trusted and loved. His family consists of one daughter and one son, Chas. D., a young business man of promise.

REV. U. F. SWENGEL, A. M., upon whose genial countenance we share a look with you, was born a farmer's son near Middleburg, Pa., 1846. He is the son of John and Sarah (Frantz) Swengel. The family consisted of ten children, four of whom are preachers. He was converted at the age of fourteen, and joined the Evangelical Association two years later. When sixteen he began his work as a school teacher, which work was for a time interrupted by his enlistment in the Union Army when a youth of less than eighteen. During his soldier life he remembered that he belonged to the army of the living God, and then already showed the true Christian spirit by taking up the leadership of a prayer-meeting, which was continued until the close of the war. Upon being mustered out of the United States service, he re-entered Union Seminary (now Central Pennsylvania College). In this institution he was student, teacher, and is now an honored trustee, representing the Alumni Association of the college. Before reaching the age of twenty he was licensed to preach the gospel, and began to serve his first charge when less than twenty-one. He has effectually filled some of the most important pastorates of Central Pennsylvania Conference, of which he is a mem-

ber, and has also served as presiding elder. He is now pastor of the Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., for the second term. He has served his Conference as secretary for nine years, president of the Conference Missionary Society, and now is trustee of the Conference, and president of her Educational Aid Society. Thrice in succession has he been elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, and again in 1894 his Conference elected him to represent her in the first General Conference of the United Evangelical Church. He has served his church as assistant editor of Sunday-school literature and *The Living Epistle*, and was one of the founders and the first publisher of the first English missionary magazine in his church. He is author of some tracts on missions, a number of Keystone League of Christian Endeavor leaflets, a book, "Modes and Methods of Sunday-School Work," a manual of the United Evangelical Church, and is now editor of *The Evangelical Bible Teacher*, *The Evangelical Quarterly*, and co-editor of *The Pathfinder*, a bright, helpful Christian Endeavor monthly. He was one of the founders and is co-editor of the *Keystone League of Christian Endeavor Journal*, the organ of the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor, into which *The Pathfinder* was merged. The first General Conference of the United Evangelical Church placed Rev. Mr. Swengel on a committee to compile a hymn book for the church and on another committee to arrange the new church discipline for publication. He was also elected at the same Conference recording secretary of the General Board of Missions. Bishop R. Dubs, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago, says:

"Brother Swengel is in the fullest and best sense of the word a man of progress. He is systematic in his labors, a man of pronounced, positive convictions. Having reached conclusions after mature deliberations, he supports them resolutely, and yet with dignity. Righteousness and truth weigh more with him than personal advantage. As he believes so he speaks." But this tireless worker has not been less active as a Christian Endeavorer than in any other branch of church work. He organized the first Christian Endeavor Society of his Conference in the church of which he is now the pastor, the first local Christian Endeavor Union within its denomination. That union still lives, and is known as the Baltimore B. L. C. E. Union. Mr. Swengel took an active part in the first Maryland State Christian Endeavor Convention, and was a member of the Executive Committee. When the General Conference met in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1891, Mr. Swengel presented a plan for the organization of a denominational Christian Endeavor Union for the church. This met with determined opposition on the part of many who favored the organization of a distinctively denominational Young People's Society. Mr. Swengel, in a masterly and convincing manner, championed the cause of Christian Endeavor, which resulted in the organization of the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor. He was then elected a member of the first general managing board, and its recording secretary, and was re-elected in 1894. Mr. Swengel was elected a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor at Boston in 1896 to represent the United Evangelical Church in that Board. In June, 1892, he

was elected president of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Keystone League of Christian Endeavor, and re-elected in 1893 and 1894. He presided at the Evangelical denominational rally at the International Convention, New York, 1893, and represented his denomination in the pastors' hour at Montreal in 1894. He has been frequently called upon to take important parts on Christian Endeavor programs, and in this capacity has rendered effectual service for the cause he loves so well. He is prominently connected with the Bible Conference movement of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of his church. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Anti-Saloon League, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the American State Temperance League. He married for his first wife Mrs. Mary B. Hipple in 1871, by whom he had two children. For his second wife he married Lottie Anthony in 1875. The latter died in November, 1896.

HISTORY OF MEMORIAL UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

In March, A. D. 1870, Rev. J. M. Ettlinger was sent to Baltimore by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, to organize the congregation now worshipping in this church. The first services were held in Fisher's Hall, corner of Green and Lexington streets. The first year was spent in this hall and the following two years the congregation worshipped in China Hall, on Baltimore street. The first Board of Trustees consisted of R. Hengst, W. N. Numsen, C. H. Flaxcomb, L. A. Waidner and A. Smith. In 1873 the Trinity Chapel was built on Edmondson

avenue near Fremont avenue, where the parsonage now stands. Rev. Benjamin Hengst was pastor at that time. The beautiful edifice in which the congregation now worships was dedicated on the thirteenth day of November, 1887. Rev. U. F. Swengel, the present pastor, took charge of this work in October of that year, and relieved Rev. J. C. Hummer, M. D., who had served the charge as a supply for two months. The edifice was dedicated by Bishop R. Dubs, D. D., LL. D.; Revs. Ettinger and Swengel and J. C. Hummer, M. D., assisted in the services. A united choir of one hundred voices from Evangelical churches of the city furnished the music for the occasion. The largest contributor to the enterprise was the now sainted Rev. William Numsen. The names on the memorial windows indicate liberal donations by others. The edifice is of rough-hewn green stone blocks with sandstone trimmings. It has a frontage of fifty-five feet on Edmondson avenue and seventy feet on Fremont avenue, with a transept on the latter. The interior of the building is neatly and comfortably arranged. Five hundred easy and comfortable opera chairs furnish ample room for a large congregation. The transept has, during the past year, been converted into a choir gallery which adds much to the effectiveness of this department of the work of the church. The building committee of the church consisted of William N. Numsen, L. A. Waidner, C. P. Gerber, Andrew Jacobs, Charles H. Flaxcomb, J. B. Walter and George Schaib. E. F. Decker was the contractor. When the Evangelical Association was divided in 1844, this church

became affiliated with the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was formerly a part of the Association. The Sunday-school was organized in Fisher's Hall in the spring of 1870. At the first session there were only three persons present, viz: Rev. J. M. Ettinger, Mary Frey (afterward Mrs. Flaxcomb), and Annie Dasch. In the afternoon the same persons met, and in addition to them were Lydia Beard, Joseph Ball, Wm. Dill and Jacob Frey. All these had come to teach. There were no scholars until the second Sunday.

Grace United Evangelical Church was established in 1887, and is an off-shoot of Memorial Church.

Olive Branch United Evangelical Church was established in 1888, and is also a child of Memorial Church.

CHARLES SINGLETON MONTELL, Cashier of Customs at this port, was born in Baltimore on the 5th day of January, 1864. He is the son of James E. Montell and Elizabeth (Singleton) Montell. His parents were born in Baltimore, and are of French and English descent. His father's people came from New Providence, Nassau, and settled in Baltimore about 1810; his mother's ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland, and belong to some of our most prominent families, the well-known McKim family of this city being relatives of Mr. Montell. His father was for years a prominent wholesale tobacco merchant of this city and did an extensive business. He also carried on for a number of years the coal mining business at Frostburg, Allegany county, Md. He died in Baltimore in 1881. His wife is still living, and resides with Mr. Montell, the subject of

this sketch. They had six children, viz: Dr. William A. Montell, a well-known dentist of this city; James E., a book-keeper; Catherine Singleton; Alexander McKim, clerk in the City Hall; Arthur C., cashier of the Catonsville National Bank at Catonsville; and Mr. Montell, the subject of this sketch. All reside in Baltimore, except Mr. Arthur C. Montell, who resides at Catonsville.

Mr. Montell was educated at St. James College, Washington county, Md. After quitting school he went into the service of Thomsen & Muth, wholesale druggists of this city, and was with this house for thirteen years. After this he went into the employ of the Murphy Varnish Company, of Newark, N. J., as salesman, and was with this company for some time. In 1895 he was the nominee of the Republican party for the second branch of the City Council to represent the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, and was elected at the November election of that year by a handsome majority. His term was for two years, expiring November, 1897. He made a good and popular councilman, and but for his being a resident of the Eleventh ward, it being the Twelfth ward's turn to have the councilman, he would have been returned to the Council in 1897. He is now Cashier of Customs at the Custom House, a high and important office, to which he was appointed June 1, 1898, going into office with Mr. William F. Stone, who was made Collector of Port by President McKinley.

Mr. Montell is a bachelor, attends the Protestant Episcopal Church, and resides at 833 North Eutaw street.

He is a member of the Union League of Baltimore and Maryland, is one of its governors and chairman of the house commit-

tee; a member of Young Men's Republican Club of this city and a member of other Republican clubs. He is also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a pleasant man, stands well in our city, and has many staunch friends among our people. As a Republican, he is very popular with his party.

DR. GEORGE HENRY ROHE, of Sykesville, Md., son of John and Margaret (Fuchs) Rohe, both natives of Bavaria, was born January 26, 1851, in Baltimore county, near Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public and parish schools in Baltimore City and county and commenced the study of medicine in 1867 at Baltimore, under the late Prof. August F. Erich; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1873. He afterward studied dermatology in Boston under Dr. Edward Wigglesworth. After some years spent in travel he returned to Baltimore and engaged in general practice until his appointment as superintendent of Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville in 1891, which position he resigned in April, 1896, to accept the superintendency of the Second Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland at Springfield, near Sykesville. Doctor Rohe was acting assisting surgeon United States Army, 1885; has been Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, since 1881, and now fills the chair of therapeutics, hygiene and mental diseases in that college; he was Health Commissioner of Baltimore, 1890-91. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Association of Ob-

stetricians and Gynecologists, and its president in 1893; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and its president in 1893; American Medico-Psychological Association; American Electro-Therapeutic Association; Clinical Society of Maryland; Baltimore Medical Association; Baltimore Neurological Society; Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; member of the Committee on Organization First Pan-American Medical Congress; American Academy of Political and Social Science; foreign associate member of the Societe Francaise d'Hygiene, and secretary and treasurer of the Rush Monument Committee. Doctor Rohe introduced a number of new methods of treatment of the insane, which have been adopted in a number of insane hospitals in this country, and have received recognition abroad. In 1894 he was elected an honorary member of the Society of Mental Medicine of Belgium, and corresponding member of the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris. Doctor Rohe is the author of many papers published in the transactions of the American Medical Association and of the American Public Health Association; has published a "Text-Book of Hygiene," third edition, Philadelphia, 1894; a work on "Practical Electricity in Medicine and Surgery (with G. A. Liebig, Jr.), Philadelphia, 1890, and a "Manual of Skin Diseases," Philadelphia, 1891. He is also associate editor of the *Annual of the Universal Medical Science*. He was married in 1890 to Miss Mary Lauder- man Coffin, of Baltimore, a descendant of Tristram Coffin, the original settler of Nantucket Island in 1660. Doctor and Mrs. Rohe have one child, Margaret Rohe.

RICHARD PARRAN HENRY STAUB, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. (now West Virginia), on the 18th day of March, 1834. He is the son of Henry Staub, who was born at Eppingen, Grand Dukedom of Baden, Germany, July 8, 1808; his father's people originally emigrated from Switzerland to Germany, and his father was of French and German descent. His mother was Mary (Boxell) Staub, born at Winchester, Frederick county, Va., April 1, 1809. She was an American and descended from an old Virginian family, her mother being Catherine Orr, and belonged to that old and distinguished Virginian family. His mother was of English and Scotch-Irish descent and many of her people served in the colonial wars of the Revolution and 1812. His father emigrated from Germany to this country about 1825, and settled at Shepherdstown, where he engaged successfully in the milling and grain business until 1846, when he moved to Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va., and continued this business until 1850, when he went into the hotel business and engaged in it until 1864. He was one of Martinsburg's prominent citizens. He died September 29, 1864. He had six children: an infant daughter, who died October 4, 1831, and a son Stephen Samuel Roszel, who died December 20, 1855; the living children are John Frederick Staub, who is connected with the wholesale boot and shoe house of Carroll, Adams & Co., this city; Laura Morgan, wife of John H. Tegmeyer, civil engineer, this city; Ellen Margaret, widow of J. R. Crown, deceased, who was associated with the firm of W. T. Sneideringer & Co., wholesale tobacco deal-

ers, of this city; and Mr. Staub, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Staub was educated in the private schools of Shepherdstown, and the old Martinsburg Academy, and was a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1853 and 1854, when he quit college and read law with the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, Va., one of the most distinguished lawyers of that day in Virginia. He was licensed to practice by Judges Richard Parker, John Kenney, and Lucas P. Thompson, December 31, 1855, and practiced at Martinsburg until April 18, 1861, when he entered the Confederate service at Harper's Ferry, Va., and served first in the famous Stonewall Brigade, commanded by Stonewall Jackson, and in Ashby's celebrated cavalry, during the whole war, and until he surrendered with Lee at Appomattox Court House, Va., on the 9th of April, 1865. His service was private, adjutant, captain, and on staff duty, and he participated in most of the notable battles fought by Lee's and Jackson's armies during the war. Among them Jackson's first fight at Falling Waters, in June, 1861, with Patterson's army; first battle of Manassas, Kernstown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, the great cavalry battle at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, etc., etc. He was hurt twice during the war, first in the fight at Sangster's Station on the railroad near Fairfax Court House, Va., in a night charge, and again in the fight at Jack's Shop, Va., in July, 1864. He was captured twice, first near Harrisonburg, Va., in 1862, and in a short time, in December, 1862, exchanged at Vicksburg, Miss. He was captured again

at Martinsburg in July, 1864, and in February, 1865, exchanged at Richmond, Va. Each time he was confined at the military prison at Camp Chase, near Columbus, O.

Mr. Staub has a lot of war relics which he values as his most precious treasures, among them a sabre captured at the battle of Trevilian Station from a colonel of a New York regiment, orders from Stonewall Jackson, and an autograph letter written him by Gen. R. E. Lee.

During the war Virginia was divided, and Mr. Staub and his home put in West Virginia. When he returned home on the 18th of April, 1865, he was confronted with a law of West Virginia which prevented all attorneys who aided or assisted the Confederacy from practicing law in that State, and as he had lost all his property during the war, and had his mother and others to care for, and could not practice his profession there, he determined to leave Martinsburg; he qualified as his father's administrator, settled up his estate, his mother sold her property, and all of them in the spring of 1867 came to this city to live. Immediately on arriving here, he commenced the practice of law and by push and energy built up a good practice. He has resided here ever since, with the exception of six years, when he went back to Martinsburg and practiced his profession, in 1876, and returned here in the spring of 1882. While at Martinsburg, on the 10th of July, 1876, his mother died, and at that place, in 1880, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State's Attorney of Berkeley county, but he and the whole ticket was defeated.

Mr. Staub was married at West Alexander, Pa., January, 18, 1867, to Miss Aelia Ann Goshorn, of Wheeling, W. Va., daugh-

ter of Mr. William Scott Goshorn, one of Wheeling's most prominent citizens, who was born on McMahon's Creek, Belmont county, O., January 19, 1814; one year afterward his father, John Goshorn, took up his residence in Wheeling. Mr. Goshorn was of German and of English descent, and his ancestors were old settlers of the country and served in the colonial wars. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Joseph Scott, with others, serving with distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Staub's mother was Priscilla Jane (Zinn) Goshorn, who was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va., June 28, 1821, and in her girlhood moved to Wheeling. She was of German and Irish descent. She belonged to old Virginia families, who were among the early settlers of that State. Both of Mrs. Staub's parents are dead. Her mother died January 18, 1878, and her father, October 23, 1891. Mr. Staub has had six children. The living ones are Mrs. Jane Goshorn Shanklin, wife of Arthur Percival Shanklin, member of the Towson and Baltimore bars; Mrs. Mary Fellows, wife of Frank Bradbury Fellows, associated with the P. Hanson Hiss Manufacturing Company, this city; William Henry Staub, purchasing agent of Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company, this city; John Tegmeyer, law student, and Richard Parran Henry Staub, Jr., clerk in the office of the C. H. Pearson Packing Company, this city. All reside in Baltimore, except Mrs. Fellows, who lives at Roland Park. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He is a member of the Belle Lettres Society of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; member of the Society of the Army and

Navy of the Confederate States for the State of Maryland, and a member of James R. Herbert Camp of United Confederate Veterans of Baltimore. In politics he is a Democrat.

Under Harrison's administration he was appointed examiner in the Department of Justice, a high and important office, and traveled nearly all over the United States in the discharge of his duties, examining the United States Courts, but as it took him away from his home over ten months in the year, after holding the office about a year, he resigned.

As will be seen, Mr. Staub has had quite an eventful life. In 1859 he was at Harper's Ferry, Va., called into the military service of Virginia, and saw John Brown and his men captured, and afterwards saw Brown and all of them tried, sentenced and hung. Mr. Staub and his family reside at 2453 Maryland avenue.

JACOB FIZONE, Coal and Wood Dealer, 1321 N. Fremont avenue, was born in Baltimore, November 2, 1849. He is the son of the late Jacob F. and Cordelia (Burk) Fizione. The former is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a book-binder by profession. He came to this city about 1842, and shortly after engaged in the dairy business, which he followed for twenty years, and at which he was very successful. In 1868 he opened a coal and wood yard on the site now occupied by his son and successor, and the business was soon established upon a successful basis. He was a man of strict integrity, conscientious in all his relations with the public, a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was his party's nominee to the House of Delegates, and again

for City Councilman. He was one of the founders of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, and one of its main pillars. He died in 1892, lamented by all who knew him. The Burks, his wife's people, were members of an old Maryland family. William B. Burk was among the first to enter into the oyster packing business in Baltimore.

Jacob Fizone, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the public schools of this city. He entered into business with his father in 1868, and has continued to follow in his footsteps in a business way, socially and politically. He is in touch with the times, and a favorite with his party (Republican). He is a member of the City Council, representing the Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. Mr. Fizone is on the Ways and Means, Highways, Sewerage, Parks, Streets, Internal Improvements, Fire Department and Almshouse Committees. Of these he is chairman of Parks and Highways Committees. He is successful in his dealings with men, gives one hundred cents' worth for a dollar; his motto being, "Live and let live." He is vice-president of Lafayette Building and Loan Association, and a director in the Reliable Building and Loan Association.

He was married in 1870 to Anna, daughter of the late James Myrty, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Fizone have four children, William, Florence, Frank and Bertha. William Fizone is a draughtsman in the employ of Wyeth & Nolting. Frank Fizone is in his father's employ. Mr. and Mrs. Fizone reside at 2115 Linden avenue, and are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

WADE HAMPTON SCHMENNER, Butcher, No. 28 Lafayette Market, is a native of Baltimore. He was born in 1827, and is the son of John H. and Sarah A. (Perkins) Schmenner. The former is a native of Baltimore, and the latter of Washington. John H. is a baker by trade, a business he followed for a number of years with profit. About thirty years ago he turned his attention to butchering. He has carried on business successfully in Lexington Market for thirty years, in Richmond Market for twenty-five years, and in Centre Market for ten years. He occupies stalls in both Lexington and Hollins Street Markets at present. His son, W. H., the subject of this sketch, has succeeded his father in the Lafayette Market for the last three years, and has proved by his success to be adapted to the business. He has spent some time at Bryant and Stratton's College, from which he graduated with credit.

GEORGE J. HAFER, Dealer in Coal and Wood, No. 6 Hafer street, was born in Baltimore, May 25, 1875. He is the son of George and Caroline F. (Byrle) Hafer, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to this country in 1864. He was a stone mason and bricklayer by trade, but in 1881 he entered the coal and wood business, in which he continued until his decease on January 19, 1897. Mr. Hafer, while not a man of acquired education, was strong in his natural abilities. He stood high with his fellow-citizens both socially and morally. He was strictly honest in all dealings with the public, who placed implicit confidence in him as a man of veracity. He was one of the founders of and officers

in St. John's Lutheran Church, which he very liberally supported. His family consists of two, George J. and Henry. The former is successor to his father, and has been a partner in the business since 1888. He employs about fifteen hands and thirteen teams, showing that the business has not decreased with the loss of its head. George J. is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, a member of the class of 1894. He is a young man of good morals and is a supporter of his father's church.

ISIDOR L. MYERS was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1868. He is the son of Louis and Sarah Myers. The former is a native of Germany, the latter is a native of Baltimore. Isidor Myers has reached his majority and is connected with his father at the Union Stock Yards. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, after which he took a course in Lamb's School. His father, Louis, came to this country in 1848. He settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was extensively engaged in general merchandise. About 1860 he removed to Baltimore, where he entered into a contract with the Federal Government to supply beef for the army. In this relation he continued during the Civil War. At that time Mr. Myers had his office at the Calverton Road Yards. There he continued until their removal in July, 1892, where he is now located. Mr. Myers is an extensive business man in his line. His exports amount to about 700 cattle per week; his retail to about 300. He is the oldest living dealer in Baltimore. His family consists of four. He has two sons, Solomon B., who is a student at Johns Hopkins University,

and Isidor L., the subject of this sketch, who is in business with his father.

N. T. HUTCHINS, proprietor of "The Eureka Hotel," Brunswick avenue, was born on the York Road in 1846. He is the son of Richard and Mary Susan Hutchins, both of whom are natives of Maryland. He was a hotel-keeper for years on the York Road. In 1856 he abandoned the hotel business and bought a farm in Howard county, where he made his home. Mr. Hutchins was successful in his business pursuits. He had the full confidence of his fellow-citizens, through whose influence he was made gauger of spirits under Buchanan in 1858. He was appointed weigh-master in Baltimore in 1870, and was elected tax collector for Howard county at one time, all of which offices he filled with credit.

The Hutchins belong to a very old family. Tradition says that one of the old Hutchins, uncle of Richard, owned, and his heirs rightly now own, ninety acres of land on and around where the prison now stands.

N. T. Hutchins was reared and educated until he was eight years of age, when his father removed with his family to the farm now owned by Joseph H. Judik, in Baltimore county. He entered into business for himself at a very early age, his first enterprise being farm machinery. He sold his farm in Baltimore county and removed to Howard county in June, 1857.

In 1877 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Howard county. In 1883 he was elected Sheriff of the same county under Governor Hamilton. He was appointed Inspector of Hay and Straw for the city of Baltimore March 21, 1888. To this office he was appointed two terms, two years each. Being

weary of political life he retired from the political field.

In 1892 he purchased his present property on Brunswick avenue, formerly owned by Mrs. Kingsmore.

Mr. Hutchins is a worthy man and keeps a first-class hotel of its grade.

MR. ANTHONY COOK, Florist, was born in Germany in 1818. He is the son of Matthews Cook, who was a noted German florist. During the French Revolution he lost all his property as a result of the fortunes of war. He came to this country in 1840, bringing his family with him. His thorough knowledge of his business so established him in the confidence of the Baltimoreans that his son, Anthony, who was his partner and successor, became eminently successful.

When Baltimore was an infant city Anthony's place was at the corner of Lexington avenue and Republican street. He then removed to Carrollton avenue, where he remained forty years. He removed to his present place in 1858. He has one of the finest floral displays in the city. His skill is unsurpassed and his reputation extensive.

While Mr. Cook is conservative by nature, yet he can express himself. He is a Roman Catholic. In politics he is a Republican.

His sons, Charles and George, are with him in business. They are all men of integrity.

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, Pastor of Grace Baptist Church, was born in Appomattox county, Va., in 1849. He is the son of Jesse and Martha A. (Osborn) Davidson. He received his early education at the public

schools and at Union Academy, after which he attended Furman University, South Carolina, and graduated from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of the same town. His first pastorate was at Sedalia, Mo., where he served eight years; at Hannibal two years; was then called to Winchester, Va., where he organized a church and built an edifice. From there he was called to his present pastorate, where he has served his people faithfully and lovingly for nine years.

Grace Church was incorporated June 24, 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. Miles Reid. In 1877 Chas D. Parker was called. In April, 1884, J. B. English was called, during whose pastorate the building was erected. In November, 1889, the present incumbent, J. C. Davidson, was called. During his pastorate the debt on the building has been reduced from \$15,000 to \$3,000, and a parsonage built costing \$5,000.

Rev. Mr. Davidson is president of the M. B. A., and chairman of the Educational Board. He is an untiring worker, a logical speaker and an eloquent preacher.

He married Miss Lizzie Dinguid, daughter of Geo. A. and P. A. Dinguid, of Lynchburg, Va., an accomplished lady and a helpmeet for a minister of the gospel.

REV. B. G. W. REID, Pastor of North Avenue M. E. Church, is a native of Montgomery county, Md. He is the son of George N. and Cassandra Reid, both of whom are natives of Maryland. He received his education at the public schools, and subsequently fitted himself for the ministry by constant application to his studies. He stood high in his Conference class and was admitted to the Baltimore Conference

in 1856. He was ordained a deacon in 1858; an elder in 1860.

He served faithfully the following charges and Circuits: Hancock, Frederick, Boonsboro, Prosborg, Painsburg, Allegany, Liberty, Harford Avenue and Greenmount, Bedford, Winchester, Hanover Street, Hagerstown, Fourth Street, Washington, D. C.; Jefferson Street, Baltimore; Caroline Street, Ricetown; East Harford County Station, Md.; also Emory Church and North Avenue Church, Baltimore. He is serving the last named charge in his fifth year. The North Avenue Church was a mission of the Madison Square Church up to 1892. Under the pastorate of Thomas Willhide it became a separate charge. Under the judicious management of Mr. Reid a new edifice was built in 1896, costing \$20,000. The ground was donated by Joshua Register.

Mr. Reid first married Miss Maggie Morrison, of Baltimore, in 1867. She died in 1878. His second wife was Mrs. Isabelle Pennington, of Glyndon, Md. To this lady he was married in 1885. One son was born to the first union.

HOWARD L. HARKER, Lumber, Mill Work and Hardware, Harford avenue corner of Hoffman street, was born in Baltimore, October 23, 1875. He is the son of Charles E. and Ellen F. (Creig) Harker, both natives of Baltimore. Charles E. is a master mechanic who has worked as carpenter and builder for a number of years.

In 1892 he established his present business at the above place, where his integrity and business qualities, added to his skill, have worked up a successful business.

His son, Howard, the subject of this

sketch, has been in company with his father since 1892. He was reared and educated in Baltimore. After receiving a liberal education in the public schools, he attended Eaton & Burnett's Business College, of this city. He is a promising young man of business.

REV. J. M. SLARROW, Pastor of West Baltimore Station M. E. Church, was born in Tioga county, Pa., June 16, 1856. He is the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Slarrow. The former was born in Bath, N. Y., and the latter in Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Slarrow received his early training and education in Potter county, Pa.; some years were spent in the Academy at Coudersport. In 1882 he entered the preparatory department of the same institution and graduated from the college proper in June, 1887. This year he was received into the Baltimore Conference. He spent his first three years as associate in City Station, Baltimore; four years as pastor at Bel Air, Md., and two successful years pastor of the Twelfth Street M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. From the last named church he was placed in his present responsible position.

He was ordained deacon in Grace Church, Baltimore, in 1889 by Bishop Foss; ordained elder in 1891 by Bishop Joyce in the Wesley Chapel, Washington, D. C. While Rev. Mr. Slarrow's ministerial career has been short thus far it has not been uneventful. When at Belair he reconstructed a church at Mt. Zion, an outside appointment, at a cost of \$2,000 besides other work of a similar character.

Rev. Mr. Slarrow married Miss May F. Gordon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mal-

com B. Gordon, of Washington, D. C. To this union one child has been born.

The church over which Mr. Slarrow presides had its beginning on the corner of Cumberland street and Pennsylvania avenue. In 1832 a plot of ground was purchased on which a building was erected, on Fremont street near Pennsylvania avenue, known as Whatcoat Chapel. In 1835 the trustees incorporated it under the name of West Baltimore Station. The property was finally disposed of in 1870; the present edifice was built under its present title, under the pastorate of Rev. T. Daugherty. From that time to the present the church has had the labors of experienced pastors. Its membership is 600; Sunday-school 525.

JOEL GUTMAN (deceased) was born in Merchingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, September 3, 1829. His parents, Moses and Ella Gutman, were natives of Germany also. Mr. Gutman received an elementary education, and when fourteen years of age entered a mercantile house in Buchen by Odenwald, where, according to the custom of the country, he served an apprenticeship of several years, and having learned the business, went to the city of Wurtzburg in his eighteenth year and entered the employ of a firm engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, filling the position of salesman.

In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York July, 1849, after a tedious voyage. He located in Baltimore, where one of his brothers resided. He soon, however, went to Virginia, where he merchandised in a small way. By the practice of honesty and economy in business, he succeeded beyond all expectations,

and was soon able to return to Baltimore, where he and his brother entered into a partnership in 1852. In 1853 this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Joel Gutman began business on his own account at (then) 29 N. Eutaw street.

In 1866, finding his place too small for his rapidly increasing trade, he bought the property opposite (then) Nos. 34-36 N. Eutaw street, which he rebuilt and beautified, and later he purchased the adjoining premises, which he again enlarged in 1886, pulling down the former structure and rebuilding with stone and brick. This store (Nos. 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122 N. Eutaw street) is now one of the largest in Baltimore, and employs over 500 people. The establishment is a general store, with over thirty departments.

The choicest and finest goods are imported direct from the European and American manufacturers.

After the death of Mr. Gutman, which took place February 23, 1892, he was succeeded by his son, Louis K., who is the head of the firm which still retains its old name of Joel Gutman & Co.

The wide spread reputation for integrity of this firm is one source of its phenomenal growth in trade.

Mr. Gutman was of the Hebrew faith, a member of the First Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, of which he was also a trustee and for a number of years president. He was president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, one of the many noble charitable institutions of the city. Mr. Gutman was alive to every noble and philanthropic enterprise.

In August, 1852, he was married to Miss Bertha, the accomplished daughter of the late Louis and Caroline Kayton, of Balti-

more, who emigrated to this country in 1833. They were one of the first German Jewish families in Baltimore, and were charter members of the First Hebrew Congregation, which worshiped in the old Lloyd Street Synagogue.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DRYDEN, Special Deputy Collector of Customs, was born in Fairmount, Somerset county, Md., February 18, 1865. He is the son of Littleton T. Dryden and Charlotte E. (Ford) Dryden. Both of his parents are Americans, born in Somerset county, Md., their ancestors being old settlers of this State. His father is Superintendent of State Bureau of Immigration, and his sketch will be found on another page of this history. Both his parents reside at 1604 St. Paul street, this city. His father has four children: Annie Neale, and Sherman Dryden, clerk; Mrs. Etta Sterling, wife of Horace Sterling, General Agent Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, Crisfield, Md.; and Mr. Dryden, the subject of this sketch.

He was educated in the public schools of Somerset county, Md., attending the High School at Crisfield, Washington Academy at Princess Anne; was a student for two years, or to the end of his sophomore year, at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1888. Though very young, he went into the oyster packing business before going to college, and his father's circumstances being limited he had to work hard to earn money to attend college, and traveled through the nearby towns of his home, Crisfield, selling oysters to enable

him to accomplish this object, and graduated from Dickinson as above stated.

After his graduation he resumed the oyster packing business at Crisfield, and continued in this business until 1890, when he was appointed assistant in the library of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and held this office up to May, 1893. Previous to this, in the session of 1890, he represented Somerset county in the Legislature of Maryland, being a member of the House of Delegates. From the House he went to the Senate, representing his county in that body in the sessions of 1896 and 1898, and on the 1st of June, 1898, was appointed to his present position of Special Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Baltimore, and as he is a pushing, energetic man, and has given general satisfaction in every position he has held before and the way he is discharging the duties of his office the short time he has held it, it is fair to assume he will make a first-class and efficient officer.

Mr. Dryden was married at Crisfield, Md., November 14, 1894, to Miss Effie Clarke Venable, daughter of Mr. Seth D. Venable and Mrs. Susan A. (Jones) Venable. Both Mrs. Dryden's parents were born in Maryland, belonging to old Maryland families. He has one child, a daughter, Ethelyn Dryden. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Belle Lettres Society of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Also member of the Phi Kappa Psi and

Phi Beta Kappa fraternities of this college, and a member of the Union League of Maryland.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in party matters, and in 1894 was nominated by the Republicans of the First District, this State, as a candidate for Congress from that district. He ran

against the Hon. Joshua Miles, the Democratic candidate, made an active campaign, but was defeated, reducing however the usual Democratic majority of about two thousand to about a thousand, or one-half. His country residence is Crisfield, Somerset county, and his city residence is with his father, 1604 St. Paul street.



W. A. Bruce

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MODERN CITY, BY COL. WILLIAM H. LOVE.

The great city, which to-day spreads over thirty-two square miles of hill and valley, strikes every visitor within its confines as a most attractive one, and all agree with "Fanny Fern" that it is the most "elegant of cities;" every stranger at once feels the charm of its bright streets, crowded with five hundred thousand people, a very large portion being natives who are noted for their politeness and affability of manner.

The principal objects of interest in all the great cities of the world are their parks, squares, churches, monuments, hospitals, &c., &c.; and in this article particular attention will be paid to them.

The City Hall, built upon the square bounded by Holliday, Lexington, Fayette and North streets, is in the centre of the city; here we find ourselves at the front of municipal life. When it was erected, it was regarded as the most conspicuous as it was the most elegant building ever erected in our city, having a front of 238 feet on Holliday and North streets, and 149 feet on Lexington and Fayette. The building covers a superficial area of 30,552 square feet. The material used in its construction was Baltimore county marble, a white magnesia limestone. The columns of the portico are monoliths.

The style of the architecture is "Renaissance." The general plan or division of the mass consists of a centre structure four stories high, and two connected lateral

wings three stories high, the centre finished with pediments, the others with mansard roofs. The architect has preserved the simplicity and dignity of the ancient and has added sufficient of the modern style to adorn. This was accomplished by dividing and relieving the extensive fronts and faces with projecting pilasters, columns and arches over the openings of each story, and graceful cornices, balustrades and parapets.

The interior is in accord with the exterior and has always been kept in perfect order.

Directly facing the City Hall stands the oldest theatre in America, the "Holliday," embalmed in the hearts of all Baltimoreans as the place where the "Star Spangled Banner" was first sung. It has entered the second century of its existence, having been built in 1794. It is held in affectionate remembrance by the profession.

Passing up Fayette street we are confronted by another very conspicuous building, standing on the block immediately west of the City Hall, the United States Post Office, a recent erection, built of granite in the style known as Italian Renaissance. There are a number of towers, the central one being 189 feet high with fronting on Monument Square; the building is fitted with every modern improvement to facilitate post office work. The entire third floor is occupied by the United States and District Courts. The ground cost \$553,000. The city gave two lots costing \$56,000, and the

entire appropriation for the building was \$2,011,835. It was dedicated September 12, 1889.

The west and principal front faces Monument Square, in which stands the "Baltimore Monument," called by all our citizens the "Battle Monument," and erected to the memory of those who fell at North Point. It is the work of the celebrated sculptor, Maximilian Godefroy. It consists of an Egyptian base raised to the height of four feet from the pavement of the street, is surmounted by a column representing a fasces, upon the bands of which are placed in bronze letters the names of those who fell. On each angle of the base are griffins, and the lower part of the column is ornamented with basso relievos, the whole being crowned by a statue of the city, by Capellano, with the eagle at her side, holding a laurel wreath suspended in her uplifted hand. The entire height of the monument is fifty-two feet two inches.

Opposite the Post Office formerly stood the old Court House, finished in 1809. It has been taken down to make way for a splendid new Court House now in course of erection, which will cover the entire block bounded by Lexington, Calvert, Fayette and St. Paul streets.

This magnificent public building will be finished in 1899. It was much needed by the growing business of the Courts, and will add another to the many beautiful buildings, public and private, which have been erected in this city. Nothing more elegant could have been placed on the western side of the old Monument Square than this great building, which, while transforming the entire character of the locality, has also ob-

literated all traces of that older order of things which has departed forever.

The dimensions of the new Court House will be in keeping with its character and adornments, the Calvert street front being two hundred feet with a depth of three hundred and twenty-five feet to St. Paul street. The exterior will be built of "Beverdam" Baltimore county marble with the exception of the basement story, which will be of Maryland granite; possibly the colonnade and recessed loggia on the Calvert street facade will be the most interesting feature, and here will be placed the largest monolithic columns in the United States. They are thirty-one feet, two and five-eighths inches high exclusive of the base and capital, diameter at base four feet, two and one-half inches; at top, three feet, five and one-fourth inches with flutes, bands and mouldings. They are purely Ionic and have richly moulded and carved bases and capitals. The entasis is drawn according to the usual methods employed by the ancient Romans. The diameters for about one-third of the length vary but little, while for the remaining length the beautiful swell can be readily seen.

When quarried each stone weighed about eighty-nine tons, and as the block was separate from the main ledge it contained two columns, making a mass of about 180 tons; the size of these monster shafts can hardly be understood or appreciated unless seen. There are eight required in all. They were scrubbed or roughed at the quarry and then shipped on a specially built car to Baltimore, where it required twenty-five teams and two trucks, weighing about ten tons each, to convey them to the site of the new Court

House, where the cutting is being done in a shop specially designed for the purpose, lighted by electricity and supplied with hot water for rubbing and finishing.

These splendid specimens of the stone worker's art were obtained from the Beverdam quarries. The rest of the exterior is created with Ionic pilasters supporting an enriched entablature, crowning the whole. A special feature of the St. Paul street entrance and the Criminal Court vestibule will be the various richly colored marble columns and lining.

In this great building will be located the Superior Court, additional Superior Court, the two Courts of Common Pleas and the two Circuit Courts and their offices. On the third floor will be located the Supreme Bench, a domed room about forty feet in diameter, the dome being carried on sixteen monolithic columns and sixteen pilasters of a rich yellow brown veined vermilion marble. This room is lighted almost solely by a large eye or window in the centre of the dome. The Supreme Bench will occupy the centre of the Calvert street facade. The Bar or Law Library will occupy the whole of the St. Paul street facade. The great room will be one hundred and five feet long and thirty-five feet wide; the ceiling will be very beautiful. At either end of the library will be three reading rooms, finished in mahogany. The prisoner's entrance is through the archway on the Lexington street side, and the prison van will be driven to the prisoner's entrance in the lower court yard; a staircase leads directly to the guard rooms, which will be surrounded by the lock-up.

The guard rooms will be floored with marble and lined throughout with enameled

brick, so that they can be kept very clean by flushing with hose. All the passages and corridors through which prisoners pass will be lined with marble. All the jury rooms will be in direct communication with their Court rooms and can be entered only through the Court room so that when the jury has gone to its room for consultation there is no opportunity for outside communication.

The staircases from the Calvert street entrance to the second story are entirely of marble, lighted by skylights. Electricity will be used in every available way, and private telephone wires will be established from one office to the other. In all the rooms where records will be filed, fire-proof vaults will be provided, in fact, the whole building will be as near fire-proof as modern skill can make it. A recent description truly says: "This building, grand and imposing, will be without dome, tower or spire of any kind; the charm of its simple yet grand and dignified exterior leaves nothing to be desired, and the commission of gentlemen who, without money and without price, have given days, weeks, and months of serious thought to its planning and construction deserve and will receive the unstinted thanks of this community."

On the southwest corner of the square has lately been erected on the site of the Old Barnum Hotel, the Equitable Building. The style of architecture is described as Italian Renaissance, admirably adapted to the building of such size and importance. Its great height, towering as it does over the loftiest of the downtown structures, together with the happy combination of material chosen, renders it a lasting monument to the business sagacity and enterprise of

its promoters. The top floor contains a restaurant and cafe forty-four by ninety-five feet. The building contains the new Law Library.

Due south of this structure stands the imposing Baltimore & Ohio Central Building, containing all the offices of that company. It was erected at a cost of several millions of dollars.

Passing west, on Fayette street, we are confronted at the corner of St. Paul street by the beautiful new building of the *Morning Herald*, a strong daily and weekly, independent in politics.

Turning north on Charles street, we find the home of the Builders' Exchange on the northeast corner of Lexington street, and on the northwest corner the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company, a splendid building.

The new home of the Exchange is a handsome five-story marble structure, occupying a lot eight-four feet, four inches on Charles street; the entire cost was about \$200,000, including the ground.

The meeting room of the Exchange is on the fifth floor and extends seventy-two feet on Lexington street and forty-nine feet on Charles street. The other floors are divided into offices. The interior finish is in quartered oak, and the walls and ceilings are tinted in oil.

The stairways are of iron, and great care has been taken to make the building as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Hotel Rennert.—The Rennert is a fine specimen of modern architecture, occupying the block bounded by Saratoga, Liberty, Clay and Sharp streets. Its dimensions are ninety feet front and two hundred and twenty feet deep.

The style of architecture is the Renais-

sance. The front is of pressed brick trimmed with brown stone and terra cotta, ornamented with pilasters and handsomely carved capitals, band courses, panels, corbels, crowned with a very ornamental mansard roof, high pitched gables and clustered chimney shafts, and flanked at angles with a round tower and turret.

The main tower, forming bays in the angle room, is finished with a highly enriched domed roof and lantern over one hundred feet above the street. The building contains three hundred rooms for the accommodation of guests and is substantially fire-proof throughout.

As we continue north the white marble mass of the Masonic Temple attracts the eye on the east side of the street. While the front presents some of the characteristics of the Grecian and Romanesque styles, they are so blended with modern principles of construction as to confuse any but the most expert, but are none the less interesting on that account.

The main entrance to the building is through two broad doorways into a vestibule or stair-hall, extending through two stories. The walls of this vestibule up to the line of the second floor are faced with A. Bohm and Eschallen marble.

The hydraulic passenger elevator is perfect and runs to the top floor. A broad corridor leads from the vestibule to a large banquet hall in the rear fifty-four by eighty-five feet.

Ascending to the second floor a corridor crosses the building from north to south at the head of the main stairways, giving entrance to the Grand Lodge room, the Roman Hall, the Grand Master's room and the Library.

The Corinthian Hall, which is used for the Grand Lodge, is forty-nine by seventy-four feet. Detached columns rise at intervals along the walls supporting the entablatures, which extends across the room, dividing the ceilings into bays.

Roman Hall is fifty-five by thirty-five feet. The ceiling is arched with deeply recessed panels, modeled in high relief.

In the south front are the rooms of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, each room eighteen by twenty feet, finished in mahogany. The walls of the Grand Master's room are hung in tapestry. A broad mantel extends to the ceiling, with African marble facing, and barred glass panels above the shelf.

The Library, thirty-two by twenty feet, is finished in cherry.

The Secretary of the Grand Chapter has a room in the south front eighteen by twenty feet, which is finished in cherry.

Social Hall, seventeen by twenty-one feet, is on the mezzanine floor, over the vestibule. A hooded fire-place supported by carved and clustered columns, forms the central feature of this apartment. The inscription: "Here Let Good Fellowship Reign Supreme," is carved in the frieze of the mantel. A banquet hall thirty-one by twenty feet opens into the Social Hall, through sliding doors.

On this floor are located Oriental, Ionic, Doric, Composite and Renaissance Halls; these rooms take their names from the style of architecture used in them.

The building is lighted with gas and electricity and heating and ventilating apparatus of the most approved character.

Next to the Masonic Temple and north of it is St. Paul's P. E. Church, a good speci-

men of the Romanesque. This was the site of the first church erected in the city in 1731. In front, over the frieze and architectrave are two alto relievo figures representing Christ and Moses, sculptured by the great Italian artist Capellano.

Opposite to St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Saratoga, is the Young Men's Christian Association Building, built of pressed brick, trimmed with Cleveland stone. It has a collegiate appearance, the roofing and towers being very prominent by reason of the fine location.

Looking west on Saratoga street we get a fine view of the front and east side of the Hotel Rennert.

Opposite the Hotel Rennert is the old parsonage of St. Paul's Church, built in 1789. The lot on which it stands was deeded to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore county in 1786 for the purpose for which it is now used. The home which now forms the central portion of the rectory was finished in 1789, the wings a little later. It is interesting to know that the room on the second floor over the hall was used for the "House of Bishops" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which held its sessions here, including in all probability its first session.

On the lot east of the parsonage stands the old mansion of Johns Hopkins, who gave the city a Hospital and University which will perpetuate his name forever. At the proper place we shall describe both.

We have now reached the intersection of Saratoga and Liberty streets. The latter after passing Saratoga and running north is known as Cathedral, on the northwest corner of which street and Saratoga stands the new "Odd Fellows Hall," a large brick building.

North of this, and almost joining it is the Roman Catholic School known as "Calvert Hall." This fine building has lately been erected.

We have now reached one of the most interesting localities in the city, the ground on which the French General Count de Rochambeau camped with his army during the Revolution, and on which stands to-day one of the most imposing church buildings in the United States, the Metropolitan Catholic Cathedral, fronting on Cathedral at the corner of Mulberry, and running east to Charles street. It was commenced in 1800. Its outward length, including the portico, is 200 feet; its width, including the arms of the cross, is 177 feet; and its height, from the floor of the nave to the summit of the cross which surmounts the dome, is 127 feet. Its style and decorations are of the Grecian order. It is remarkable throughout for the chaste simplicity of its design, and the beautiful proportion of all its parts. The great dome is 207 feet in circumference internally and 231 externally.

Circular panels ornamented with brosettes and decreasing as they approach the vertex, terminate at the opening in the centre, seventy-two feet in circumference. Above this is the external dome, and the flood of light is introduced in such a manner that the means of its introduction are not seen from below. Between each of the supports of the principal dome springs an elliptical arch, the arch at the head of the cross forming the outer line of a smaller dome, which, supported by six Ionic pillars, covers the grand altar.

The organ gallery rests on an Ionic colonnade, which contains an organ that is said to be the largest, or was up to a very re-

cent period, in the United States. It has 600 pipes and thirty-six stops.

The side aisles are terminated by two pictures, that on the right is the descent from the cross, painted by Pauline Guerin, a present from Louis XVIII to the Archbishop, and that on the left, St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers slain before Acre. This very valuable painting is the work of the celebrated Steuben, and was presented by King Charles X, of France.

The beautiful building was designed by the distinguished architect and civil engineer, B. H. Latrobe, and built under his personal superintendence.

Passing down Mulberry to Charles we have one of the beautiful glimpses of "Old Town," which one gets in passing Charles street as you cross Saratoga, Mulberry, Franklin and Monument streets and look east.

The hill on which we now stand is about one hundred feet above tide, the singular topography of the city making it possible to obtain panoramic views from the various hills, while from the many bridges may be had views of the sky line of the city; these varying views have a tendency to make the stranger remember Baltimore when the recollection of other places has vanished.

The spacious mansion in the rear of the Cathedral fronting on Charles street is the home of the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore and was built more for comfort than for display. It contains many valuable pictures and some mosaics. Many distinguished men and women have passed within its gates.

Continuing our walk we reach Franklin street, noted for the beautiful old homes of the merchants, doctors and lawyers of the

last generation and in some instances of their descendants. A notable example stands in front of us on the northeast corner, the mansion of Dr. William Howard, the splendid portico of which is an exact copy of the temple of Minerva Polias. It is now the home of the Athenaeum Club.

On the northwest corner is the Old Unitarian Church, designed and built under the superintendence of the great architect Maximilian Godefroy, and dedicated on the 18th of October, 1818. The whole length of the office, including the portico, is 108 feet and its breadth is seventy-eight feet. The peristyle is formed by a colonnade of the Tuscan order. Four columns and two pilasters, forming three arcades of about twelve feet opening, support the grand Tuscan cornice which runs around the exterior of the pediment. In the centre there is a colossal figure of the Angel of Truth, surrounded by rays and holding a scroll, on which is inscribed in Greek characters: "To the only God."

Five doors of equal size open from the portico and are copied from those of the Vatican in Rome. The nave of the church is a square formed by four equal arches, full semi-circles of thirty-three feet, six inches diameter, which support a dome of fifty-five feet, four inches diameter. The summit of the cupola is eighty feet high, terminating with a glass star. The dome is a copy of the Pantheon at Rome.

The pulpit stands upon a double square base, the first of which is the verde antique marble from Connecticut, the second is of white Carrara marble. The pulpit rests on the second sock, and is constructed of bird's eye maple. The organ is the most curious in this country, as it is constructed in the

form of an ancient lyre, the strings of which are represented by pipes. We have devoted some space to this old church because it is a most interesting one to architects and builders.

We shall move west on Franklin street pausing for a moment to glance at the old colonial building at the northeast corner of Cathedral street, formerly the home of the Hoffman family, and for many years of the celebrated "Maryland Club." Through the liberality of Mr. Enoch Pratt the building was purchased and presented to the Academy of Sciences. This whole neighborhood is filled with these comfortable old homes on Franklin, Cathedral, Charles and Monument streets.

Turning north for three squares we come all at once into the presence of one of the grandest monuments of the world, dedicated to that great patriot and soldier, George Washington.

The erection of this monument was conceived in the year 1809, when Messrs. John Comegys, James A. Buchanan and Daniel Winchester obtained from the Legislature of the State permission to raise \$100,000 for the purpose. Mr. Robert Mills furnished the design and on July 4, 1815, the corner-stone was laid. The monument is a Doric column upon a square base surmounted by a pedestal, upon which is placed a colossal statue of Washington. The base is fifty feet square and elevated twenty feet. The column to the foot of the statue is 160 feet, and the statue is thirteen feet in height; it is the work of Causici, and represents Washington as he appeared the moment that he resigned his commission at Annapolis.

The squares running north and south are

called Washington Place, and those running east and west Mount Vernon Place. The square due west has been most beautifully embellished by that late William T. Walters, by the placing of the Barye bronzes representing War, Peace, Force and Order, and Military Courage by Dubois. At the east end of this square and facing the monument sits the great Lion, also by Barye.

Mr. Walters has also presented the city with the seated statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, which has been placed in the square north of the monument. In the east square has been placed a seated statue of George Peabody, the great philanthropist.

On the southeast corner of Monument and Charles streets stands the imposing marble building of the Peabody Institute, which consists of a great reference library, and Academy of Music, to which has lately been added a gallery of art. The building fronts 170 feet on Mount Vernon Place and is 150 feet deep. The library room is seventy by eighty feet, and fifty-five feet high, accommodating 300,000 volumes. There are seven alcoves on each side, six floors high and beautifully finished. On the left of the entrance is the reading room, seventy-two by thirty-six feet. The basement contains three fine lecture rooms.

Before leaving this charming locality we must pause for a moment to look at the graceful outline of the Mount Vernon M. E. Church opposite the Peabody Institute. The peculiar color of the stone used in the construction (a pale green) adds very much to the beauty of the style of architecture, which is pointed Gothic.

Every one who has had the pleasure of visiting the locality we are contemplating

will freely acknowledge the subtle charm of these beautiful squares surrounded on every side by refined and immaculately clean mansions, not a speck of dust being allowed on the marble steps or the snowy lace curtains. However this constant washing of the windows and steps of houses is common to all Baltimore housekeepers; the enormous quantity of the city water supply no doubt having something to do with its very generous diffusion, our 500,000 people now using between fifty and sixty millions of gallons per day.

We have now before us the tower-like Hotel Stafford on the west side of Washington Place near Madison street.

No description of this locality would be complete without a word in regard to the William T. Walters Art Galleries located in his private mansion Mount Vernon Place. The collection of paintings is of the finest and most valuable in this country, and the Oriental Gallery is the most valuable in the world.

At the northwest corner of Madison street and Park avenue stands one of the most graceful church buildings in the country, The First Presbyterian. The style is pointed Gothic, and the material used is brownstone from the New Brunswick quarries. The perfect grace and symmetry of the numerous spires have always been a source of much pleasure to men of refined tastes. The height of the three principal spires is 78, 128 and 268 feet. The principal spire contains a large colony of pigeons.

Walking west on Madison to Dolphin street, we turn to the right and in a moment we are in Eutaw Place. We do not realize the full beauty of this mile of garden until we reach the apex of the hill at Lanvale

street. The place is 125 feet wide, giving ample room for the central Alameda, which, adorned with flowers and fountains, continues to North avenue. The Altamont Hotel stands on the southeast corner, and on the other the beautiful white marble synagogue "Oheb Shalom," oriental in its style, attracts at once our attention, the blending of marble, copper and glittering yellow tiles carries the beholder back to the mythical east. Close by on the same side of the street stands the new Phoenix Club, a monument to our Hebrew citizens.

Continuing our walk we find charming residences on either hand and on reaching Wilson street we get a view of the great Har Sinai Temple, on the corner of Bolton street, of Romanesque design built of Port Deposit granite and tile roof. The portico, with its Doric columns, is very imposing. Still going west we have a most attractive view of the last of the new Hebrew temples, the Byzantine Temple of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation on the corner of Madison and Roberts streets. Its stately dome and towers together with its general appearance of grandeur make it one of the attractive buildings in the city. On our way out this noble avenue and very near the park, we pass the splendid Italian villa of G. W. Gail, and a few hundred feet further the ancient mansion of the "Brooks" family with its grand old portico.

We have now reached the Eutaw Place entrance to Druid Hill Park. While not so imposing as the other entrances, still it is admitted that the view of lake and forest, and the embellishments of driveways and monuments are nowhere seen to better advantage. A noble park surely, and in natural beauty not surpassed by any in the world.

It is filled with springs of pure water, some of which are medicinal, and everything has been done to make it the people's pleasure ground. The grounds, walks, driveways and bridle-paths have been laid out by distinguished engineers and are all that could be desired. Passing down to the lake drive and going around the head of the lake, we are confronted by the colossal statue of Wallace, erected by our fellow-citizen, Wm. W. Spence. It is modeled after the one which crowns the Abby Craig, near Sterling, Scotland.

The pedestal is of Woodstock granite and measures thirteen feet high, ten feet square at the base, and six feet, four inches at the top, and bears this inscription:

Wallace,
Patriot and Martyr
for
Scottish Liberty.
1305.

The statue is thirteen feet, six inches from the feet to the top of the helmet, seventeen to the top of uplifted sword, and is the work of the great Scottish sculptor, D. W. Stevenson, R. S. A.

At the intersection of two roads almost in the rear of the Wallace Monument is Bartholomew's Washington, donated by the Walker family, a beautiful full-length statue, standing in a niche. Within a few hundred feet of these and on the lake drive, the Italians of Baltimore have placed a costly and graceful pedestal surmounted by a life-size figure of Christopher Columbus, a replica of the one at Genoa by Achille Canessa.

Passing out of the park by the great gateway, which is the largest in the world, (133 feet, 10 inches) at the head of Mount Royal

entrance, we soon reach the outer gateway, itself a work of art, the marble columns at either side being single blocks and weighing twenty-one tons each. Within a stone's throw of this entrance, through which we pass out on West North avenue, we cross the new and splendid marble bridge spanning Jones' Falls, with one exception the widest bridge in the world, the largest of the twenty-one bridges that cross that stream. The material used was Beaverdam marble, the entire cost will be about half a million dollars. A fine view of the St. Paul and Calvert streets and Guilford avenue bridges can be had from this bridge, the three former cross the yard and gardens of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On East North avenue near St. Paul street is a marble building of generous proportions, the Maryland Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, incorporated in 1853. The location is most beautiful and the extensive grounds are always in perfect order.

Almost due north of the Blind Asylum stands in detached masses the gray building of the Woman's College, looking at the distance of a quarter of a mile like bold strokes of some water-color artist who had exhausted every shade of gray known to the palette for the walls and not content with that had laid on every tint from brown umber to elect in treating the Spanish looking tiling of the roofs. We shall let Professor Butler describe this gigantic mass. He says: "They (the building) are throughout in the Romanesque style, of the Lombard variety, with adaptations from that to which Vitruvius gave the name Tuscan. They are built of dark, undressed granite and are surmounted by conspicuous roofs of Roman red tiles. Architecturally a member of the

group is the First Methodist Episcopal Church standing farthest south, the tower of which is the most conspicuous object in the northern part of the city. This tower is almost an exact reproduction of a campanile to be seen just outside the ancient city of Ravenna. The church itself owes some of the most distinctive features of its architecture to suggestions taken from the celebrated San Vitale in Ravenna, the church which, built in 526 A. D., upon the general plan of St. Sophia in Constantinople, became the model for Charlemagne's Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. The beautiful windows of the frieze, which serve to light the interior from above, are copied from mosaics in San Nazario e Celso, the mausoleum of Galla Placidia the daughter of Theodosius the Great."

The main college building, Goucher Hall, is built in the same general style of architecture, the Lombard. It is continued in Bennett Hall, the Latin School, and will be retained in the buildings to be added for music and art, a biographical laboratory, and an astronomical observatory, thus finishing the central group of buildings.

One of the most beautiful adjuncts of the Woman's College are the dormitories. They stand some squares apart at present, and are being added to as occasion requires. They are elegant structures of brick; no expense has been spared in their interior arrangements to make the girl student feel at home. All are in charge of ladies of the highest character and attainments.

President Goucher is the directing and ruling spirit which has brought to pass all that we see and admire in this beautiful group of buildings; and better, the originator of the enlightened and cultured course

of studies pursued within the walls; to every young woman a protector and friend, to the orphans a father and counsellor; to all the Christian gentleman, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Looking westward we see the great city of the dead, "Greenmount," and are next attracted by the beauty of the situation and grounds of the "Samuel Ready Orphan Asylum," under the charge of ladies who devote all their time to the little ones. It is at once a home and a playground. A very remarkable object stands within this enclosure, the first monument to Christopher Columbus, erected by the Chevalier D'Amor, French Consul General, October 12, 1792, the three hundredth anniversary of his landing. It is fifty feet in height and quadrangular in form. Thirty years afterwards his native city, Genoa, erected its first monument to him.

Changing our general direction from east to south, we proceed down the model city street, Broadway, and catch a glimpse of the new park "Clifton," lying northeast of us, its hundreds of acres containing some of the most valuable trees in the country. The city is to be congratulated on securing this beautiful addition to her diadem of parks. It was the former home of the great citizen and philanthropist, Johns Hopkins, whose hospital we are now approaching by way of Broadway's endless gardens. On the east side of the street, and opposite Jefferson street, which it closes, stands the greatest hospital in the world to-day. The grandeur of the situation overlooking the city and bay is in perfect accord with the noble purposes of its founder. The main front of the hospital and the principal entrance is on Broadway facing to the west.

The buildings upon the main front and especially the administration, with the two pay wards, may be said to embody the architectural features of the hospital. All the other buildings have comparatively plain exteriors. The buildings having special relation to the educational features of the institution—namely, the amphitheatre, dispensary and pathological laboratory, are located on the northeast in proximity to grounds owned by the Johns Hopkins University, on the northeast corner of Monument and Wolfe streets, upon which grounds the buildings of the medical department of the university are to be erected. All the buildings except the gate lodge, the pathological laboratory, the laundry and the stables are connected by a covered corridor. The floor of the corridor is at the uniform level of 114 feet above mean tide. The top of this corridor is nearly flat, forming an open terrace walk at the level of 124 feet above mean-tide, being the level of the ward floors. It is not possible to pass to or from the octagon or either of the common wards without going into free external air, so that there can be no communication between the air of different wards. The general construction of the buildings may be described as follows: They are constructed of brick with trimmings of Cheat river stone, and of moulded terra cotta. The Cheat river stone is a very fine grained compact sandstone of a bluish gray color, which harmonizes with the red brick. The buildings on the main or west front are constructed of the best quality of pressed brick. The foundations of the principal buildings consist of a solid concrete base. For the others broad flags of Port Deposit granite are used. All foundations and interior walls are of hard

brick, laid in Cumberland cement below the ground level, at which point they are covered by a layer of heavy slate. Lines of drain tile are laid around the foundations.

All pitched roofs are covered with carefully selected Peach Bottom slate laid on English Asphalt felt and secured with copper nails. The entire cost was \$2,250,000.

This is all the space that can be devoted to this subject; five hundred pages would be required to do it justice. The full intent in the founder's mind may be gathered from this oft repeated injunction that "in all your arrangements in relation to this hospital, you will bear constantly in mind that it is my wish and purpose that the institution shall ultimately form a part of the medical school of the University."

With much reluctance we take our departure and again walk south through the almost endless gardens of Broadway until we reach the monument of Thomas Wildey, founder of the Order of Odd Fellows of America, dedicated on April 26, 1865. The base is surmounted by a Grecian Doric column fifty-two feet in height, on which stands a figure of Charity.

On the west side of the street facing the monument is the Episcopal Church Home in which the gifted poet Edgar Allen Poe, author of the "Raven" died, October, 1849.

Turning down East Baltimore street we soon reach Patterson Park, another emerald in the diadem of the city. It is most beautifully adorned, has a very fine observatory tower from which extensive views of the city harbor and the Chesapeake Bay can be obtained. A fine Casino has lately been added to the many attractions, and the Park Board has very wisely retained the old en-

trenchments thrown up by the American Army during the War of 1812.

Before leaving East Baltimore we must visit the elegant marble monument erected to the memory of the two apprentice boys, Daniel Wells and Henry McComas, killed at the battle of North Point, both members of Captain Aisquith's company of sharpshooters, and the same age, 18; friends and members of the same trade, both fell at the first fire of the English. Their deaths were so touching, and their conduct so gallant, that a grateful community erected this monument to them with every mark of respect. The bodies of the boys rest under it. It stands at the intersection of Aisquith, Gay and Monument streets—Ashland Square.

Soon reaching Baltimore street by way of Aisquith, we pass the McKim Free School, an exact copy of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The portico consists of six fluted columns, the four central ones being three feet three-quarter inches in diameter, and what is most singular the two external columns are made thicker than the others—because the best Greek architects claimed that this must be done to correct an imperfection of the sight in judging of the magnitude of objects in similar situations.

A short distance west of the McKim Free School and on the south side of Baltimore street is the Maryland Institute for the promotion of Mechanic Arts. It contains a school of art and design, museum of art and design, library and commercial school. Over one thousand scholars attend the various classes, day and night. In this building John C. Breckenridge was nominated for President, April 23, 1860.

A block or two further west brings us to the center of the city, and the locality where

the great daily newspapers and the banks, safe deposit companies, offices of steam ship lines, the Corn and Flour Exchange, are situated.

Among the newspapers, in point of age, the *American* stands first, although it began under the title of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, August 20, 1773. Previous to that time we had to depend on the Annapolis papers for our local news.

The *Sun* was founded by Mr. A. S. Abell, May 17, 1837. It was the first penny paper, and proved to be a success from the first issue, gaining a wonderful reputation for untiring energy in procuring the news of the day, which was much extended by the establishment of the Pony Express at the commencement of the Mexican War, through which it gave to the world the earliest intelligence from the seat of hostilities. The tendency to exaggerate the most common place events which has become so popular with many of our American journals has not affected the *Sun*, as the news that it presents is always in a concise and attractive form. It is a noteworthy fact that its building, "The Sun Iron Building," as it is called, was so designated because of the fact that it was the first metal building erected in America.

Three years after the founding of the *Sun*, in 1840, Col. Frederick Raine launched the *German Correspondent*, which is the leading German paper of our city. Originally a weekly it became a daily in a few years. Noted for the strong common sense of its public utterances it has the respect and confidence of all classes, not only in our State and city, but all over the country.

The *Morning Herald*, a young, bright journal is making rapid progress, is very

popular and has now the finest newspaper building in the city, on the northwest corner of Fayette and St. Paul streets.

While in this central part of the city a look at the banking institutions and trust companies seems not out of place. First in importance is the Merchants' National Bank, their building lately erected being on a scale of magnificence seldom surpassed. The building occupies fifty-two feet on South street and one hundred and forty-four feet on Water street. Modern Renaissance is the style of architecture, and as the building has three fronts it is very effective. All work and material used were the best that could be procured. The character of the foundations will be of interest to builders, and are the first of the kind used in this city, being formed of four layers of beams giving a width of twenty-two feet all bedded in Portland cement, laid on solid gravel below the tide level. The entrance proper is through an archway ten feet wide protected by an elaborate wrought transom grille and solid bronze doors. The interior wood work is all mahogany, and the book-keepers and clerks are all enclosed by a richly designed screen made of Jane Lamertene marble and bronze.

The elegant building of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company was when built regarded as the finest in this country; it stands on South street near German.

The open air markets of Baltimore are a never-ending source of interest to strangers. There are now eleven of them. Although the city has been in existence for almost two centuries, it has very few antiquities. Fort McHenry, built in 1794, is possibly the oldest United States fort, and an old church in the southern portion of the city on Conway

street near Sharp, the German E. R. Church, otherwise known as the "Otter-bein," is perhaps the most ancient ecclesiastical building. The present church was built in 1785, taking the place of a frame church built in 1771.

In the southwestern portion of the city there is an interesting mansion, "Mount Clare," built by Hon. Charles Carroll, barrister, in 1765. He was next to Daniel Dulaney, possibly the greatest lawyer of the Revolutionary period, was educated at the University of Cambridge and at the Middle Temple, London, and was a direct descendant of Daniel Carroll, of Ely, who presented his twenty sons mounted, accoutred and armed to the Earl of Ormond, for the service of King Charles the First. It was a favorite resort of Maj. George Washington before the Revolution, and the city has a copy of a picture showing the Major and Mr. Carroll going on a hunting trip from this house. It hangs in the office of the Park Board.

On the south of the Harbor and overlooking the entire city is Federal Hill Park. The hill is noted for its wonderful deposits of clay, iron and fossils of all kinds. Here Gen. B. F. Butler built his fort during the Civil War, and gallant Armistead's memory is kept green by the monument erected to him at the northeast corner of the Park.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library, with its six branches, on which Mr. Pratt spent more than \$1,200,000, will always remain as enduring monuments to his memory. The Central Library is located on West Mulberry street, and is a fine marble building for all citizens who get a school for by

card signed by some one of known respectability in the community.

The world renowned Johns Hopkins University can hardly make any pretensions as yet in an architectural way, the best building so far erected being McCoy Hall; the other buildings are plain and solid and well adapted to the purposes for which they are used. But all this fades into insignificance when we consider the wonderful work now being done by this institution for the advancement of modern science and every branch of human research. President Gilman and the accomplished scholars and scientists associated with him appear to have cast aside the ordinary means by which knowledge is obtained and to have grasped new methods of their own. Thus this school of advanced thought has almost at a bound distanced all competitors in the field of greatest successes, original research. Johns Hopkins needs no other monument to perpetuate his name than this school. The latest and one of the greatest in the world by radiation, if the term may be so applied, it has shed the rays of its profound knowledge into the remotest parts of the earth and in so doing it has carried his name and fame of fair Baltimore and Maryland with it into all the leading shrines and centers of culture throughout the enlightened world.

Having described what is most worthy of note in the beautiful city of the Chesapeake, we beg the reader's indulgence as we pass from the aesthetic and artistic phases of our local development, to those that relate to its material growth and welfare—expansion of population police fire—water—all of which play an essential part in the preserva-

tion of a sound, harmonious and healthful civilization.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION.

	1880	1890	Increase.	Per cent.
St. Louis, . .	350,518	451,770	101,252	28.89
Boston, . . .	362,539	448,477	85,938	23.60
Baltimore, . .	332,313	434,439	102,126*	30.73
San Francisco, .	233,959	298,997	65,038	27.80
Cincinnati, . .	255,139	296,908	41,769	16.37
New Orleans, .	216,090	242,039	25,949	12.01
Washington, . .	177,624	230,392	52,768	29.71

* Police census 1897, 509,721.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—1897, twenty engines, ten hook and ladders, seven chemical engines, water tower one, fire boat one, 54,000 feet of hose, 176 horses, 1,964 fire-plugs, 384 men, 363 boxes.

TOTAL DWELLINGS IN CITIES, 1890.—New York, 81,823; Chicago, 127,871; Philadelphia, 187,052; Brooklyn, 82,282; St. Louis, 60,937; Boston, 52,669; Baltimore, 72,112; Cincinnati, 33,489; Buffalo, 37,290; Newark, 23,296; Jersey City, 18,562; Providence, 17,639; New Orleans, 43,000; Washington, 38,798; Detroit, 36,992; Minneapolis, 25,281; Louisville, 24,999; Omaha, 20,194; Washington City, Mo., 23,140; San Francisco, 47,183.

Baltimore has 9,711 less than New York, 55,759 less than Chicago, 115,940 less than Philadelphia, 10,190 less than Brooklyn.

Baltimore has 11,175 more houses than St. Louis, 19,443 more than Boston, 38,625 more than Cincinnati, 34,822 more than Buffalo, 29,112 more than New Orleans, 33,314 more than Washington, 24,929 more than San Francisco.

WATER DEPARTMENT.—The supply comes from Loch Raven on the Gunpowder river, and Lake Roland on Jones' Falls.

STORAGE OF WATER.—Druid Lake, Jones' Falls water, from 150 to 200 feet; Mt. Royal,

Gunpowder water, from 1 to 150 feet; Hampden, Jones' Falls water, storage; High Service, Gunpowder water, from 200 to 350 feet; Clifton, Gunpowder water, from 1 to 150 feet; Montebello, Gunpowder water, storage; Guilford, Gunpowder water, from 200 to 350 feet; total gallons, 3,313,000,000. We use about 60,000,000 gallons each day or in other words we empty Mt. Royal reservoir twice each day.

CHURCHES.—Roman Catholic, 51 churches; Episcopal, 41 churches; Reformed, 13 churches; Presbyterian, 35 churches; Baptist, 41 churches; Congregational, 4 churches; Lutheran, 43 churches; Friends, 4 churches; Independent, 15 churches; Methodist, 139 churches, white and colored; Unitarian, 1 church; United Brethren, 9 churches; Universalist, 2 churches; Dunkard, 1 church; total, 398.

Swedenborgian, 21; Synagogues, 24; Spiritualist, 3, Seventh Day Advent, 1, grand total, 428.

Cemeteries, 42.

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Dispensaries, 17.

Other charitable institutions, 59.

Libraries, 12.

One post office and 46 sub and 10 full carrier stations.

Public schools, 103.

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HOW WE CLEAN THE STREETS, 1897.—187 sweepers and scrapers, 87 street carts, 8 sweeping machines, contract, 5 sprinklers, contract, 170 garbage carts; 55,126 loads of garbage removed, 177,695 loads of ashes removed and 154,439 loads of street dirt removed.

POLICE, 1897.—620 men, 74 sergeants,

14 round sergeants, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 15 detectives, 14 turnkeys, 7 station house clerks, 14 station house matrons, 14 are mounted men.

Amount of stolen goods recovered and returned in 1896 and 1897: Turned in, \$181,343.53; returned to owners, \$169,743.

Fines, which pays for patrol system, \$22,332.70; fines, policemen's, \$1,930.00, total, \$24,262.70.

In 1896 the city was lighted by 1,338 elec-

tric arc lamps, 5,928 gas lamps, 980 gasoline lamps.

THE CITY PARKS.—The following are the dimensions of the various parks: Druid Hill, 672 acres; Patterson, 106 acres; Federal Hill, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Riverside, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Carroll, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; Clifton, 253 acres; Harlem, 7 acres.

The present area of the city is 31.54 square miles or 20,186 acres, with 780 miles of streets and 225 miles of street railways.

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